THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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THE "PARLIAMENT OF MAN" AT GENEVA

UNDER THE BARE BROWN RAFTERS of the Hall of Reformation in Geneva, two hundred and forty-one delegates, representing forty-one nations with a total population of 1,100,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of all the people of the world, met on November 15, in the name of these war-weary millions, to attempt an "equitable and lasting peaceful organization of the world's relations." Within the building no bunting or other touch of color relieved the austerity of the picture, and among the delegates, we are told, "not a sign of a single military or naval uniform was visible," altho the old Swiss city on Lake Leman was ablaze with the flags of all the member nations in honor of the fateful first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Charles A. Selden, a New York *Evening Post* correspondent, who was present when Congress declared war, saw the German delegates walk into the Hall of Mirrors to sign the Treaty of Versailles, and shared the thrill of armistice night in France, reports that "as an emotional experience none of these things had the reach or depth of this meeting in the little old Quaker-meeting-house-like structure in Geneva. They were endings of old things; this the beginning of something new." Broadly speaking, says Mr. Hoover's Washington *Herald* (Ind.), the League Assembly "is the lower house of the first 'parliament of man' ever summoned to pass upon world affairs." It is "a landmark in the development of international cooperation," in the opinion of the Rochester *Times-Union* (Ind.), which is convinced that this gathering affords "eloquent evidence of the fact that a newer and more hopeful spirit is abroad in the world and will not be dispelled." "There is a vacant chair at the council-table," notes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.); and it adds: "Whether America finally consents to occupy it may be determined, in part at least, by what use the forty-one nations now at Geneva make of the uncompleted organization for world peace."

DID *YOU* READ IT?

In response to many requests, we are reprinting, on page 62, "The Slaughter of the Innocents," from our issue of October 30. The matter is vital and urgent. If you did not read the article when it first appeared, turn to page 62 and read it now. Or read it *again*.

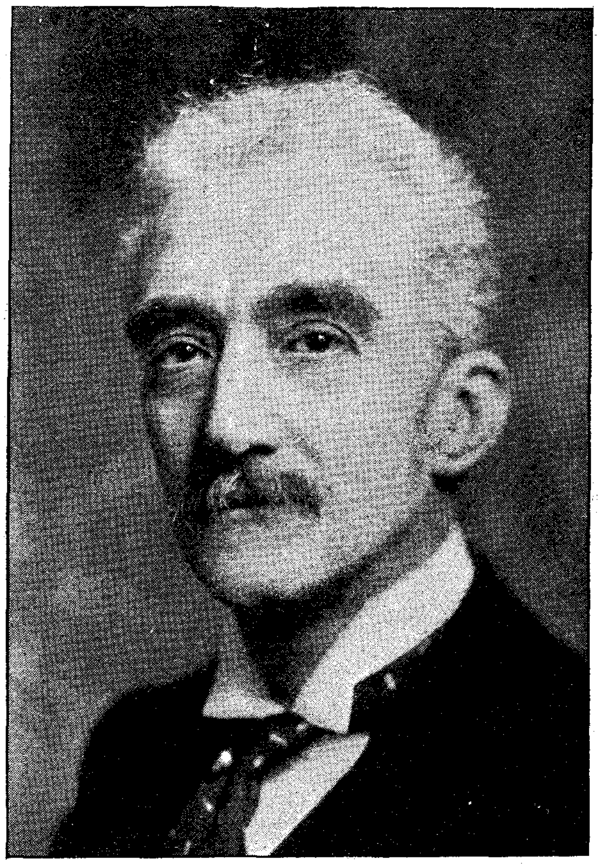
Does this event make ridiculous the many confident post-election announcements in this country that the League of Nations is "deceased"? The League's newspaper friends and champions emphatically insist that it does, while others either aver that the apparent evidences of vitality are purely illusory or else warn us that it is still too early to judge whether the Assembly is a growing or a moribund organization. "People who say the League is dead are in the position of a man who denies that life-insurance companies exist because he is unwilling to insure his own property," says the Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.); and as evidence that it is not only alive but growing, it reminds us that, in addition to the forty-one member nations, "fifteen others have applied for admission, among them two of the former enemy States, Austria and Bulgaria." "The existence of the League as a powerful agency for peace is not debatable," insists this Syracuse paper. Many other journals confess to a like inability to detect in the proceedings at Geneva any resemblance to either a funeral or an autopsy. The impressive inaugural ceremonies, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "suggest anything but obsequies"; and the New York *World* (Dem.) remarks that if the gathering in the Hall of Reformation is really a wake, then the corpse is a very lively one. President Wilson announces that he "looks forward with perfect confidence" to the League's "increasing usefulness and success." And after the Assembly had been in session a week, a Geneva correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) cabled the following impressions:

> "The League threatens to grow in influence faster than most persons anticipated and some desired.
>
> "America will be disappointed if it expects to find some deserters from this League to another association with a similar object.
>
> "Practically every one of the forty-one member states is keenly anxious to have America join this League, for it is a question of this League or no League.
>
> "A large majority of the countries would welcome an application for membership by Germany. This, however, is not likely to be made as long as the French threaten to withdraw if Germany is admitted.
>
> "This international conference, which many thought would only be a harmless debating society, has about it an air of reality. It gives signs of vitality and offers promise of developing into a real association of free nations united with the common purpose of preserving world peace.
>
> "The old order still persists, but it is feeling the pressure for a change from the time-worn procedure of international diplomacy and is gradually making concessions to the new order. On the other hand, it would be inaccurate to say that the spirit of internationalism predominates, for nationalism still dominates the Assembly."

The Assembly meets under conditions which provide the severest possible test of its vitality, notes the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), which adds: "From every point of view the future of the League is problematical, tho it may have a saving strength in the general feeling that without such an organization the nations might run into chaos." And the New York *Globe* (Rep.) tells us that "the future of the League of Nations will not be secure until Russia, Germany, and the United States become members, with the obligations and responsibilities of members."

Turning to those papers that flatly reject the Assembly's activities as evidence of the League's vitality, we read in the Detroit *Free Press* (Rep.) that "to say the Wilson League has life because the Assembly shows signs of activity is a good deal like announcing that a snake is alive because its tail moves." And to make clearer its analogy of the snake's tail the Detroit paper goes on to say:

> "Under the program settled upon at Versailles, the League Council controlled by the Great Powers is the whole thing. It is charged with the authority to determine policies, settle disputes, organize a world court, and decide questions of peace and war. It has the authority to invoke Article X. It is the superstate, the world overlord, the boss of mankind.
>
> "The Assembly is supposed to be only an unimportant, incidental part of the machinery. We believe it was Mr. Wilson himself who pronounced it little more than a debating society; and those who undertook to defend the provision which gives the British Empire six representatives in the body as against our one did so on the general ground that the Assembly doesn't amount to anything anyhow. The Assembly is, in fact, designed to be a sop for the befooling of small, gullible states that otherwise might not be willing to place themselves under a yoke fitted for their necks by the Great Powers."



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PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

Paul Hymans, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who declares that "The League of Nations is not and must not be a superstate which aims at absorbing national sovereignties or reducing them to bondage."

"The delegates at Geneva are merely going through the motions of peace-making," avers the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.), which adds: "The first concerted, constructive, dependable effort for world peace that has been made since the last Hague Conference will take place shortly after the next March 4, and America, with President Harding, will lead the way." It characterizes the Convention of the Assembly as "the swan-song of the League," and asserts that "the great majority of white people, numbering 400,000,000, stand outside the League, and, therefore, give it no loyalty." The Kansas City *Times* (Rep.) remarks ironically that the Assembly has not yet found time to attend to the disarmament of the world; and it adds: "Happily the weather is pleasant in Geneva, the hotels comfortable, and the acoustics of the assembly hall almost perfect." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) points out that "in an exact sense, the League as formulated by the Paris Conference has been joined by no nation," because—

> "An integral and important part of the plan is that the United States should name one of the nine members of the League's controlling Council. The abstention of the United States from membership thus in itself alters the League—changes, as it were, its center of gravity."

Partly pathetic and partly ironic, notes *Harvey's Weekly*, is the vacant chair at Geneva where Uncle Sam was to have sat, in view of the fact that "this assemblage never would have been held, the League of Nations never would have been formed, but for the unhesitating assumption that this country would be a member." But our absence is justified by events, in the opinion of many observers. Thus they point with alarm to the Assembly's call for an international force to be sent to Vilna to preserve peace while a plebiscite is taken to determine whether the district shall be assigned to Poland or to Lithuania; they see in the action of certain South-American delegates an effort to involve the Monroe Doctrine; and Mr. Hearst, at least, finds fresh evidence of the League's domination by Great Britain. Of the Vilna incident the Cleveland *News* (Rep.) says:

> "Three days after its Geneva meeting began—the first session of its Assembly, or lower chamber—the League of Nations ordered a force of British, French, Belgian, and Spanish troops sent into Lithuania to preserve order. This action under Article X or Article XI of the Paris Covenant is said to have been agreed to by the governments supplying the troops and is supposed to prove that 'the League has teeth if needed.'
>
> "It must be admitted that the League has lost no time in showing the accuracy of a chief objection to the Wilson League in the minds of American voters—the fact that it threatened the sending of American boys to distant places to do police duty or fight in wars of no concern to America."

What was interpreted in some quarters as a challenge to the Monroe Doctrine was a request (afterward withdrawn) by Bolivia and Peru for a revision of their treaty with Chile. As to the dominance of British influence in the League, that is indicated by Mr. Hearst's New York *American* in the following editorial paragraphs:

> "As soon as the Assembly met for organization the delegates were presented with a ready-made set of rules, prepared by Sir Eric Drummond, the British general secretary, a good British Tory, appointed at a salary of $50,000 a year to direct the affairs of the League. The delegates of the forty-two nations promptly adopted the rules prepared in advance by the British secretary-general.
>
> "The personnel of the commissions was also selected by the British general manager and, by a coincidence, the two most important committees are headed respectively by the two ablest British Tories, Lord Robert Cecil and Arthur Balfour."

"Far from warranting the happy belief that the League at Geneva is functioning for peace, the report of unimpassioned observers of its daily proceedings makes it seem more and more as if it were functioning for war," remarks the New York *Herald* (Rep.), which goes on to say:

> "Between the Council and the Assembly the jealousies of jurisdiction and potency are already manifesting themselves in a most distressing fashion. . . . . . .
>
> "But far more important than these interior disorders are the broad evidences of inherent powerlessness to agree or to act upon such questions as those which the League was supposed to handle with suavity and celerity.
>
> "Spain, a neutral in the late war, is impelled by protests at home to deny that she will participate with a small detachment of troops in the enforcement of the League's policy with regard to the Polish-Lithuanian dispute. In other words, Spain holds back from the performance of a military obligation under Article XVI of the Covenant because public opinion at home is opposed to that sort of employment for her soldiers. . . . . . .
>
> "We are already getting an impressive object-lesson of what might have been. There is not only Poland-Lithuania, but also Armenia. There are Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria acting on national interests and ready to fight, League or no League.

"And all are saying that if the United States would only come in everything would go as sweetly and serenely as a wedding march, which means that if the United States were involved it would have a practical monopoly of the police job for the world."

In a message to President Wilson President Paul Hymans, of the League of Nations Assembly, said:

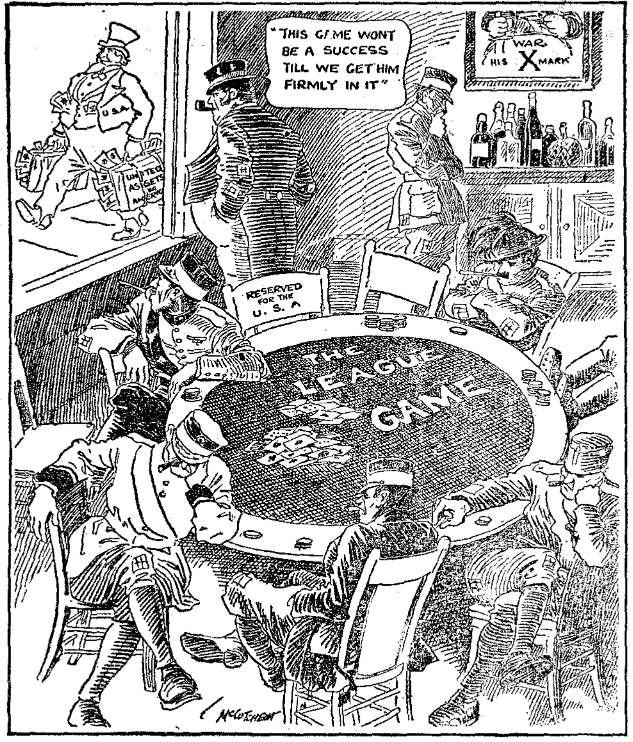
> "The Assembly recognizes that you have done perhaps more than any other man to lay the foundations of the League. It feels confident that the present meetings will greatly advance those principles of cooperation between all nations which you have done so much to promote."

This message, in the opinion of many papers, emphasizes the irony of our non-membership in the League. "It is the distinction of the United States that it is the only civilized nation that is unrepresented at Geneva by reason of its own voluntary action," notes the New York *World* (Dem.); and in the New York *Times*, another Democratic journal, we read:

> "Thoughtful Americans do not conceal their mortification and regret that this nation is not represented at Geneva. We belong there. We ought to be in the League, if only to help perfect it and guide its first steps. Now that the prejudices and violences of the election have subsided, there is a general and an obvious feeling that the United States is playing a shabby part in standing aside, when nearly all the other Powers are striving to shape an instrument of peace and civilization."

The League to Enforce Peace points out that the total budget of the League of Nations for 1921 is only $4,200,000, of which the share of the United States, if she were a member, would be only $220,296, or "almost exactly one-tenth of 1 per cent. of what we spent on armaments during a single year before the war, or something like one two-thousandth of 1 per cent. of what the direct cost of our belligerency reached in 1918." And the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), discussing the contention of Senator Borah and many Republican newspapers that the troops for Vilna prove it a League for war rather than for peace, says:

> "The answer to Borah is that the League did not order troops to be sent into Lithuania. The League recommended, and the nations who agreed to participate in the police expedition did so voluntarily. The answer to Borah is supplied by the Spanish Government, which was to take part in the expedition and now announces that it has changed its mind. Those nations who will send troops will do so of their own free will and because they recognize that they can well afford to employ a regiment for the peaceful settlement of a dispute which, if it leads to war, might cost them a good many regiments.



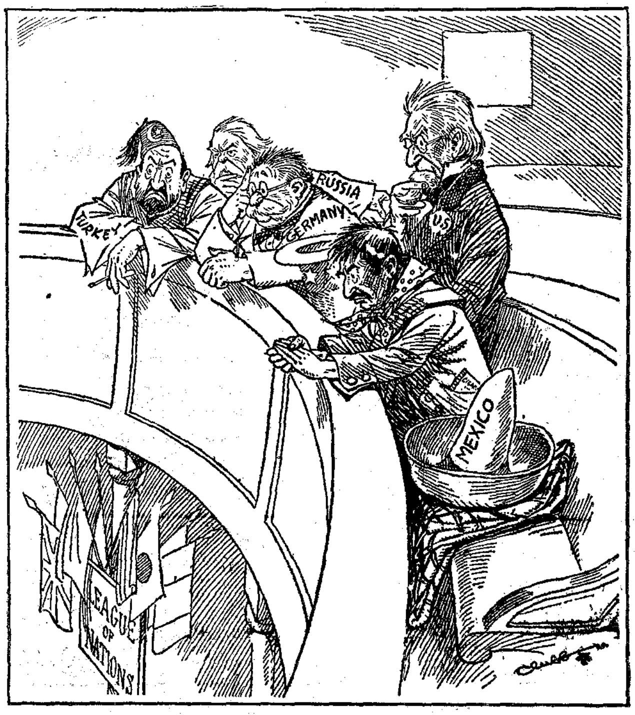
U.S.A.
UNITED ASSETS OF AMERICA
"THIS GAME WONT BE A SUCCESS TILL WE GET HIM FIRMLY IN IT"
WAR
HIS X MARK
RESERVED FOR THE U. S. A
THE LEAGUE GAME

Copyrighted by McCutcheon.

ALL THEY ASK IS TO GET HIM INTO THE GAME.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

> "The problem that has arisen in the case of Lithuania was foreseen by friends of the League idea long before the Covenant was drafted. It was foreseen that occasions for police duty might arise, and it was the assumption from the beginning that the task would fall upon the nations nearest to the seat of trouble. The possibility of American troops employed on police duty in Europe, or of European troops on this side of the Atlantic, was dismissed as an absurdity. The action of the League last week was in line with this principle."



THE SPECTATORS' GALLERY.

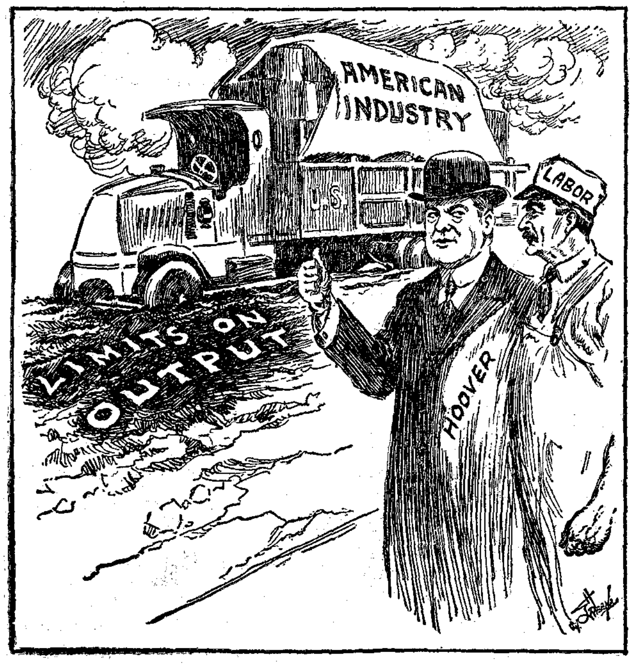
—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald*.

Concerning the request of Bolivia and Peru, which some observers regarded as a gesture against the Monroe Doctrine, the Democratic Baltimore *Sun* says:

> "Those who during the recent campaign saw in the League of Nations Covenant a deadly menace to the Monroe Doctrine may well feel a little ashamed of their fears when they note the action taken at Geneva with regard to the Tacna-Arica question, which has so long constituted an international triangle of danger to Chile, Bolivia, and Peru. Not unnaturally, this seemed one of the problems which might be submitted to the League for adjustment. It involved merely a question of arbitration by a non-partizan tribunal, and was in its essence precisely one of the matters which would logically come within the scope of an association designed to prevent war. The South-American countries concerned were, it is stated, quite willing to invoke the good offices of the League, but they withdrew their request at the suggestion of Old-World delegates, who feared the sensibilities of this country might be offended by even the remote appearance of intruding upon the sacred jurisdiction established by Mr. Monroe in his famous doctrine.
>
> "In point of fact, of course, as is pointed out in a dispatch from Washington, arbitration of the Tacna-Arica dispute does not come anywhere within the realm of the Monroe Doctrine. The King of Great Britain and the King of Spain have acted as arbitrators in South-American boundary questions in the past, and the League might do so with even less suspicion. That it holds aloof even from the performance of such a service lest it should create a false impression indicates how greatly exaggerated was the campaign panic of the Monroe doctrinites. It seems that the League of Nations is not only not a 'Meddlesome Matty,' but is an exceedingly well-mannered lady of most delicate instincts, who has not the slightest desire in this world to kidnap Mr. Monroe's favorite baby."

MR. HOOVER'S LABOR PLANS

“OF HAPPIER AUGURY than dozens of pretentious industrial conferences or barrels of sermons by employers to their men,” is Herbert Hoover's presence at the council table of organized labor, remarks one editor. Here, agrees another, is a really hopeful prospect of getting a new industrial order out of the present chaos. Even now, observes a Virginia daily mindful of the many recent declarations of war over the open-shop issue, the outlook for industrial peace “is not bright, but if the agitators in both camps can be suppressed and the chips are removed from their shoulders, the sound-thinking Americans among them will find a satisfactory way out.” In the labor-camp, at least, the “agitators” are being removed—to the immense satisfaction of all but our most radical newspapers—and organized labor is being given credit for shaking off what looks like a chip on its own shoulder in seriously taking up the problem of increased production. And the New York *Tribune* hints that if the union shop can satisfy the employer on the score of production, there need be little worry about that “open-shop” challenge from the employers' associations. No one realizes more keenly than does Mr. Hoover that it is no simple matter to find a way out of our recurrent industrial difficulties. He has been through two industrial conferences, the second of which laid down a program outlining a permanent relationship between capital and labor, but as the New York *Evening Post* sadly notes, there has been no genuine attempt to take advantage of these recommendations, or to work out “a thorough test between the union-shop and the open-shop principles on their merits.” What has happened, it says, is what usually happens: “When business is booming and labor is scarce, the union shop makes headway for the simple reason that the employer can afford to make concessions; when business slumps and labor is more than plentiful, the employer believes that his day has come, and we have a drive for the open shop.”



“UP TO YOU, OLD FELLOW.”

—Greene in the New York *Evening Post*

In Mr. Hoover's conferences with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at Washington, there was simply an exchange of ideas and experiences. No remedy was advocated, he says, that was more than a suggestion, and in his opinion “there will have to be many more similar conferences before something can be set forth that will advance the stabilization of industry, so that output will generally approximate demand over longer periods of time than has been the experience of the commercial world.” Mr. Hoover's own industrial program was outlined in a speech delivered before the Federated American Engineering Societies, at Washington, just after his election as president of that body. It is the engineer's duty, according to the most famous living member of the profession, to eliminate waste in production. At present, there exists a “three-phase” waste:

“1. From intermittent employment.

“2. From unemployment that arises in shifting industrial currents.

“3. From strikes and lockouts. . . . . .

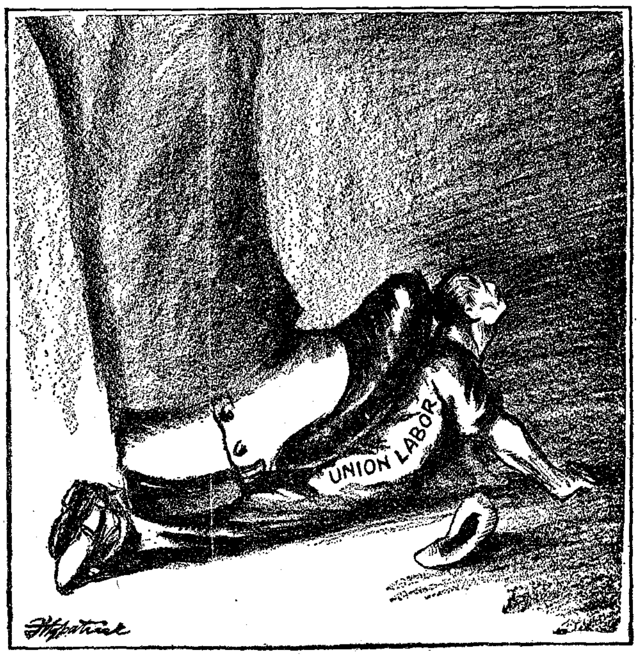
“In the elimination of the great waste and misery of intermittent employment and unemployment we need at once coordination in economic groups. For example, our engineers have pointed time and again to the bituminous-coal industry, where the bad economic functioning of that industry results in an average of but 180 days of employment per annum, where a great measure of solution could be had if a basis of cooperation could be found among the coal operators, the coal-miners, the railways, and the great consumers. The combined result would be a higher standard of living for the employee, a reduced risk to the operator, and fundamental expansion of economic life by cheaper fuel.

“With our necessary legislation against combination and the lack of any organizing force to bring about this cooperation, the industry is helpless unless we can develop some method of governmental interest, not in governmental ownership, but in stimulation to cooperation in better organization.

“In help against the misery in the great field of seasonal and other unemployment we indeed need an expansion and better organization of our local and Federal labor exchanges. We have a vast amount of industry, seasonal in character, which must shift its labor complement to other industries. The individual worker is helpless to find the contacts necessary to make this shift unless the machinery for this purpose is provided for him.”

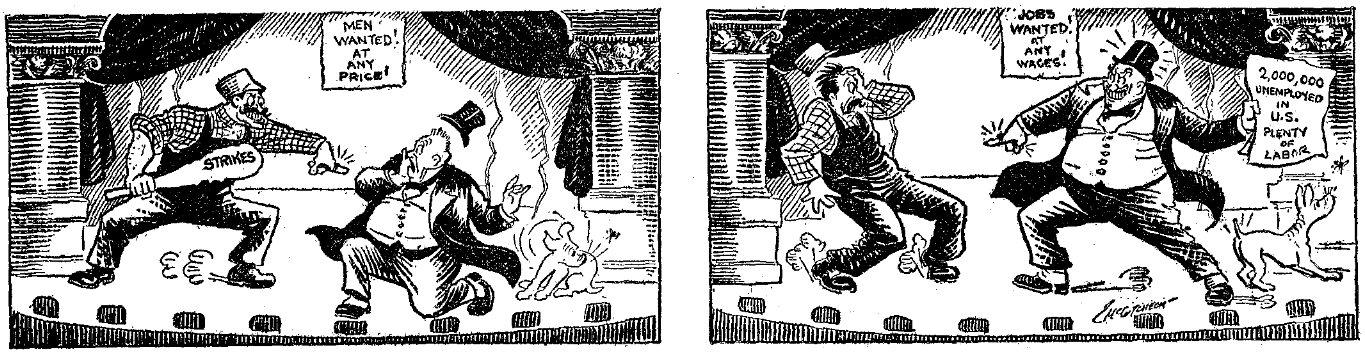
The one “mitigating measure” everybody is agreed on is collective bargaining. But its universal application breaks down “in the method of its execution.” Mr. Hoover believes that the conclusions of the Second Industrial Conference on this point ought to be given renewed consideration. The conference held in Mr. Hoover's words,

“That where there was a conflict over representation the determination should be left to a third and independent party. It also proposed that each party should have the right to summon skill and experience to its assistance. It further proposed that where one of the parties at dispute refused to enter upon collective bargaining the entire question should be referred to an independent tribunal for investigation as to the right and



SOME EMPLOYERS' IDEA OF “NORMALCY.”

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.


MEN WANTED! AT ANY PRICE!
STRIKES
JOBS WANTED! AT ANY WAGES!
2,000,000 UNEMPLOYED IN U.S. PLENTY OF LABOR
McCutcheon

Copyrighted by the Chicago "Tribune."

"CAPITAL AND LABOR," A THRILLING DRAMA IN TWO ACTS AND AN EPILOG.

ACT I.—TIME, LAST YEAR.

Capital and Labor discovered speaking.

LABOR—"Curses on yeh! At last I have yeh at me mercy! Yield to me demands or I strike and close you down!"

CAPITAL (turning pale around gills)—"Oh, have mercy! Think of me wives and children!"

CURTAIN.

ACT II.—TIME, THE PRESENT.

Capital and Labor discovered speaking.

CAPITAL—"Ah, ha! The tables are turned! Now it is my time to gloat! (Gloats loudly.) I'll make you suffah!" (Shows the papers!)

LABOR—"My Gawd, the papers. A thousand curses—ay, 1,500!"

CURTAIN.

EPILOG—Time, 1924. Radicals elect Debs President.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

wrong of the whole dispute, but only for investigation and report."

Coming to the practical problem of hours and wages, Mr. Hoover declares that first of all the worker should enjoy a high standard of living and should have leisure "for citizenship, for recreation, for family life." "There is no greater economic fallacy than the doctrine that to decrease the hours below these primary considerations makes for employment of greater numbers, and it is an equal certainty that the eighty-four-hour week of some employment transgresses these fundamentals to a point of inhumanity."

To an engineer interested in maximum production, "the deadening result of the same payment to good and bad skill alike" is abhorrent. So Mr. Hoover suggests the use of a new device "in encouragement of individual interest and effort by creating two or three levels of wage in agreements for each trade, the position of each man in such scale to be based upon comparative skill and character."

> "This plan should be developed upon the principle of extra compensation for added skill and performance by an agreed basic wage. In order to give confidence, the classification under such scales must be passed upon by representatives of the workers in each shop or department. This plan is now being successfully experimented with."

Mr. Hoover thinks great good has come from the "shop-committee" experiment, and he would have organized labor "extend more widely its adoption of the principles of a shop committee, settling its problems of wage and conditions of labor in general agreement and applying its energies through shop-committee organization to development of production as well as to the correction of incidental grievance." The "open-shop" issue is touched but briefly:

> "There would be little outcry against the closed shop if it were closed in order to secure unity of purpose in constructive increase of production by offering to the employer the full value of the worker's mind and effort as well as his hand."

Mr. Hoover has watched the growth of the great association of national scope among both workers and employers, but this "should not and must not be contemplated as an alinement for battle. Battle quickly loses its rules of sportsmanship and adopts the rules of barbarism." Rather let these organizations "be considered as a fortunate development of influential groups through which skill and mutual consideration can be assembled for cooperation in the solution of these questions." Then we could work out a new economic system, "based neither on the capitalism of Adam Smith nor upon the socialism of Karl Marx," but on "a third alternative, that preserves individual initiative, that stimulates it through protection from domination."

That Mr. Hoover has been selected by the American Federation of Labor as a general mediator to seek peaceful settlement of disputes between capital and labor has been denied by Federation officials. "Neither Mr. Hoover nor any other man outside of the President of the United States" could fill such a position, said one.

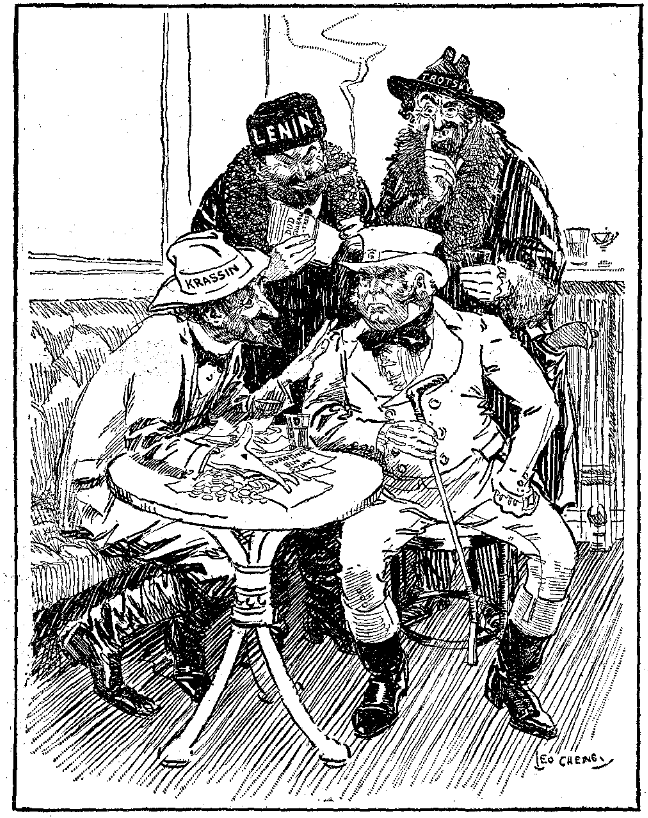
Yet the Washington correspondent of the Newark *News* sees a deep significance in the fact that Mr. Gompers and the other labor leaders have called upon this distinguished engineer for advice. This correspondent recalls the intimate relations which Mr. Gompers has enjoyed during the last eight years with the Labor Department and other bureaus of the Democratic Administration, which "have gone far to sustain his leadership and to bring him useful prestige." With the Democrats about to make their exit there arises the necessity for Mr. Gompers to make new connections. The writer in the Newark daily continues:

> "As a matter of political necessity, Mr. Gompers must have a liaison with the new ruling powers, and therein lies the explanation of the reason why, at this juncture, Mr. Hoover is called upon to furnish recommendations as to a policy upon which the Federation will base its opposition to the growing movements for the open shop and for the enactment of legislation prohibiting strikes on public utilities engaged in interstate commerce.
>
> "In other words, organized labor, or at least the conservative end of it, by establishing a bond of sympathy and understanding with Mr. Hoover, hopes to utilize him as a bridge for gaining connection with the Harding Administration, or, in any event, to have within the circle of the new President an individual who knows them and who will speak for them in the vital affairs of the new administration touching labor."

As labor faces a "slackening up" of industry, with unemployment becoming more general, it naturally takes a conciliatory attitude toward capital, say several editors. Yet whatever may be the cause, dailies like the New York *Tribune* and *Wall Street Journal* are delighted with the prospect of a labor campaign for increased production. According to a New York *Evening Post* dispatch from Washington, the Federation leaders who met there last month "urged cooperation between the 'scientists of industry' and the representatives of labor, to the end that the value of output be increased by intensive use of the plant and that rising costs be thus balanced rather than by wage cut."

OPENING LENINE'S "TREASURE-HOUSE"

WITHIN WALLS BUILT HIGH by years of war and revolution, behind doors close guarded by Trotzky's soldiers, the Russian treasure-house awaits the adventurer with the key of gold. "In the south there are millions of bushels of wheat awaiting export, and oil-wells have been running unchecked so long that they have had to bank them up and form lakes of oil." "There is £1,000,000 worth of timber lying at Archangel and other ports on the White Sea." The Siberian seaboard contains "probably the world's greatest undeveloped coal and oil deposits, with the fishing off-coast equal to that of Alaska." Do merchant adventurers come not to buy, but to sell? The advocates of trade relations with Russia tell us, then, that British firms have contracted to deliver $20,000,000 worth of goods to Russia and that Mr. Washington D. Vanderlip has arranged the sale of American goods worth $3,000,000,000, including little items like 5,000 locomotives, 50,000 box cars, 10,000 airplanes, and 25,000,000 pairs of shoes. Can Russia pay for all these things? Yes, says Mr. Vanderlip, on his way back from his business conferences with Lenine; they will be paid for in "gold, platinum, furs, oil products, manganese, copper, timber, wood-pulp, flax, hides, grains, and other raw materials."



BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

Keep your eyes open, John!

—Cheney in *The Passing Show* (London).

All this is "good news," observes the New York *Times*, speaking for a large number of skeptical and practical-minded editors, but unfortunately Mr. Vanderlip is practically the only one who tells it to us. "Everybody else who has come out of Russia has said that nothing can be shipped immediately except a little flax." After several years of railroad construction on long-time credits, perhaps something may be produced in Russia, "if the Bolsheviki can make the people work." And as for gold, says *The Times*, "doubtless some of the old supply is left, but the Roumanian Government has a good legal claim on the first $125,000,000 of it that may go abroad." "Mr. Vanderlip doubtless believes what he says," concludes the New York paper; "but he comes from Los Angeles, a city where long contemplation of the climate has developed the lens of the human eye into a high-power magnifying instrument, and close association with motion-picture press-agents has induced a carelessness in arithmetic." It is all very well, agree other writers in the press, for the Soviet Government to open the doors of the Muscovite treasure-house, but what if the treasure-house is empty? Washington authorities quoted in the dispatches deny that Russia possesses appreciable quantities of products and commodities for export. The Russian trade commissioners, observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "will not get far till they can persuade the world that they have marketable merchandise, which is their own property, to offer, and can carry it from the place of production to the point of export." Russian agents have been trying to make Copenhagen a center for trade with Soviet Russia, but without much success, according to *The Ledger*, which quotes a Danish Cabinet Minister as having said recently:

> "How can Russia sell the goods when she hasn't them to sell? Even the source from which Russia obtains her money is questioned. Before Russia can hope to meet the world on even terms she must show that she has the goods and can deliver them."

And we read further in the editorial columns of the Philadelphia daily:

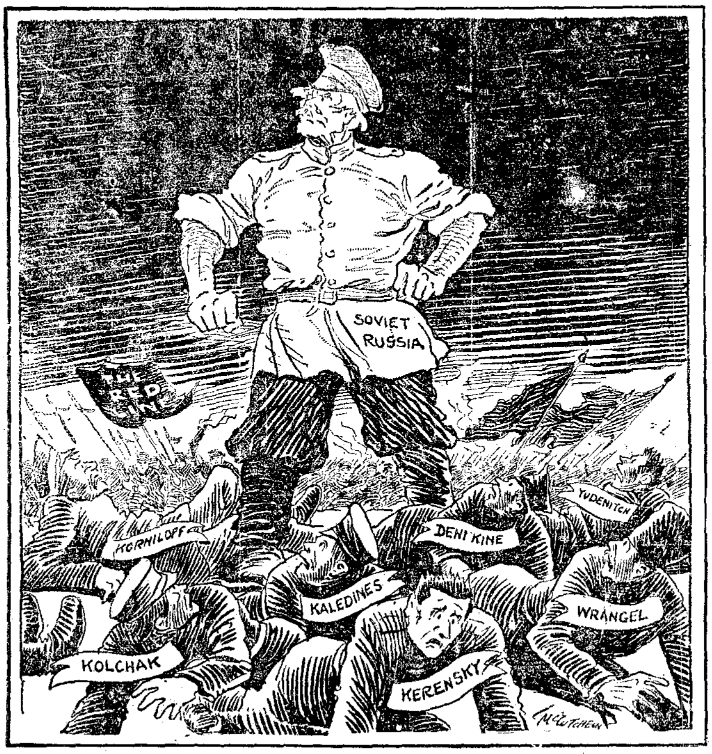
> "The very important East Asiatic Association has thus far declined to take part in any proceedings looking toward the resumption of trade, and the opinions of many are guided by the attitude of this influential organization. The Soviet authorities (indirectly) deposited 2,000,000 gold rubles in Copenhagen last summer as an earnest of future payments for commodities. At the same time they sent 17,000,000 kroner to Stockholm and 32,000,000 rubles to Norway. But even with these financial 'hostages,' easily capable of being converted into corruption funds, they have been unable to convince the hard-headed Scandinavian trader of their solvency and their capacity to produce and to transport as well as to pay."

Protests against the British trade agreement with Soviet Russia, recently announced by Premier Lloyd George, are based largely on the implied *de-facto* recognition of that Government. The New York *Tribune* declares that "to take Lenine and his system into fellowship is to abandon those in Russia who fought for civilization and democratic ideals." "Prudence, as well as the claims of morality, forbid strengthening a Russia which in its foreign relations avows its deliberate purpose to wage unceasing war and which in its domestic policy is devoted to strangling liberty." To make such a trade agreement with "the Lenine autocracy" seems very much like "a moral lapse" on Britain's part. Lloyd George will be held responsible; yet, says *The Tribune*, he is being pushed on by two powerful influences:

> "One consists of the British Labor party, which, so far as the Russian question is concerned, is controlled by a small group of intellectuals who are in sympathy with revolutionary ideas. Joined to them in advocacy of recognition are the commercial interests which, not looking far ahead and bothering little about principles, would capture the Russian market before others arrive."

The new British policy is described by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* as "opportunism without ethical justification." In a series of editorials the New York *Times* attacks the new British policy as unwise and not exactly fair to the nation's Allies. *The Times* notes first that the picture presented by the successive announcements from London "is one of a negotiation tending rapidly toward a treaty of peace and firm friendship." The conditions upon which Mr. Lloyd George was willing on June 30 to resume trade "are of profound interest to other nations." The first condition was that "the Soviet Government would refrain from hostile actions and propaganda, directed against British institutions." The Moscow Government, comments *The Times*, "will be left entirely free to continue its propaganda for the overthrow of 'capitalistic' governments other than that of Great Britain." We read further:

"The second condition requires the Soviet Government to



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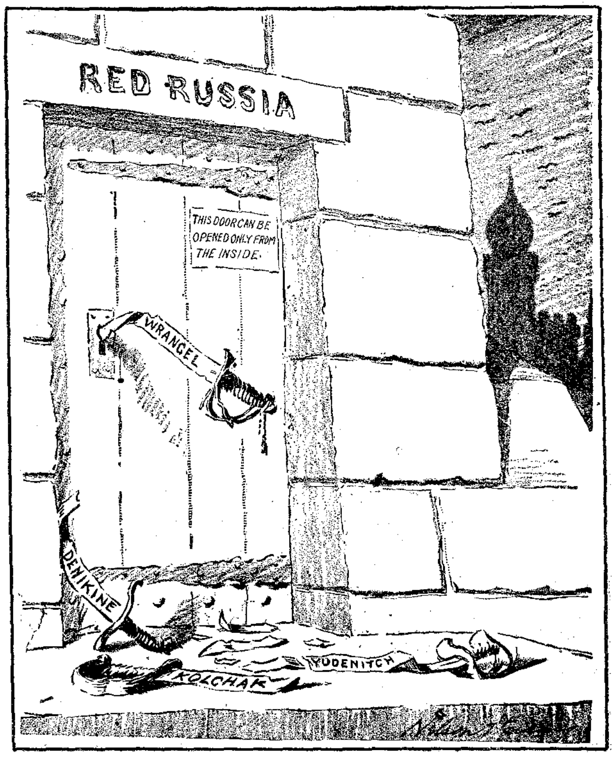
"NEXT!"

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*



WRONG KEYS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

CAN TRADE SUCCEED WHERE THE SWORD HAS FAILED?

refrain 'from any attempt by military action or propaganda to encourage the peoples of Asia in any form of action hostile to British interests or the British Empire.' This, we may well suppose, is the paramount consideration for Great Britain, the chief motive that prompted the negotiations. . . . England is strengthened, undoubtedly, but the Soviet Government is strengthened to an incalculable degree, and that is the serious matter for the Russian people who have suffered from its crimes and oppressions, who must continue to suffer until the day of its overthrow. It is a serious matter for other nations not beneficiaries of these agreements, whose apprehensions of danger to peace and civilization from a continuance of Soviet rule will not be calmed by measures that confirm its power."

On the other hand, Mr. Arthur Brisbane writes admiringly in the Hearst newspapers—generally critical of everything British—about how "the English, level-headed world-traders, demand renewal of trade with Russia and urge France to get down to business and give up squandering hundreds of millions trying to recover from Russia the Czar's debts that Russia could not pay if she wanted to."

While sympathizers with the Bolsheviki will consider their arrangement with Britain as a triumph, it is in reality their "first serious defeat," says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch,* which does not believe that "the bizarre Russian experiment can survive the test of comparison that will follow the reopening of free commercial and cultural intercourse."

An interesting presentation of the Russian view of the new trade arrangement comes from Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet representative in the United States. The results of the signing of the agreement are likely to be as follows, says a writer who sums up points made by Mr. Martens in a recent interview in the New York *Call:*

"1. The present régime in Russia will be tremendously strengthened by the event.

"2. At the same time the leaders of that régime will be faced with the acid test of their careers.

"3. The polity, power, vision, and energy of Lenine and his associates will be tested in the solving of the great problem of reconstruction of the largest Aryan nation in the world under an hitherto untried form of government.

"4. The result will determine whether a government so constituted and so founded can long endure.

"5. Trade with Russia, while it will stabilize Europe for the time being, will not solve the various economic problems of the European nations, and the revolutions in the various countries will go forward to their various culminations.

"6. France will be the only nation to back counter-revolutionary plots against Russia; not even America will be able to aid Poland should Poland attempt to move again against Russia.

"7. The fruits of the Russian revolution will never be lost; the victory of the peasants and workers will never be wrested from them by imperialism of any type whatsoever."

A draft of the agreement between Great Britain and Russia has been published in London dispatches. While it is subject to modification, London correspondents generally believe that it will form the basis of the final document. Its most important provisions may be summed up as follows:

Great Britain and Russia agree to remove all difficulties in the way of trade between the two countries, except in arms and munitions. Each is to appoint agents, having the usual immunities accorded diplomats, to carry out the agreement and to develop trade. The Russian Government "recognizes its liability to pay compensation to British subjects in respect of goods supplied or services rendered to it or to the former Government of Russia, or to Russian citizens, for which payment has not been made owing to the Russian revolution." The British Government on its part agrees not to attach any gold, securities, or commodities exported by Russia in payment for imports or as security for such payment.

It should be noted that the British Government has formally announced its recognition of the principle that the present Russian Government can not repudiate the debts of former governments. This refers to the old Russian debt to France.

While the Wrangel defeat is held primarily responsible for the willingness of Great Britain to come to terms with the Bolsheviki, Mr. Washington D. Vanderlip's recent sensational declarations are mentioned in the dispatches as "a spur to hasten Great Britain's conclusion of a trade pact." Mr. Vanderlip insists that our Congress will before many months recognize the Lenine régime and reopen trade with Russia. The Washington dispatches, however, indicate that the Administration still holds to the non-recognition policy embodied in the Colby note to Poland.

THE SEVEN MILLERS OF KANSAS

Kansas is making an experiment for the entire nation. Her Industrial Court, Governor Allen's creation for the settlement of industrial disputes and the outlawing of strikes, has called seven Topeka millers to answer charges that they are curtailing production of flour to affect prices. Thus not only is "a new angle of the Industrial Court brought to our attention," notes the Wichita *Beacon*, but "the case before the Court is the first of its kind ever tried; it marks a new chapter in jurisprudence." "Last winter labor came under the jurisdiction of the Court for restricting production in an essential industry (coal); this year capital is under its scrutiny," we are reminded by the South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune.*

THE JUDGE.

Judge W. L. Huggins, of the Kansas Industrial Court, says that "in so far as I know, this is the first case of the kind which has been tried in the whole world."

The working out of the Kansas Court's present problem, namely, whether millers are in agreement to curtail flour production, thus creating an artificial shortage in a necessary staple and raising prices, "must either justify the existence of the Court or condemn it to oblivion," thinks the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Grand Rapids *Press* agrees that the Court "has yet to demonstrate its right to permanency." *The Tribune* goes on:

> "It will be remembered that organized labor throughout the United States protested the establishment of the Court. It was denounced as a new weapon of capitalism for the enslavement of labor. In the Kansas miners' troubles its operation brought new and vehement objection, not only from the miners but from all organized labor.
>
> "Now the shoe is on the other foot. Capital, at least in so far as it is represented by the millers cited, is to learn just what power the Court really has. If the Court proves that it can and will work both ways it will set a precedent which is likely to establish similar courts in every State in the Union. When it appeared to be designed solely to dictate to labor, however justly, labor naturally opposed it. If it proves able to dictate to producers or to capital in such a way as to make essential commodities more easily available to labor or to consumers in any class, much of the original opposition to it will be eliminated.
>
> "When it interferes with an employer's right to stop production it is stepping on dangerous ground. It must move with due consideration of the powerful law of supply and demand. But labor is as essential a commodity as flour, and the law of supply and demand in justice applies equally to it."

Radical labor, we are told by the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, "fought the reelection of Governor Allen in the Kansas campaign; it painted him as an enemy of labor and a hireling of capital." However, not only was the Governor returned to office, but, says the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, "every member of the Kansas legislature is pledged to support the Industrial Court law." "This was a bad year for pussyfooting," adds the Detroit *Journal;* "not a single man who voted against the Industrial Court law was returned to the legislature." And *The Nonpareil* goes on to say:

> "Honest laborers have found a friend in this Court. They have found that it is a just and a fair Court. They have found that it is an infinitely better instrument for securing the adjustment of grievances than the strike. In this election thousands of laboring men who belong to unions supported Allen because they approve this method of settling disputes and they recognized in the Governor a real friend of labor and not an enemy.
>
> "The Court has been in operation for several months. It has rendered decisions in several cases. One case is worthy of specific mention. For years the mine-owners had, when they advanced pay to miners, charged them interest on the loan—and the interest rate was high. This Industrial Court promptly abolished this practise. In one instance it decided a case in favor of the miners in forty-eight hours which walking delegates and paid agitators had been trying for years to remedy."

In other words, says the Boston *Transcript*, "it represents a square deal, with the rights of the people closely in hand." The defendant millers, however, assert that they also have rights. While admitting that several have curtailed their output and one or two have suspended operations for the present, they declare that "sound business reasons," and not a desire to keep up prices, caused them to act as they did. "Only a lack of orders has caused a decrease of production," they say. The price of flour has decreased, since September 1, from about $12.50 to $8.50 per barrel, despite the fact that manufacturing costs have risen, avers one of the seven millers. Furthermore, they say, the importation of Canadian flour, which sells in the Eastern States for from a dollar to a dollar and a half per barrel lower than they can manufacture it, shuts them out of that market. Lower shipping rates also enable foreign millers to buy wheat in this country and grind it into flour, which they can market at a price lower than American flour can be sold abroad, say Topeka dispatches. "Under the law, therefore, must a miller keep milling whether he is making a profit or not?" asks the Lincoln (Nebr.) *State Journal*. "In that case, how would the Court make it possible for the miller to pay his employees?" We are told further that—

> "The case of the Kansas millers brings on one of the issues with which the Industrial Court subject is filled. The Industrial Court idea goes far deeper than most of its advocates have dreamed. Instead of being simply a beneficent device to prevent strikes, it of necessity reaches to the very roots of the industrial system. When courts, an arm of the Government, assume control over wages and profits and power to say when factories shall run and when men shall work, we have achieved the substance of Socialism. That is the last thing the advocates of the Industrial Court intended."

Another reason for curtailment in the milling industry of Kansas is brought to our attention by the Topeka *Capital*, which says:

> "The miller of grain must sell his finished product for cost of production, interest included, and a profit. He can not foresee markets or know what the materials will be worth at the time of delivery of his finished products. That is the risk he takes. If the wheat falls substantially during the marketing process of the flour, he faces a declining flour market. He has sold his goods at a price and can not take advantage of a rising market on these goods, whereas his buyer may refuse acceptance of delivery if prices fall. These are the regular risks of business.
>
> "The manufacturer of flour therefore, as he buys his raw material, sells contracts against it, bushel for bushel, for future delivery, hedging, so that if he loses on the material he uses in manufacture, he gains an equivalent amount on the future contracts he has sold. It is said that many Kansas millers, failing to hedge or not making a practise of hedging, were severely hit by the late decline."

Of the papers which speak in defense of the millers, the New York *Times* opines that "the Kansas Industrial Court will save itself worry by proceeding cautiously in teaching business men business," and the Buffalo *Commercial* is sure that, "under the circumstances, the millers cannot be blamed for not running their mills at a financial loss."

TRYING TO CARVE TURKEY

NOT THE PALATABLE BIRD that graced the American table last week, but the land which has prolonged its existence for generations by cleverly playing one European nation against another. Now the Turks have refused to ratify the Peace Treaty with the Allies which was signed at Sèvres on August 10 last, and Mustafa Kemal, leader of the Turkish revolutionists, remains defiant. "Delay," says the New York *Weekly Review*, "is the only weapon the Turks have left, and they are past masters at handling it against a hostile alliance divided within itself." In this instance, the "hostile alliance" comprises Great Britain, France, and Italy, who on the same date they signed the Peace Treaty signed an agreement in which they undertook to support one another in "maintaining spheres of influence in Turkey." Altho this agreement to carve up the old empire was not made public until three months after it was signed, the signatories maintain that it was not a "secret" one, and was induced by a desire to "help Turkey to develop her resources," and to "avoid the international rivalries which have obstructed that object in the past."

"Surrender to greed has already begun," notes the Springfield *Republican*, "and this settlement between England, France, and Italy is exactly along the lines of the old diplomacy, the diplomacy that laid the foundations of the world-war." "By the old standards it is not a specially iniquitous document," continues this paper. Germany and Russia are both eliminated as exploiting Powers, but the Allies have inherited their methods; this agreement perpetuates the very conditions which led to the catastrophe of 1914." *The Republican's* scathing arraignment is followed by one of almost equal potency in the Newark *News*, which charges "the great European Powers" with rushing back "to the old policy of exploitation which has trampled upon the rights of native peoples and bred wars ever since it was devised." "The . . . agreement presents a real danger to international good-will and understanding," agrees the Omaha *Bee*.

The New York *Times* gives us an idea of what the new agreement means, and also what it will entail on the part of the Allies:

"The division of the remnant of Turkey into spheres of British, French, and Italian economic influence is, in a way, a frank partition of the spoils of war in regions where self-determination, if it could be invoked at all in the case of the Turks, would give little support to a scheme like this. In what is left to France there is considerable mineral wealth; there is also a population of which the Armenian part leans toward the French when French troops are at hand as a protection against the Turks.

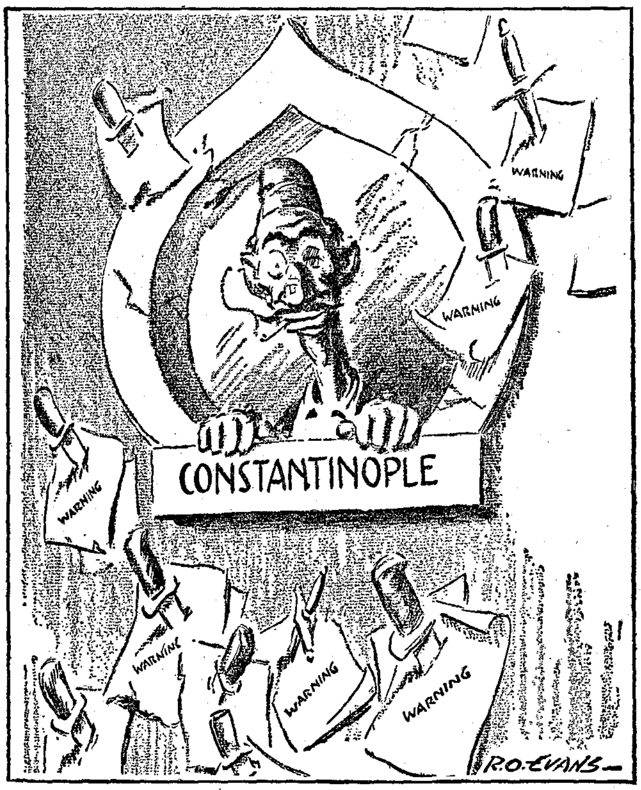
"The French sphere of influence means that for some years to come considerable bodies of troops will have to be maintained in these parts of the Near East. For the next few years, at any rate, the French sphere will cost more than it is worth.

"Italy will get the valuable coal-mines of Heraclea, which the Italians need. An Italian concession for their exploitation was one of the earliest ideas raised at the Peace Conference as compensation for the surrender of the Dodecanesus to Greece. There is little to be said against this part of the arrangement except that in the present state of feeling in Asia Minor the Italians, too, are likely to have to maintain considerable overseas garrisons at a time when Italian public sentiment is cold to such enterprises.

"British, French, and Italian diplomats are going about it in the only way they know. Whether practical good will come of it is another matter. Doubtless there is great wealth awaiting development."

Furthermore, continues *The Times:*

"The partitioning of Turkey under the terms of the treaty signed in secret by Great Britain, France, and Italy on August 10 would have aroused only a languid interest in the United States had it occurred ten years ago. It is an arrangement quite in the old manner. There are spheres of influence, control of railroads, exploitation of mines, diplomatic support by all to each and each to all the three Powers in maintaining their positions in 'the areas in which their special interests are recognized'—an ancient tale told exactly in the ancient way. And a British general is to have the Presidency of Constantinople."



"I'M STILL HERE!"
—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

"So!" exclaims the Socialist New York *Call*, in an editorial headed "A Feast of Turkey." And *The Call* reminds us of our "fight for Democracy," and what has come of it in the present instance:

"Now, what is the lesson of all this? First, it reveals that the 'democracy' for which the war was fought consists of territory, mines, railroads, minerals, oil-fields, etc., to be apportioned to the capitalists and investors of the victorious Powers. It is stated very clearly by *The Times*. A death-toll of 20,000,000 lives was taken in order that this thieves' supper might be held, and it is only one of a number of such feasts that have been held since the armistice.

"All this for the despoilers of the masses at home and helpless peoples abroad, with clever diplomats indulging in this international burglary with ethical and moral precepts on their lips. In the background are the ghastly piles of dead, the stricken homes, the bereaved parents, the broken hearts of hundreds of millions of relatives of the crippled and dead workers of the warring nations. Like vultures hovering over carrion, this plundering goes on."

The New York *Tribune*, however, looks upon the Sèvres agreement merely as "a supplementary compact intended to lessen friction in the economic development of Turkey," and the Providence *Journal* fails to discover "any sinister meaning" in the document. Quite the contrary, we are told:

"In all the world's history was there ever a brighter prospect for a country following its conquest than Turkey can now look forward to? Backward, decadent, for centuries, it is at the threshold of an era of political and economic regeneration. It would be a narrow view to take of the situation without justification in any known or intelligently conjectural circumstances, that Turkey is about to be 'gobbled up,' to the exclusion of the rest of the world by the three Powers which will now assume charge of its destinies.

"The compact simply confirms what had become a status, resulting primarily from military operations, when the treaty of peace was dictated to the Sultan, and it was naturally completed by the Allied plenipotentiaries coincidentally with the signing of the treaty. The businesslike document attests the reconciliation of whatever conflicts of interest may have once been threatened, and reflects a purpose of cooperation in the future.

"Nobody need doubt that, under their agreement, Italy, France, and Great Britain will administer Turkey for the greater good of its people, as well as to the advantage of the world at large."

America's rôle, since this nation never declared war on Turkey, is likely to be a silent one, editors generally agree, altho the New York *Journal of Commerce* reminds us that "the United States can not be indifferent to any arrangement which vitally affects the economic future of so important a section of the commercial world," even tho the nation was not a party to the treaty. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* reports "an inspired Paris *Temps* editorial" as suggesting that France should "negotiate with the Turkish Nationalists," led by Mustafa Kemal, for, says *Le Temps*, "unless the French come to terms with the Nationalists, they have no choice but to fight them." From what can be gathered in foreign dispatches and editorials in our own press, it would seem that, as an unsettled settlement, the Sèvres agreement is in the same class with the Adriatic compact.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THAT new dry order has caused considerable ferment.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE trouble about it is that it is not the market alone that breaks.—*Savannah News.*

KITCHIN would prove a good man to lead the lean and hungry Democrats.—*Indianapolis Star.*

IN Mexico the "ex" of ex-President is an abbreviation of extinct.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

IT is now less dangerous to transport so-called "bonded" hootch than it is to drink it.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

DEBS sees a Socialist victory in 1924. His long confinement is beginning to tell on him.—*Detroit Journal.*

AN optimist can always see the bright side of the other fellow's misfortune.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

EVERY day is Fire-Prevention day with the fellows who are holding coal for higher prices.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IF Uncle Sam doesn't wish to play the game, perhaps he could enter the League as an umpire.—*San Diego Union.*

IF France keeps on backing failures in Russia, the cost of collection will exceed the amount of the bill.—*Buffalo News.*

IF the Shipping Board revelations are anywhere near true, some dollar-a-year men didn't earn their pay.—*Cleveland Press.*

THE yield of the plum-trees is expected to be heavier in the northern latitude of this country the next season.—*Savannah News.*

ONE of the easiest ways to seek death in the old days was to blow out the gas. The present way is to step on it.—*Charleston Gazette.*

WHILE there is some dispute as to when the first snow fell, it is generally agreed that the first frost was on November 2.—*Baltimore American.*

YEAST is now recommended as a daily food. Followed by a chaser of grape-juice there may be possibilities in it.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

IT used to be the rule to "cut down dresses for little sister," but that was a long, long time ago.—*Marion Star.*

REFRIGERATING plants for reindeer meat to be built in Alaska. Ice should be cheap there, even if the meat is deer.—*Boston Transcript.*

PERHAPS it would be safer if Senator Harding did not go to the Panama Canal; he might cause another landslide down there.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

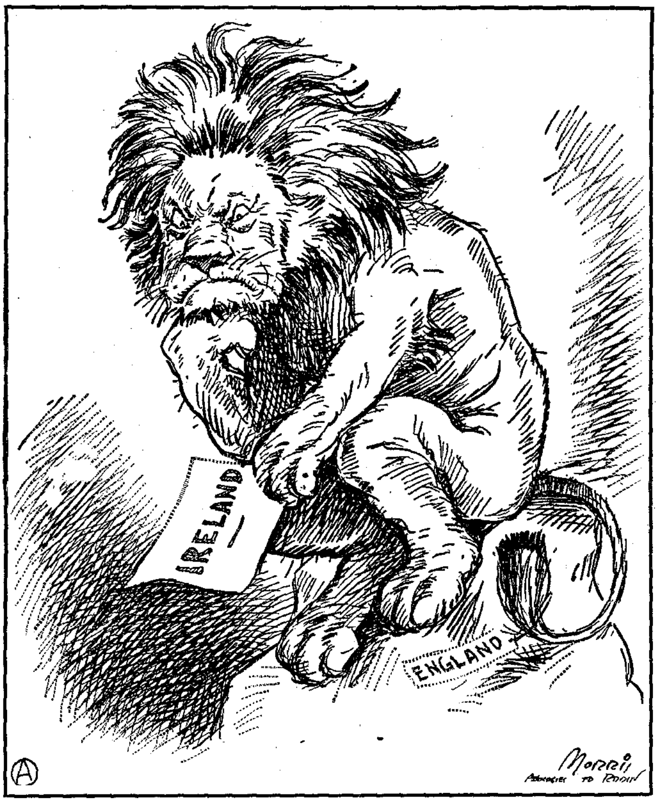
COURT decision making it lawful to transport liquor to or from the home will doubtless give a mighty impetus to the carry-your-lunch movement!—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"TURKEY Seeking New Alliance." declares head-line. What is the matter with the old alliance with cranberries and pumpkin pie?—*Richmond News-Leader.*

THE rule in Buffalo that you must have a doctor's prescription in order to buy a load of coal is logical enough. Coal is a universal remedy for chills.—*Detroit Free Press.*

DELEGATES to the League of Nations Convention in Geneva, Switzerland, are meeting in the Hall of Reformation. This ought to be one argument in favor of admitting Germany.—*Louisville Times.*

"THE Democratic Party Is Dead!" says a head-line. Not so bad as that, we hope. For the sake of its traditions and the good times it has had, the Democratic party should perpetuate its organization—but keep out of politics.—*Greenwich News and Graphic.*



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THE THINKER.

—Morris in the Brooklyn *Citizen.*

DOES the Portuguese Cabinet meet as often as it resigns?—*Providence Evening Bulletin.*

THE Bolsheviki will now proceed to exemplify the crime in Crimea.—*Indianapolis Star.*

APPARENTLY the Greeks are trying to draw a king from the discard.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE only wonder is that nobody sold the Atlantic Ocean to the Shipping Board.—*New York Herald.*

APPARENTLY the treaty didn't make the world safe for those who made it.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

THE reformation of Mexico has been so complete that it makes one suspicious.—*Baltimore American.*

IN retreating from Russia Napoleon seems to have set an irresistible example.—*New York Evening Post.*

TIME was when a woman's face was her fortune—now it is the paint manufacturer's fortune.—*Detroit Journal.*

BROTHER BRYAN was always a cheerful loser, but this time he seems positively enthusiastic.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

WE wish once more to assure our Republican friends that the South, tho solid, is not ebony.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

AT last we have come to the conclusion that too many Democratic fellows married Republican wives.—*Charleston Gazette.*

THERE is peace between Russia and Poland, but we are promised that normal conditions will soon be restored.—*New York World.*

WHEN the tongue is making about 1,200 revolutions per minute, it is a safe bet that the brain is in neutral.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

THE Shipping Board, it is testified, paid a bill for $623,000 twice. Yet the Board is criticized for lack of thoroughness.—*New York Evening Post.*

APPARENTLY the people favor a League that can exist without the blacking of an eye or the crossing of a sea.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

PRESIDENT WILSON paid no more heed to Mr. Bryan's recent advice than if Mr. Bryan was still in the Cabinet.—*Chicago Daily News.*

WHEN Mr. Harding puts teeth in that association-of-nations covenant which he expects to draw up we hope they will be wisdom teeth.—*Charleston Gazette.*

THE man who looks for a long period of business depression is quite as foolish as the one who thought war-profits could last forever.—*Baltimore American.*

THE great heart of America can not escape the obligation to provide Europe with coal—not while Europe offers four times what it is worth.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

WE are buoyed up by the statement that the profiteers, somewhere, some day, will get what is coming to them, for they have already got what is coming to us.—*Charleston Gazette.*

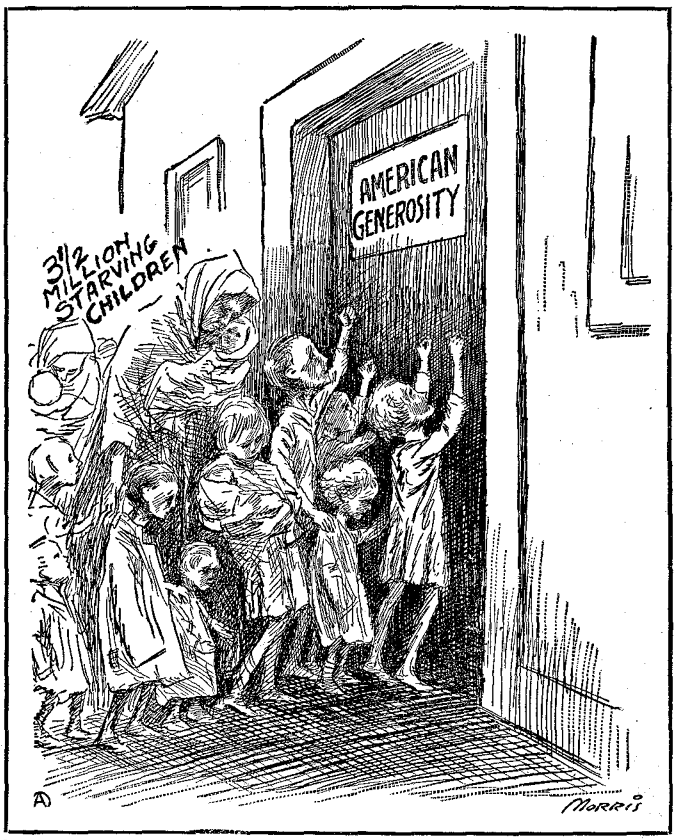
THE Fiume question is reported settled. Yes, we've heard something like that in regard to the marriage question, the divorce question, and the prohibition question, too.—*Wichita Eagle.*

THE Prussian Parliament proposes to give the former Kaiser about $235,000,000. This is one of the necessary expenses that makes it absolutely impossible to pay the indemnity demanded by the Allies.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE NATION'S PRESS RALLYING TO THE CHILDREN'S RESCUE

"OLD MEN MAKE WARS, young men fight them, but always the children suffer most," observes the Providence *Journal* in commenting upon the widespread suffering which millions of children in central and southern Europe are undergoing and which is becoming more acute as winter comes on apace. "These innocent children are the victims of men's cruelty, greed, and lust for power," agrees the Fort Wayne (Indiana) *Journal-Gazette*, and the Sioux City (Iowa) *Journal* points out that they are neither "responsible for the late war nor for their own coming into the world." "They are of themselves perfectly helpless, and they live where local aid and assistance are absolutely impossible; their comfort, their health, their happiness, their very life, depend upon the generosity of the American people," declares the Albany *Times-Union*, and while the boys and girls of America are coasting and skating, their little brothers and sisters over the sea "find no joy in the frosty air and flying snow, for the chill wind strikes to their very marrow through their tattered rags," adds the Elmira *Star-Gazette*.

The above striking sentences are taken at random from among hundreds of editorials dealing with the deplorable situation which faces the children of Europe and which THE LITERARY DIGEST has undertaken to ameliorate to the utmost of its ability. Its editorial, "The Slaughter of the Innocents," written in response to the desperate appeal of Mr. Herbert Hoover for aid, went out to all parts of the world over the land, under the seas, and through the air. The overwhelming indorsement of the movement to aid the starving children of Europe by hundreds of American editors from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, from Maine to California, and from Tampa to Puget Sound, gives the campaign the character of a great national movement. It was our intention to quote in this article from every newspaper which has given its aid to this cause, but the editorials have come flooding in from every part of the country until the task has become impossible. The generous cooperation of the press is overwhelming. While we can not mention more than a fraction of the names here, the readers of each newspaper knows its magnificent cooperation and will not forget.



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

CAN YOU HEAR THEM KNOCKING AT OUR DOOR?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"It is a bit of God's own work THE DIGEST is doing," notes the Birmingham *News*, and the Albany (Georgia) *Herald* observes that "Herbert Hoover is 'on the firing-line' again," and it wishes us well in our attempt to "carry his message to the American people."

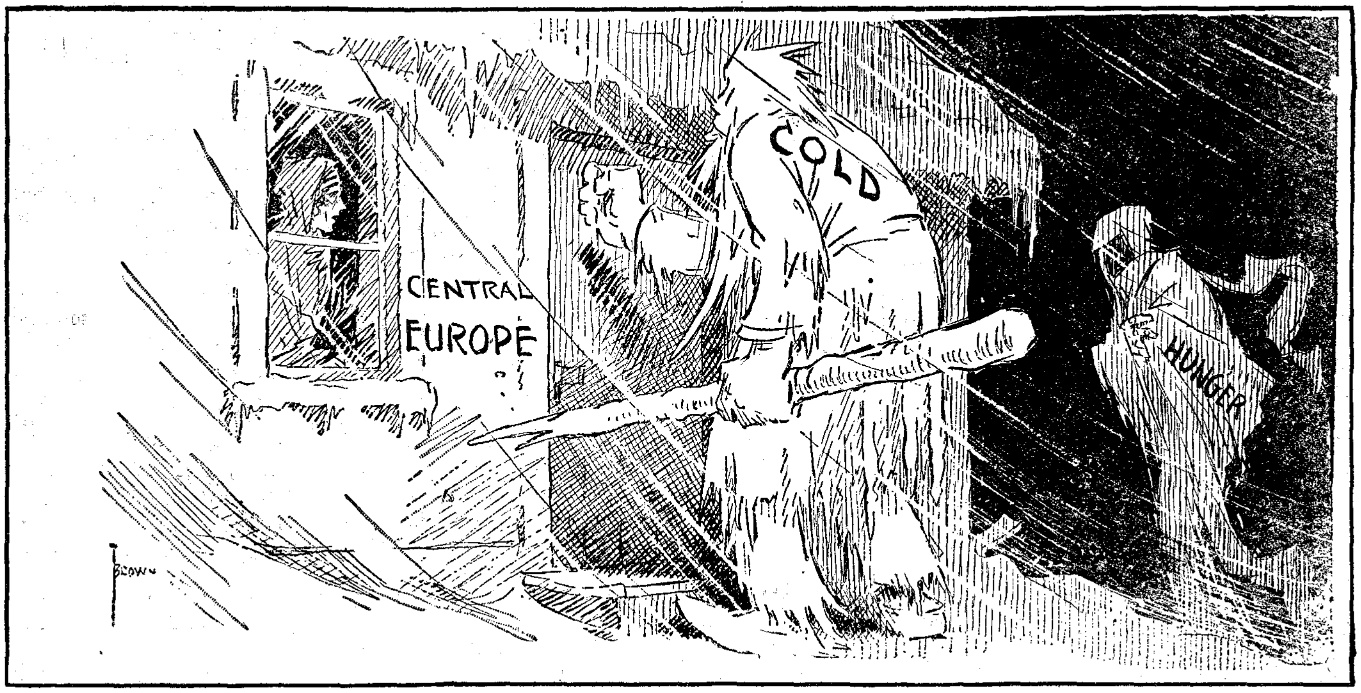
"Will you, reader of the ——, buy for ten dollars that precious and priceless thing, the life of a child?" is the way dozens of editorials begin, freely paraphrasing the appeal which appeared in the representative papers of the entire country as an advertisement. Some report that State heads of the movement have been appointed by Mr. Hoover, and others write to us that it will be their privilege to publish the appeal for funds free of charge as their contribution. Still others publish the names and amounts of contributors from their particular city, and a few tell us that "practically all of the city pastors alluded to the fund" in their sermons of the Sunday before.

"These children which Mr. Hoover and THE DIGEST are endeavoring to keep from starving," declares the Durham (North Carolina) *Sun*, "are the hope of the Old World; they are the new generation." More than that, affirms the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "these children are our children, too; their future helps to mold the destinies of America. If they grow to maturity sickly, underfed, and of criminal and degenerate tendencies, the whole history of the world is affected." In the *Ledger's* contemporary, the Philadelphia *North American*, we read:

> "The one touch of nature that most quickly makes all the world kin is the mere presence of a child. The one call for which even the lowest sunk of men and women will turn from their sordid striving to answer is that which sounds in a little voice or makes its mute appeal through outstretched little hands or pleading little eyes. So long as this remains true of us; so long as we are never too busy, too tired, or too concerned with self to step aside and stoop over a child in need of help, there is good reason to believe neither war nor wealth can blight our dreams of better days.
>
> "It so happens we know more of some of the details of the situation among the children of Europe than is set forth in this stirring appeal. By chance there came to our notice the other day a personal letter in which was simply told one of the saddest facts we ever have seen set down on paper. It told of a baby in one of those war-withered lands who when it went to its mother's breast one morning not long ago drank therefrom not the white food for health and growth, but its mother's blood.
>
> "This is a mere glimpse of conditions as they exist to-day in millions of all that is left to call homes in those lands; a mere suggestion of the price the ebbing tide of the struggle is exacting from those who of all were most innocent of its guilt and shame."

"No worthier cause has ever been brought to the attention of the American people," avers the Youngstown (Ohio) *Vindicator*, and the Watertown (New York) *Standard* believes "the appeal is one of the most stirring made to America in this generation because the victims are innocent ones." The *Standard's* neighbor, *The Times*, thinks there could be no better combination to raise a fund for the starving children of Europe, "because neither THE DIGEST nor Mr. Hoover is self-seeking." Altogether, the editors of the country furnish every incentive to proceed with even renewed vigor. There is not one word of criticism in editorials which have come from every State. In the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, for instance, we find a typical editorial which points out the real danger, which many people do not see, of failing to relieve the grievous conditions in central and southern Europe:

> "It seems almost a waste of words to do more than state crisply the need which these innocent children have for this



NO ARMISTICE WITH THESE. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

relief, and to add that THE LITERARY DIGEST will receive the money and see that it is expended to the extent of one hundred cents for every dollar given. It is of incidental concern only where these distrest children live. It is of no concern what their forebears did to bring the world to this wretched condition and their own homes to ruin. The American people fight men, not children; malice, not innocence. We need no inquiry as to the cause of this fearful condition. The word of Herbert Hoover is enough that it exists and that the suffering is intense and the consequences awful. The stories of undernourishment and undevelopment that are told are inconceivable in their horror just as the results of ignoring the condition now will be inconceivable in terror a dozen years and more hence. The world can not afford for its own protection to lay aside for the moment the touching character of the appeal and let such a degenerate evolution proceed."

And in Governor Cox's Dayton *News* we read:

"The fact of the matter is, a heavy responsibility rests upon America and upon Americans. We are a part of the whole world. We are just one big family henceforth, and when the cry of hunger comes from one part of the family the member most able to send help ought to respond as speedily as possible. We have no doubt as to what America's answer will be. There has never been a time in the history of the United States when our backs were turned upon the needy and helpless."

Mention of Governor Cox brings to mind the fact that President-elect Harding, before he left for Panama, subscribed $2,500 to the fund and wired his good wishes for its success. This news item was telegraphed to the far corners of the earth, and it is the burden of scores of editorials. "Senator Harding is by no means rated as a man of wealth," remarks a Minneapolis *Tribune* editorial similar in content to scores from both Republican and Democratic papers, "but there is evidence in his gift, however, that he has a wealth of human sympathy." However, millions of others must respond, points out the Kansas City *Star*, for, declares the San Antonio *Light*, "these children are dying like flies at frost time, and their death is a long-drawn-out, day-by-day torture." "Volumes of description could not draw the picture more truthfully; they would only be harrowing in their photographic detail," agrees the Kansas City *Journal.*

Many editors, in order to help their readers to visualize conditions in Europe, place before them word-pictures of a parade, or a gathering of school-children at recess. The Burlington (Iowa) *Gazette*, as an example, pictures the children in the city's armistice parade—

"These children were warmly clad, and altho the day was cold, they exhibited no discomfort as they trudged along, happy over their half-holiday, proud of their American origin, bubbling over with enthusiasm, the embodiment of happy American childhood. It was a most inspiring and edifying spectacle.

"Contrast this parade of contented childhood with the long cues of half-naked, puny, undernourished youngsters in the war-devastated zones of central and southeastern Europe, victims of circumstances over which they had no control, who are merely existing on scraps and particles of food that would be scorned by American children."

Other editors approach their readers from another angle. "At this season of the year, when our American children are looking forward to the joys of the holiday season, these little unfortunates in Europe are lacking even the food to sustain life," points out the Mansfield (Ohio) *News*, and the Minneapolis *News* asks its readers if they can "approach the holidays with a clear conscience" if they "close their ears to the cry of these children?" "Can we approach Christmas in the true spirit when there are children for whom the ending of the war meant nothing, no end to their sufferings; for whom there are no rich harvests, but only one meal a day, and that barely enough to sustain them; to whom the Christmas spirit can mean little now?" asks the Easton (Pennsylvania) *Express*, and the Great Falls (Montana) *Tribune* wonders if we "would not be happier at Christmas if we send one or more of these ten-dollar units to save the life of a hungry child." "A single child in pain or grief will break a human heart; think of millions of them, shrunk and pallid from hunger, facing the winter in rags," beseeches the Atlanta *Journal.*

"If the people could see for themselves the plight of these millions of children in contrast to their own little ones, the $23,000,000 fund would be raised in a day," declares the Wilkes-Barre *Record*, and the New Haven *Times-Leader* insists, "we must not procrastinate; disease and starvation will wait for no man's interference, and these hungry little mites have none but us from whom to hope for aid."

"We are all sick and tired of drives of all sorts," remarks the Lancaster *Intelligencer*. "But," adds this paper, "we must not grow weary in the sort of well-doing called for in this appeal." And the Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Nonpareil* concludes:

"The lives of these millions of children depend upon America. *We can let them die or we can save them.*"

GET YOUR LIBERTY BONDS OUT OF THE VAULT AND MAKE THEM EARN BIGGER DIVIDENDS

MORE THAN TWO MILLION PERSONS will read this issue of The Literary Digest—substantial men and women of influence in the community, leaders in every worth-while activity, mothers and fathers of families, workers in every profession and trade.

Startling facts are confronting us. We would be false to every instinct of humanity, to every sense of the solemn duty pressing upon us, if we did not urge *every one of our readers* at once to consider these facts and say quickly what is to be done.

The several million readers of The Literary Digest, it is a fair assumption, own more than $2,300,000,000 worth of Liberty and Victory bonds. Think of it! *One hundred times* $23,000,000!

In the naked lands of central and southeastern Europe three and a half million innocent children are to-day threatened with death from starvation, cold, and disease. They are the ones among that greater multitude of hungry and cold victims of the cruel war who have reached the end of their endurance, whose little bodies are wasted and consumed to the point where there is nothing of vitality left in reserve, and if they are not rescued NOW their plaintive cries will soon be stilled and their struggle for a little child's right to live will be over.

Herbert Hoover, whose organization has fought successfully for the past six years against the Grim Reaper, has written to The Literary Digest saying that the resources of his organization will be exhausted in January, and that $23,000,000 must be provided without delay if these three and a half million little children are to be snatched back from the brink of death.

The precious lives of these little ones have been offered to *you*, readers of The Digest. They have been laid on your hands and your hearts to save and to cherish—you, who *can* do it so well. You have been highly honored in being given the opportunity to do this splendid thing. To be the friend and savior of *one* little child—what a glad privilege! To save the lives of *ten*, of a *hundred*, of a *thousand!* How can we measure the holy joy of such a thing—a joy that will last through all eternity.

Fifteen thousand of our readers have come to the rescue of the children—but a million nine hundred and eighty-five thousand more Digest readers have not yet answered the beseeching cry of the starving. Seventy-five thousand of these perishing innocents have been saved by the loving gifts thus far received, but three million four hundred and twenty-five thousand little boys and girls are waiting for the life-saving gifts *not yet received.* Those who have already given to the point of sacrifice are watching, as we are watching, with eager, anxious hearts the progress toward the necessary $23,000,000, and they are saying, with us, that the progress is too slow. Surely, you who have the love of children in your hearts and the God-given ability to do great things—your "hand is not shortened that it can not save," when children are starving, nor is your "ear heavy that it can not hear" their plaintive cries for help.

There is need now to make haste and do *a great thing.* Where are your Liberty Bonds? Are they locked in a vault? Are they safely stored away in a strong box? It was an act of patriotism to buy these bonds. It gave you a thrill of fervent joy and satisfaction to feel that you were helping America in its time of national need. Now these bonds, that service rendered, are waiting, perhaps, a still more glorious service, a far safer place of investment. They are, perchance, waiting for you to deposit them in the bank of heaven, "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt and where thieves do not break through and steal."

A fifty-dollar bond will ransom the lives of five children; a hundred-dollar bond will buy ten precious lives of these innocent sufferers; a thousand-dollar bond will rescue a hundred little ones from death. Can you think of any more glorious joy that life and opportunity could offer you than would be yours if you could save—*you personally* could save the lives of *a thousand* of God's little children and give them warmth and happiness in place of cold and hunger and wasting disease? Every Liberty Bond or Victory Bond you consecrate to this blessed use will be making heaven on earth and storing up priceless treasure in heaven above. Will you give one, or five, or ten of your bonds—NOW?

What are they earning for you, in their strong box, those Liberty Bonds? A few coupons clipt off every six months; a few extra dollars of spending money. Think of the difference in the dividends they will earn when you bank them as treasure in heaven. Every bond given to "The Literary Digest Child-Feeding Fund" will be the price you have paid for the lives of a group of little children. Every dividend earned for you will be the laughing faces and shining eyes of the little children whom you have fed, and clothed, and saved from death. Are these worth 4¾ per cent. on your investment? If this is not enough, how much more will it be worth to hear a Voice of wondrous sweetness saying to you, "O ye blessed of My Father, I was hungry and ye gave *Me* meat, I was naked and ye clothed *Me.*"

Do not for a moment misunderstand this appeal to the large generosity and the deep sense of duty and tenderness of our readers. *Every* gift is needed; every gift is welcome, small as well as large. A veritable flood of "single unit" gifts from *all* who can not do more would sweep away much of the suffering that now cries to heaven. But the children can not wait for lagging help. Their hope of life hangs upon the quick response of a far larger number than have heard and answered them thus far, and upon a great-hearted generosity of many who can do a large thing.

How many will send at once one bond—two—five—ten—a hundred?

Here is a letter we wish every man and woman in the comfortable homes of America could read:

"Enclosed please find U. S. P. O. for 25 dollars to be used for feeding destitute children of Europe. I am a shiftless old bachelor, will be sixty-nine four months from to-day and have been skimping and saving a little at a time for months to get a new suit, but to-day when I saw your intense and humane appeal in a Cedar Rapids daily I said good night new clothes, the old, threadbare ones will last a while yet, and I can still do quite a bit of labor. With the case presented as your editorial presents it I certainly would feel like a thief if not a cold-blooded murderer if I should neglect to do what I could to succor those millions of innocent helpless creatures. I have been wondering if everybody, especially influential ones, had forgotten the conditions in the horrible war-zone? So, I feel a little easier now that I have that bit of money-order ready to leave on the first mail-train, and to the first friend who throws me over for wearing the old threadbare duds I will say "good riddance of bad rubbish."—W. D. McK., Iowa.

How much more can *you* do than that poor "shiftless old bachelor"? Contributions, up to fifteen per cent. of the taxable income for the year, are deductible under the Federal Income Tax Law. Whatever your gift, ten dollars to save one child, or ten thousand dollars to save a thousand children, whether you send money or Liberty Bonds, **mail direct to "Child-Feeding," The Literary Digest, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Make all checks payable to "The Literary Digest Child-Feeding Fund."**

Within the past week the following organizations have united in support of this great work: The American Relief Administration, The American Red Cross, The American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, The American Jewish Relief Committee, The Knights of Columbus, The Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Hoover, the efforts of these eight great organizations, coordinated with those of THE LITERARY DIGEST, will be concentrated upon achieving success. THE DIGEST appeal has already been reprinted and editorially commented upon by hundreds of the leading dailies of the United States. This week it will be reprinted in hundreds more from the Atlantic to the Pacific. DIGEST readers are setting a splendid example to the whole nation. Do not hesitate to do *the greater things now asked of you.*

Contributions to THE LITERARY DIGEST CHILD-FEEDING FUND, Received to November 23, 1920

$10,000.00—Christian Science War Relief Fund (previously credited to Edward L. Ripley).

$5,000.00—Mrs. Francis F. Prentiss.

$2,600.00—Mary Hillard Society, Westover School, Middlebury, Conn.

$1,166.50—Citizens of Beatrice, Nebraska, per "Beatrice Daily News."

$1,000.00 each—Margaret L. Bradley; Davison County War Chest, Mitchell, S. D.; Thos. Fisher; W. E. Griffith; Miss M. H. Perkins; William Boyce Thompson; Oliver J. Johnson; "A Friend"; R. A. Long and Family; Charles Tilgham; Mrs. Becker; "Anonymous," Philadelphia, Pa.

$800.00—Memorial Lutheran Sunday School, Shippensburg, Pa.

$602.00—Robert De Revere.

$600.00 each—"In Memory of Two Little Boys"; Julia J. Pieripont.

$592.75—People of Oneonta, N. Y., per "The Star."

$500.00 each—Alaska Packers Association, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Arms; Mrs. George W. Armstrong; Julia Bartlett; J. A. B. Cowles and Chas. P. Cowles; Janet C. Everest; Mary A. Fiebig; Fred L. Grampp; Colorado Wholesale Groceries Club, Denver, Colo.; John H. Holliday; Dora Isenberg; Katharine and Edith Litchfield; M. J. Ragley; E. H. Scharringhaus; Wm. M. Scott; Geo. H. Warren R. J. Watson; Mr. and Mrs. James M. Willcox; Wilson, Nabors & Pape, Inc.; Mrs. H. R. Hamilton; Mrs. Eldridge R. Johnson; Wm. S. Stearns; "Anonymous," Monroe, Wis.; Wolf & Dessauer Co. and Co-workers; Fall River Junior Red Cross Chapter, Mass.; Quaker Mfg. Co.; Mrs. H. G. Carnell; Emily

(*Continued on page* 105.)

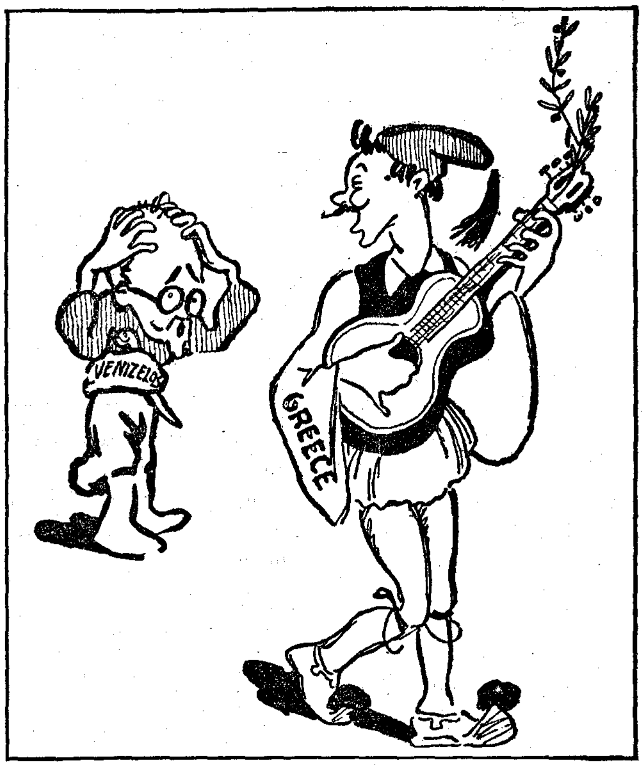
FOREIGN - COMMENT

EXIT VENIZELOS, ENTER CONSTANTINE

"THE FRIENDS OF OUR ENEMIES are not our friends" is the judgment voiced by the larger section of the French press on ex-King Constantine of Greece, whose return to power is made possible by the overwhelming victory the Opposition parties gained in defeating Premier Venizelos and his supporters at the Greek national elections on November 14. As the Paris *Petit Parisien* voices the sentiment, "it is vain for the brother-in-law of William II. to seek to retain the advantages gained by Venizelos through a loyal alliance and faithful cooperation with the Western Powers." Meanwhile Paris dispatches advise us that the French policy would be to withdraw all financial and economic support of Greece, tho not to offer physical force to the reenthronement of Constantine. Besides the opportunity for Constantine's return, says the London *Westminster Gazette*, the defeat of Venizelos contains "a moral for the Allied statesmen who are making the same mistake as he did," and they are now faced with possibilities that may reduce all their schemes of last year to absurdity, for "if the Turks and Bolsheviki join hands, and there is no force to oppose them, the Turkish treaty will vanish into thin air." And as a matter of fact, Constantinople dispatches report that the defeat of Venizelos has resulted in the formulation of demands by the Turkish Government which are equivalent to a request for a revision of the Treaty of Sèvres. The Stamboul Cabinet, through the Italian High Commissioner, we are told, has requested the Allies to suppress the inter-Allied police on the ground that their maintenance is incompatible with Turkish sovereignty. It has asked also for the abolition of the Allied Control Commission and non-interference by the Allies in Turkish internal affairs. How the fall of Venizelos links up with Turkey's recalcitrance is clearly stated by an American correspondent in Paris, who recalls that the Greek expedition into Asia Minor to enforce the treaty was "an Anglo-Greek scheme arranged between Premier Lloyd George and Premier Venizelos in London," and rather reluctantly agreed to by Premier Millerand at Boulogne. At San Remo, we are told, Marshal Foch notified the Allied premiers that 300,000 men would be needed to clean up the Nationalists properly. Venizelos "believed he could manage it, but has failed." This correspondent alludes to the reports of the demoralization of the Greek forces, and tells us that—

"There are stories of squabbles between Venizelists and Constantinists, with even more ominous talk about mutinies due to the desire of the men to return home and fanned by insidious propaganda launched far to the northeast. It appears certain that the area occupied by the Greeks will be very greatly reduced in the near future. The consequent marked access of Nationalist influence can not leave unmoved the French who are holding territory that runs hundreds of miles deep beyond Cilicia.

"An inspired *Temps* editorial says plainly that the best thing to be done is to negotiate with the Nationalists, who represent the *de-facto* power in Turkey. This would, of course, mean tearing up the Turkish treaty, but as the Greeks, who would be the principal losers by that, have themselves pronounced against the Venizelist policy of expansion, France is now free to consider her own interests. Italy, who is also concerned, has virtually renounced occupation of the territory assigned to her and the British are withdrawing their outposts beyond the Mesopotamia area. Unless the French come to terms with the Nationalists they have no choice but to fight them. Already there are protests here against the expense of the Near-Eastern forces and any extension of their activities would be strongly opposed."



"I'M THROUGH WITH YOU!"

Farewell message of the Greek voters opposing Venizelos, as quoted from the latest popular song in Athens. The olive-branch on the guitar is the party emblem of the victorious Opposition.

—*Athinaiki* (Athens).

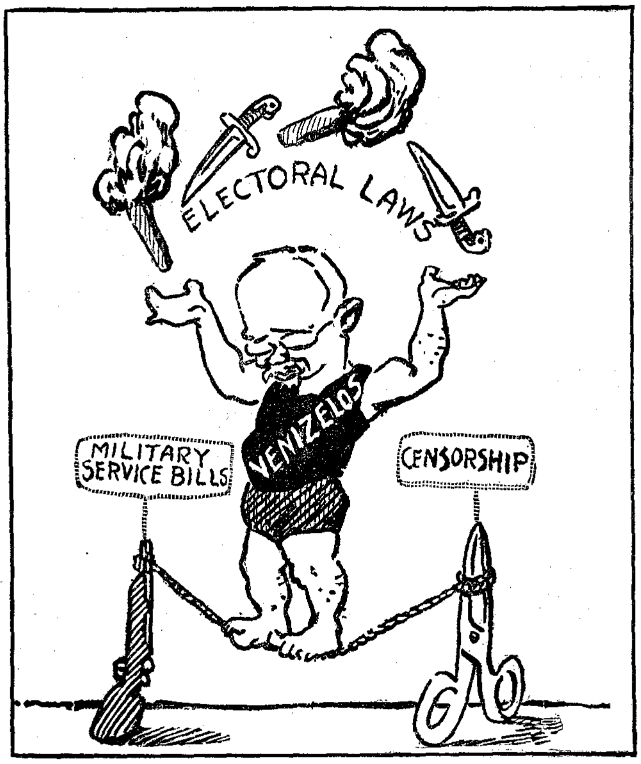
Meanwhile, Athens dispatches report that the Cabinet of the new Premier, George Rhallis, intends to continue the foreign policy of the Venizelos ministry, and expects to give aid to the Greek troops in Asia Minor in order that they may launch a new offensive against Mustafa Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turkish Nationalists. Constantine, who has been busily enacting the rôle of the "man who would be king" in Switzerland since his deposition by the Allies, offers confirmation of the foregoing in an interview given to the Milan *Secolo*, in which he says:

"What I am particularly anxious should be plainly understood is that so far as foreign policy is concerned all Greeks are decidedly of one opinion with Venizelos. What let loose the vials of the nation's wrath was his home policy, and more than anything else his suppression for three years past of all popular constitutional liberties."

Venizelos had put Greece on the map with such far-flung boundaries as to excite the wonder and envy of her rivals, press dispatches remind us, and had revealed himself in the eyes of many as the "greatest statesman in Europe." Upon his resignation as Premier, which followed his defeat at the polls, he left Greece for the south of France, with this message to the Greek people, sent through the press:

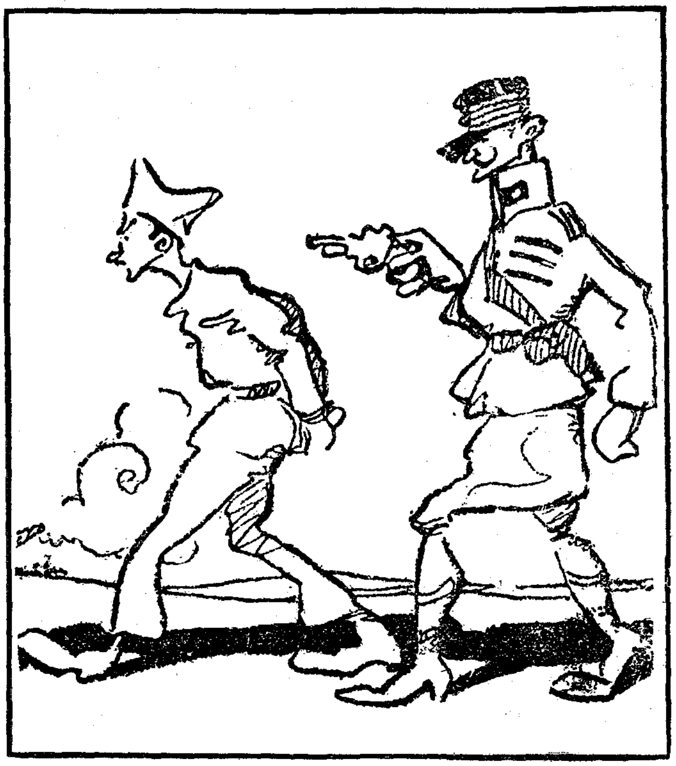
"I bear no bitterness on account of your vote, as I believe it would have been difficult for any other nation to remain under arms two years after the armistice.

"My friends, I beg you to abide by the principles of the Liberal party, and I thank you for your support. I shall always serve my country first."



THE INDICTMENT OF VENIZELOS.

—*Kathimerini* (Athens).



A SOCIALIST VIEW OF THE "FREE-SOLDIER VOTE."

—*Rizospastes* (Athens).

OPPOSITION CARTOONS ON VENIZELIST POLICIES.

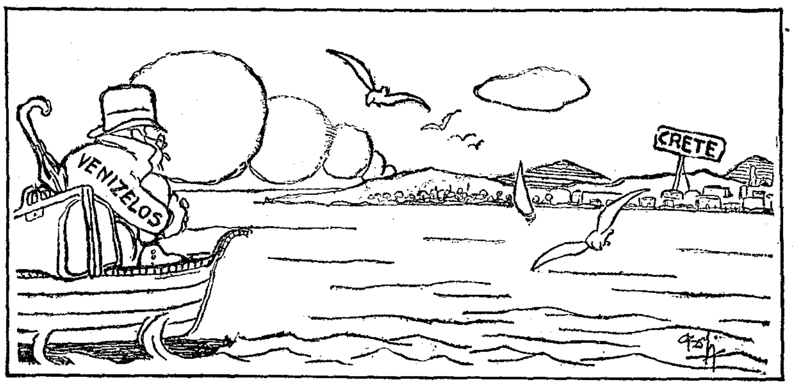
Reasons for his defeat are said by Mr. Venizelos to be the weariness of the people with politics, their desire for a rest and for the return of soldiers from the front, and the emphasis placed by his opponents on the charge that he was putting Greece into the hands of foreign nations. According to the press, Mr. Venizelos declares that this charge aroused fears of protracted wars in connection with his Greater Greece policy, and he says popular jealousy played a part in his reverse at the polls. To these, he says, may be added various grievances against the internal administration and the feeling that he himself was the victim of his own ideas of aggrandizement. Mr. Venizelos is described as taking his defeat courageously and calmly, and as a purely personal remark confesses: "I am tired and want a rest. Now I will have time to read political history."

As some observers point out, it is difficult to believe wholly the charges of the Greek Opposition that the policy of Venizelos was tyrannical especially with regard to the press, if we consider some of the anti-Venizelos cartoons, here reproduced, which had full publicity in Opposition journals. Meanwhile, ex-King Constantine makes full use of the press to secure a clean bill of royal health. In one interview at Luzerne he said: "I can not help being related to the Kaiser, but I am not a Germanophil, as my enemies declare. I was born and bred in Greece, which I love and which I hope soon again to see." To Mr. Stephen Lauzanne, editor of the Paris *Matin*, King Constantine explains that while he is the brother-in-law of the Kaiser, he is also a cousin of the King of England, and he declares that he never shared the ideas or sympathized with the plans of the Kaiser. He was always loyal to the Allies, he said, and all he wanted was a "white peace," a peace "without all being sacrificed to victory." In another of his interviews at Luzerne Constantine said to a correspondent, who reminded him of the opposition of France and Great Britain: "I count greatly upon the moral support of America," and he sends a personal message to the Greeks in America through the editor of *Atlantis*, the oldest Greek daily in this country, which reads as follows:

> "I want, through you, to thank the Greeks in the United States of America for their cordial support in the cause of truth and justice. I also want to thank them for the numerous telegrams I have received from them.
>
> "I can not express my feelings better than in the words of Abraham Lincoln: 'With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are here to do.'
>
> "All of which may achieve and cherish just, lasting peace among ourselves and with all the nations.
>
> "CONSTANTINE, King."

It is to be noted that there is a division of opinion in the Greek press published in the United States. For instance, *Atlantis*, which is pro-Constantine, declares that Venizelos has failed "mainly because he has never wanted to understand the people," and it adds:

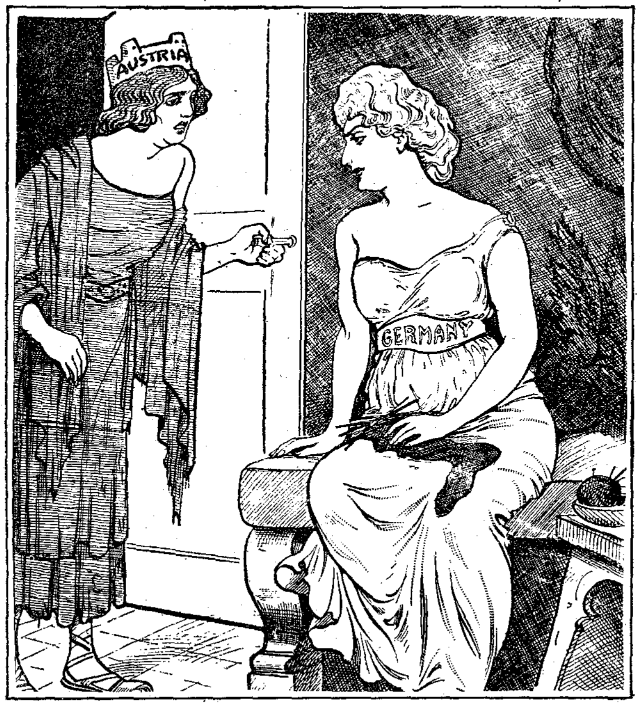
> "His advent to power was the outcome of a revolution, which he himself had not provoked, because the military *coup* of Goudi (meaning the military revolt of Athens in 1909) was a purely Greek movement, and Venizelos systematically leans to those revolutions that are carried on with foreign assistance, as it was proved in Therisso (in Crete during the revolt of 1905) and in Saloniki. The revolution of Goudi gave Venizelos the



SARDONIC "*BON VOYAGE*,"
With which an Opposition paper would send Venizelos back to his native Crete.

—*Kathimerini* (Athens).

means whereby he was strengthened in a way never before experienced by any political leader in Greece. That omnipotence which was given him ready-made, strengthened his belief that he had assumed the right to become the regulator and master of the Greek people for life. All his subsequent policy was an expression of this psychology of his, which was transmitted to his coworkers and partizans, to the extent of creating the tradition that Venizelism and his party formed some sort of a political dynasty that nothing could shake. . . . The Greek people remained, and Venizelos in his cleverness ought to have respected them. But the Venizelist propaganda had undertaken to put this people to sleep through the countless amounts of money spent during the war. And because of the strength of this propaganda and its foreign support, Venizelos believed that the desired result was accomplished and that the Greek people could not be considered as a serious factor."



COMPANIONS IN MISFORTUNE.

AUSTRIA—"Suppose we join our resources?"

GERMANY—"Why not? Even partnership with you couldn't make me any worse off."

—*Wiener Caricaturen* (Vienna).

In diametric opposition to this view is that of the leading Greek progressive daily, *The National Herald* (New York), which says:

> "Eleutherios Venizelos, the great Premier of Greece, has resigned upon his losing the late elections. His failure, however, instead of detracting from the value of his excellent and incomparable patriotic services, places him in a class with Miltiades, Themistocles, Socrates, Aristides, Capodistrias, Trikoupi, and other men of great deeds and ideals, who were not only unappreciated by their contemporaries, but even condemned by them, tho the work of these men remains honored to this day by all the civilized world.
>
> "The Greek people have rejected, as it certainly is their right so to do, the man who planted our often-insulted and torn flag at the gates of Constantinople and in Broussa, and chose Ralli, Gounaris, and others as their sole competent agents, men who only just recently surrendered eastern Macedonia to the Bulgars —who declared that Asia Minor is not a necessary colony of the Greek nation! . . . . . .
>
> "It remains with the future to show of how much service the verdict of the Greek people will be to Greece, and to what extent it will satisfy the complaints made against the Liberal party, even in regard to its internal policy. It would be impossible to feel inspired even by the least shadow of optimism, if one were to judge by their past record the men who took the reins of government by popular approval. Every genuine Greek, however, fervently hopes that he may not see crumbling to ruins the majestic national structure raised by the fiery patriotism and the genius of the eminent Cretan statesman, Mr. Venizelos, who will forever be known as the personifier of the virtues of the Greek people as also of the loftiest idealism of the Greek race."

AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT

INSTEAD OF DRAWING INDEMNITY from Austria, the Austrian section of the Reparations Commission has been obliged to change itself into a quasi-Relief Commission, say press dispatches, which add that Austria's condition is "admittedly far worse than it was last year, thus making the reparation clauses of the Austrian Treaty more of a farce than they ever were." However, France remains adamant, it is said, against the annexation of Austria by Germany, and "nobody is offering to rescue her." But on this point the semi-official Paris *Temps* remarks that by joining Germany, Austria would succeed only in "joining her misery to Germany's misery and in effacing herself politically before the absolute preponderance of Berlin." All the elements in Austria who are still in thrall to Prussian influence would like to lead Austria in that direction, but the *Temps* points out that the victory of the Christian Socialists in the elections for the Austrian National Assembly in October is a positive indication that the Austrian people wish at least to try the experiment of an Austria reconstituting its independent existence in due dignity by its own individual effort. To revert to the food problems, we have the report of the Austrian section of the Reparations Commission, cited in Paris dispatches, to the effect that unless $100,000,000 in money, or food equivalent, be immediately forthcoming from the Allies and the neutral nations, the "whole of Austria must starve this winter." The only thing that has kept Austria from starving hitherto, it is stated, are the $25,000,000 worth of supplies obtained through American credits last spring. It was predicted that these supplies would be exhausted by December 1, "after which time there will be nothing in the way of food in sight, and the whole country will be face to face with actual starvation." The report contains a suggestion that the $100,000,000 needed be raised in the form of a loan in which all countries, especially America, be asked to participate. We read further:

> "Latest statistics show that 80 per cent. of the Austrian children have rickets and tuberculosis from lack of food. Bread there costs 3 crowns a pound, meat 50 crowns a pound, and shoes 900 crowns a pair, while the average worker earns only 2,000 crowns a month.
>
> "[The quotation for the Austrian crown was 560 to the dollar, according to a Vienna dispatch on November 8. Therefore, 2,000 crowns are worth less than $4.]
>
> "According to members of the commission, some 50,000 foreigners, including some Americans, are having a high time in Vienna through trafficking in exchange and are thereby enabled to live luxuriously, while the Austrians themselves starve."

Confirmation of this statement about conditions in Vienna is afforded by a contributor to *The Contemporary Review* (London, November), who writes as follows:

> "The streets in the middle of the town are crowded with people, most of them well drest; shop-windows are filled with all kinds of wares as they used to be in old days; the well-known restaurants provide excellent meals at prices which to the foreigner are less than he would pay in London or Paris, and all the tables are taken at lunch and dinner; there are plenty of taxicabs, and pair-horse *Fiakers* with horses and drivers in the best of condition. Theaters are well filled every evening. Outwardly, therefore, the Vienna that the casual stranger sees is full of activity and has plenty of money to spend. But, as in the Balkans, there is to-day in Vienna little that is really what it appears to be. This money that these people spend so freely, what does it mean? Practically nothing. And the people themselves who have it to spend, who are they? Many of them are foreigners to whom 100 kronen (nominally £4) now only mean a few shillings. A large part of them are doing business deals. A flock of harpies, Jew and Gentile, has settled upon Vienna and are doing their best to pick her bones clean. They congregate in the principal hotels which used to be the resort of aristocratic Austria and make of them, as it has been neatly put, 'a combination of the Stock Exchange and Petticoat Lane.'

The real Viennese is almost totally absent from this life. It is not because he would not like to be in it, but because, unless making money by successful and often shady transactions, he is altogether unable to pay the prices. Landowners have retired to their estates, and the middle classes, whose increases in salaries have nowhere near kept pace with the rise in prices, are driven to eke out a penurious existence by living on their capital. Often they see no meat for days together. So long as clothes and boots hold out and there is still some jewelry, pictures, or furniture to sell, life is just possible for them. But when this capital is at an end it means deep poverty. Vienna has always been the city *par excellence* of the small government official and it still remains so. Rather than let them starve absolutely, the Government has kept on large numbers of useless bureaucrats, to whom it pays the merest pittance. For it merely means printing a few more bank-notes."

The food shortage, which is the main reason for attracting foreign attention to Austria, this informant goes on to say, is due in no small measure to decreased production in Austria itself "consequent upon lack of manures, bad seed, and similar effects of the war and upon a government food-policy which has done nothing to encourage producers to make the most of their lands." The writer admits that the new Austrian state "must always be to some extent dependent upon foreign countries for the provision of her foodstuffs"; but in order to give us some idea of the deplorable condition in which Austria now is agriculturally, he presents the following figures:

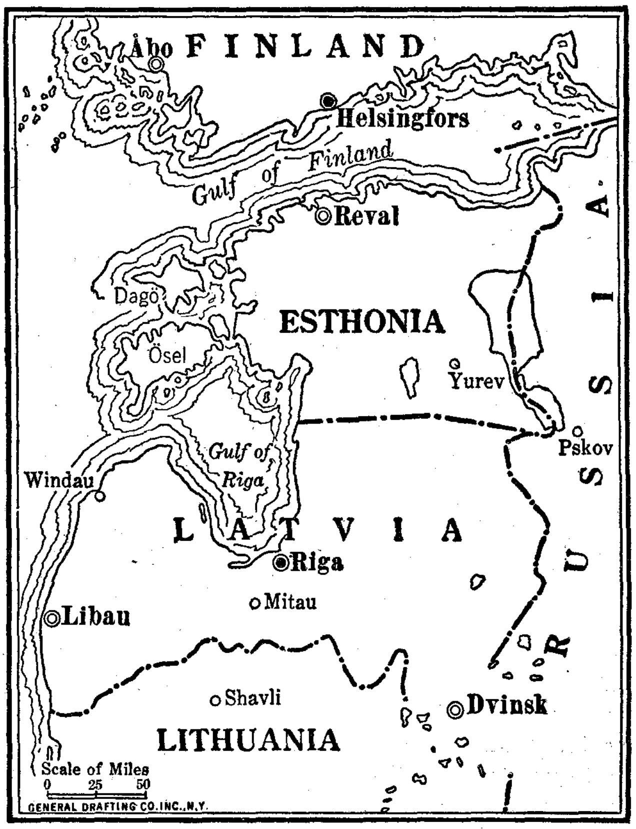
"The potato crop, always of great importance in Austria, is now even more so than ever, as potatoes have to act as a substitute for a number of other foods that are lacking. Yet, while in 1914, there were 160,000 hectares (1 hectare equals 2⅕ acres) under potato cultivation, producing a crop of 1,600,000 tons, last year there were only 100,000 hectares under this crop, of which the yield was only 571,000 tons. This year the area has been still further reduced to 87,000 hectares, or just over half of the prewar acreage. The figures for the harvest are instructive as showing the small proportion that reaches the rationed population through the regular government channels. Last year there were only a little over 100,000 tons available for nearly 5,000,000 people, altho the total net crop was about 400,000 tons. These 100,000 tons were the amount that producers were actually forced to give up at a price far below the cost of production. The remaining 300,000 tons stayed in the hands of the 1,300,000 producers or were sold by them to the wealthier section of the public who could afford to pay high prices for it. While for a time Austria must be dependent upon foreign assistance to help her tide over this food shortage—the value of the requirements for the next year is estimated at £26,000,000—Austria, given a government policy that will stimulate production, can greatly improve her food position."

But one thing is certain, this informant goes on to say, and that is that Austria "can only live if she is assured a proper supply of her economic requirements." It is for this reason as much as for political reasons that the movement for union with Germany finds considerable support. It was incorporated in the original constitution of the new Austria in the form of a declaration that she formed an integral part of the German *Reich*, and we read:

"Such union is now expressly prohibited by the Treaties of Versailles and St. Germain, unless the League of Nations gives its unanimous consent. France's opposition to any possible strengthening of Germany makes such a unanimous vote highly problematical so long as the Treaty of Versailles is not a dead letter. As has already been pointed out, it is the next few years that matter. Europe and America can do a certain amount to bolster up Austria temporarily by granting her credits. But ultimately there is only one alternative to union with Germany. Outside this, her future depends upon one thing—whether the Succession States can be induced to forget their hostility to Austria sufficiently to let them supply her with coal and foodstuffs and the necessary raw materials for her industries. This need not imply the close political Danube Confederation so much feared by Italy; but some working economic arrangement between the states which formerly made up the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is absolutely essential for the maintenance of the Treaty of St. Germain."

LITTLE LATVIA'S GREAT RÔLE

As a buffer state between Germany and Russia, small and obscure Latvia promises to bulk large henceforward in history, according to a Paris *Matin* correspondent in Latvia's capital city, Riga. It would be questioned seriously just how long this little state might stand between two such mighty Powers before they pulverized it, he admits, if it were not for the fact that a country infinitely more powerful is working its way in between Germany and Russia, and that country is Great Britain. Everywhere in Riga, he tells us, in shops and in the streets, one encounters hosts of white sailor-hats on which appear cabalistic inscriptions in English. These are the "innumerable British sailors" from the destroyers and mighty gray dreadnoughts that are moored in the harbor. Latvia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Meyerovitch, outlined his country's problem to this correspondent as follows:



THE POSSIBLE BUFFER BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Latvia would not stand long, it is claimed, between these Powers "before they pulverized it," if it were not that Great Britain is "working its way in between Germany and Russia." Lithuania and Esthonia are "entirely too permeable" to serve "as partition walls."

"Ours is a difficult task. We stand in the path of the *Drang nach Osten* of Germany and of the *Drang nach Westen* of Russia, a double pressure which is the more redoubtable because it extends along the seaboard of which we have a large section. Obviously, we can not dream of playing our part alone. We must have an understanding in the north with the other Baltic states and meanwhile lean upon the great central pivot of Poland, while in the south we are upheld by the young states of the 'Little Entente,' Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, and Jugo-Slavia."

Minister Meyerovitch's disquietude is not fantastic if recent events are kept in mind, says the *Matin's* correspondent:

"The outfit of General Bermont, who, at the head of reactionary Russians and Germans, tried to surmount the obstacle of Riga, shows plainly how irksome this new Latvian barrier is to the policy of the two ex-empires. On this occasion, moreover, Latvia gave incontestable proof of her existence in her show of arms and the blood she shed."

The first day you reach Riga you wonder whether there are enough Letts in the country to hold the barrier between Russia and Germany, remarks the correspondent, because as you walk through this beautiful city, where there are more gardens than streets, you meet only men and women who speak either Russian or German. You begin to wonder whether if all this talk about Latvia and all the signs in Lettish are not part of a vast camouflage, because all about you there breathes the atmosphere of Berlin and of Petrograd. But soon you begin to realize that the coachman who drives you, the barber who shaves you, and the waiter who serves you are neither German nor Russian, but plain Letts, and you begin to see some future for such a people. Then, too, comes the vision of interminable British sailors, with the subtle significance of their mere presence. Numerically, Latvia has only about 1,500,000 inhabitants, but it has a seacoast of 250 miles approximately, which, of course, interests England. Altho Lithuania and Esthonia lie to the right and left of Latvia, we are told, they can not be counted on for buffer purposes, because "as partition walls they are entirely too permeable." Latvia had already shown proof of her force and individuality despite the fact that her history is not extensive, and after the outbreak of Bolshevism in Russia and the German catastrophe of November 11, Latvia "rose to her feet between these two fallen giants."

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND

ADVERSE OBSERVERS think they see a sign of the weakening of the Sinn-Fein organization in the record of emigrations from Ireland during the past year. They predict a constant increase due to the growing terror in Ireland, of which the events of November 21 in Dublin constitute what is called the "most terrible episode since the rebellion in 1916." Press dispatches inform us that on this date "gunmen" made a simultaneous attack on court-martial officials in various parts of the city. Fourteen officers and ex-officers were killed and six wounded. In the afternoon of the same day, "by way of reprisal," it is reported, the combined force of military and police, accompanied by armored cars, mounted with machine guns, invaded a football match in Croke Park. They fired into 15,000 spectators, say the dispatches, "for some undetermined cause," and killed ten persons and injured scores. Many were hurt in the panic that followed. According to one version, the police were fired on by Sinn-Fein pickets when they were seen approaching the park, and the fire was returned, but another version, according to the press, is that when the troops and police entered the grounds a panic ensued among the spectators. Shots were fired and a stampede took place. With reference to the shooting of the officers and civilians, Dublin Castle issued a statement to the press which reads as follows:

> "It would seem as if the gang which has made the murder of Crown servants its business for some time past had become greatly concerned of late at the pace and pressure with which the machinery of justice has been exercised against them. They have become acutely conscious that the Crown has gained of late intimate knowledge not only of their methods and plans, but also of their names and whereabouts and of their criminal history individually. Murder plans were being frustrated, arrests of members of the murder gang and their associates were being made in far greater numbers and with fuller prospects than ever before of securing that justice should be attained and criminals brought to book.
>
> "It was in these circumstances that the criminals saw fit to launch the attack of assassination, not against the Army generally, but against that part of the Army especially concerned in bringing them to justice, and in this desperate effort there lay a twofold motive, not only of scotching the machinery of justice and retarding its pace, but also of terrorizing others who were in any way connected with it."

The London *Daily Chronicle*, which is called Lloyd George's newspaper, devotes an editorial to the Dublin shootings which reads in part:

> "Shocking as such an orgy of cold-blooded massacre must appear, there seems to be no reason to infer from it that the Irish Republican Army is gaining power. It bears much more the stamp of a desperate stroke by hunted men around whom the toils are closing.
>
> "So growing, indeed, is the general sense in Ireland that the once omnipotent murder gang is doomed to defeat that not only has the boycott against the police been abandoned over large areas, but the authorities are being aided by information from the people to an extent that was not dreamed of six months or even three months ago."

Reverting to the increase in emigration from Ireland, journals opposed to Sinn Fein advise us that Dublin Castle contrasts the record of emigration in recent months with the instructions of the Irish Volunteers to the effect that the "departure of any Irish Volunteer during the most critical time of the war of independence can be regarded only as cowardly desertion." Sir Hamar Greenwood lately told the House of Commons that often he has received "piteous letters" from Irishmen asking him to aid their sons to emigrate secretly. But now it appears that Irishmen are beginning to "brave the Sinn-Fein ban," says one American correspondent in London, who reports that while "in January of this year only 136 Irish males left for America, in May there were 607, June 932, July 928, and, tho there has been a falling off since then, put down by the authorities to seasonal variations, there were 600 in September and 350 in October." A very different reading of Irish emigration statistics is found in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, a Nationalist newspaper, which tells us that the "larger number of the emigrants are women and girls," and it continues:

> "The emigrants this year are made up of 4,594 males and 7,151 females. The greater number left for America. No fewer than 11,258 emigrants left for the Colonies or foreign countries, while 492 went to Great Britain—of whom 394 were for England. Emigration across the ocean is twelve times the number of emigrants that left last year for abroad. No fewer than 9,083 of the emigrants sailed for the United States—an increase of 8,811 above last year. Thus, 77 per cent. of the emigrants from Ireland this year were bound for the United States, and only 15 per cent. sailed for Canada. It is interesting to note that 18 per cent. of the emigrants for the United States had their passage paid by relatives in America."

As the third quarter of the year had passed, *The Freeman's Journal* noted that the emigration from Ireland had increased by 538 per cent. over the first nine months of last year. No fewer than 11,745 emigrants (natives of Ireland) left up to the end of September, compared with 1,840 in the corresponding period last year. This compares with 17,563 emigrants in the first nine months of 1914, and an average of 25,300 in the ten years preceding the war, and this daily adds:

> "As has been the case for half a century, the greater number of emigrants this year left the province of Ulster. The Ulster emigrants numbered 4,003 out of the total from all Ireland. While emigration from Ulster is equivalent to 34 per cent. of the whole, in the other provinces it is equivalent to 28 per cent. from Munster, 26 per cent. from Connaught, and 10½ per cent. from Leinster. . . . . .
>
> "Emigration did not really set in this year until June, when it reached 2,300—only 33 short of the average of the month in the decade before the war. The emigration of July exceeded the prewar average by 432, equivalent to 26 per cent. In the following two months there was again a falling off, and in September the number of emigrants was back to half the prewar average. April and May are usually the heavy months in emigration, one-third of the year's emigrants usually sailing during those two months. Tho the falling off in September is reassuring, it is premature to draw conclusions as to the resumption of the full tide of emigration before April and May of next year. One thing, however, is certain—that the reign of terror has not driven the 200,000 young men of Ireland from their country. Another outstanding fact is that Ulster did not, during the war or since its close, lose its bad preeminence as the province of emigration. The drain of Irish population is, as heretofore, greater from the North."

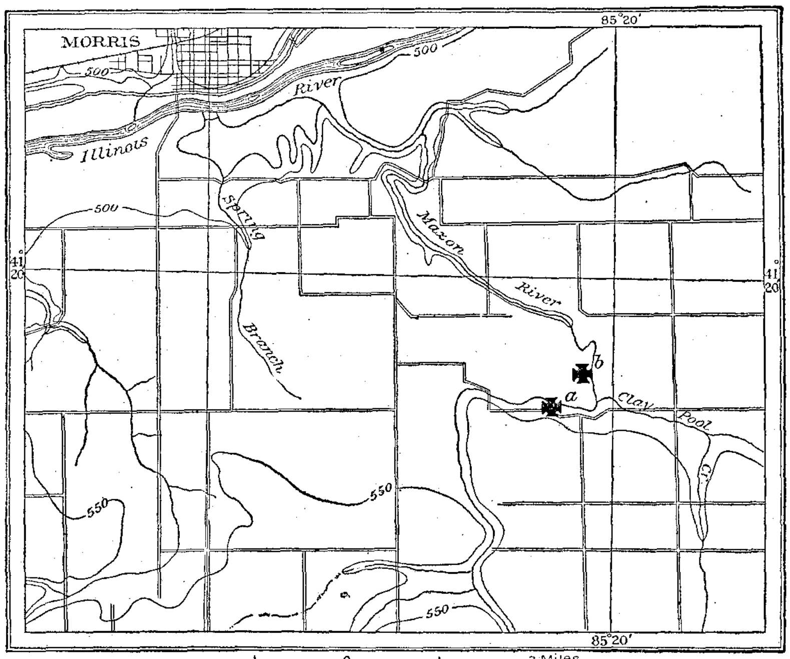
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

EVOLUTION'S MOST ROMANTIC MOMENT

THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS was a great episode in history. But the landing of the first animal was a greater. When animal organisms became adventurous enough to tire of swimming and took to walking; when they grew legs and set forth to conquer the continents that had hitherto been under the undisputed sway of vegetable life—that was the most romantic moment in the history of organic development. At least, that is how it strikes Prof. Roy L. Moodie, of the Illinois University Medical School, whose striking title we borrow from his article in *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.). This moment is well illustrated, he says, by fossils found in Mazon Creek, in northern Illinois—a stream of no local reputation, but known by geologists throughout the world for its relics of prehistoric animal and plant life. Writes Dr. Moodie:

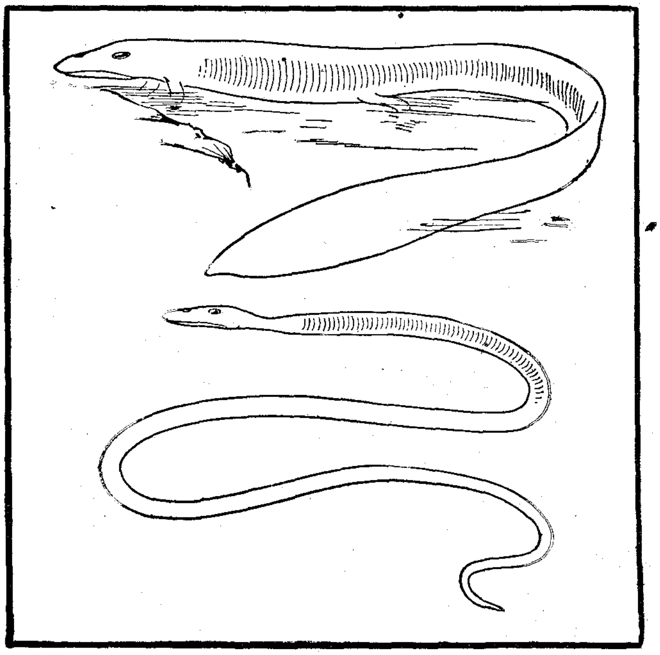
"There is a small stream in northern Illinois which, since the last great ice sheet retreated, has cut its unhurried way through some forty feet of glacial alluvium and has thus exposed in its present bed the shales and rocks of the old Coal Period which was the witness of Nature's most important moment. The old Indian name 'Mazon' still clings to the stream and it has become famous the world over for the wonder and importance of the relics of ancient animal and plant life found along its banks. Locally the creek is held in contempt, by the grown-ups as a breeding-place for mosquitoes, and by the small boys because it is nowhere deep enough for a good swimming-hole; fishing is almost unknown. The winding ripples, however, offer pleasant prospects to the casual visitor and its banks hold untold treasures for the student of ancient life.

"The water has worn its placid way for centuries through several feet of grayish red shales, washing out an occasional rounded nodule, which, becoming exposed to the action of the frost, cracks, and thus discloses its buried treasure of Paleozoic insect, centipede, spider, fish, leaf, or, very, very rarely, the remains of the first animal with legs, which resembles so very closely our present mud-puppies. These small creatures are the oldest known land vertebrates and represent that most interesting and romantic phase when the animals which later resulted in the evolution of man were beginning to come out of the water and live a portion of their existence on land.



IT HAPPENED IN ILLINOIS.

The region of Mazon Creek, in Illinois, showing the location of the fossil-beds.



THE ROMANTIC MOMENT.

When the primitive animal organism tired of wiggling and squirming about and decided to grow legs and go ashore for a walk. Here he is shown doing it. The date was some millions of years ago.

"It is difficult for us, in these noisy times, to realize the stillness which pervaded all nature in this period when the animals were first considering an existence away from the water. It took eons of time for them to develop sufficient courage for a complete separation from their ancestral home. There were no voices of insect or bird in these later Paleozoic days, and the stillness was complete save for the wind, the rain, and the thunder. The clouds doubtless sailed as quietly and as beautifully through the sky then as now. The sun shone as brightly, and the rain was as pure and refreshing. There were no grasses for the raindrops to glisten on and no trees, save only those of the fern type, where the wind might moan an unheard complaint. The little creatures of the shore, the highest type of animal of their day, neither heard nor spoke. They were made aware of the approach of danger in the water by the sense organs in their skin, and on land they trusted to their large black eyes which set well exposed on top of their flat heads.

"These little fellows, whose fossils we find on the banks of Mazon Creek, were timid adventurers and stayed close to the shore of the old brackish bayou, the relics of which have come down to delight modern students in their attempt to unravel the story of the old world. None of them exceeded eight or at most ten inches in length, and they were often surpassed in size by even the centipedes which crawled through the swamps with them. But in potentialities of development these small knights of the Paleozoic surpassed anything the world had ever seen or will ever see again. They marked an important stage in this great progression of vertebrate life which has resulted in the development of the animate world as it is to-day. Had they not ventured on to the land, what to-day would have been the result? Would the world still be peopled only by denizens of the sea, or would the impulse for a higher life have come at some later time? This impulse for a higher existence than one in the water, the desire to enjoy more freely the sun and the earth, must have been very strongly implanted in the Paleozoic creatures, for shortly after, some ten million years later, the same experiment was tried in far remote places. Illinois, however, may claim the credit of being the present spot where millions of years ago the vertebrate animals, in their desire to develop into higher beings, first began that most romantic movement in all evolution. Rather we should say that we see here, doubtless, the result of millions of years of preparation. Discoveries in other parts of the world add but little to our general conception of this parting point in evolution. While fossils from Africa, Europe, Australia, and India delight our eye and stir our interest in their diversity of structure, none approaches so closely to that parting of the ways as the tiny creatures found on the banks of Mazon Creek, in Illinois. We, as human beings, are interested in their aspirations, for, had they not aspired to a life on land, many, many millions of years ago, evolution would have missed its most romantic moment and the world to-day would not be what it is. The development of our race might have been deferred many millenniums."

MEDICAL NEWS IN THE PAPERS

MARVELOUS CURES AND DISCOVERIES that appear in the daily press, but are never heard of again, are not confined to this country, it seems. Looseness and inaccuracy of the French lay press with regard to matters of scientific medical interest are condemned by Dr. Georges Bourgeau, a French physician, and *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), which notices Dr. Bourgeau's work editorially, bids the press of our own country take it to heart, altho it admits that with us "there is at least a beginning of betterment." "The development of the journalistic conscience" is prescribed as a remedy. One of the French doctor's counts against the press does not hold in America, for we have no law, as the French have, forbidding the advertisement of nostrums. Dr. Bourgeau charges that this law is openly and habitually violated, and he regards this violation as the most serious evil to which the press contribute. A secondary matter is the "looseness and inaccuracy" already spoken of. Writes the editor of *The Journal:*

"As examples he cites, among others, these captions from newspapers, giving for each the name of the publication and the date of issue: 'Contagion Has Been Abolished in Scarlet Fever'; 'The Transfusion of Blood Is a Dangerous Procedure for the Donor'; 'Arteriosclerosis Is Vanquished'; 'One-Half of Those Who Are Deaf Are Curable by Radium.' In addition to headings of this sort, which have no place save in fiction, Bourgeau very properly takes exception to the process of 'snap judgment' in regard to discoveries in medicine and to the publication of reports of advocated or approved methods of treatment. He arraigns the *Matin* in regard to its writings as to the value of antityphoid inoculation. This paper first hailed the discovery as one of incalculable benefit and then attacked it most viciously. The *Matin* says that 'nurses in hospitals refuse to serve as "guinea-pigs,"' and quotes alleged mortalities from the inoculation. So serious did the Assistance Publique regard these statements that it deemed it necessary to have hand-bills printed and affixt to the walls of hospitals and other places, explaining that the inoculation of nurses was voluntary and that the deaths quoted were three—two nurses who contracted typhoid from patients they were attending, and one who died as the result of an infected wound of the hand. These facts, says Bourgeau, were easily obtainable by 'any serious journalist,' and would have avoided the discrediting of the hospitals and the spreading abroad of gross misinformation to the disadvantage of the public.

"The same course has been followed with reference to cancer and its alleged cures, with respect to tuberculosis, and with regard to the introduction of arsphenamin in the treatment of syphilis."

Bourgeau ascribes as the reason for this mass of illogical writing an undue readiness of the newspaper writer to believe. He is quoted as saying:

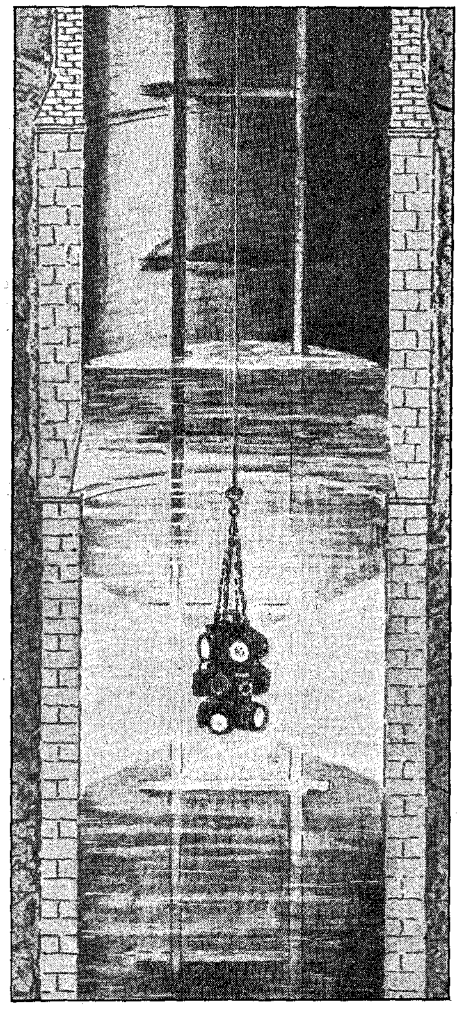
"Why does the journalist commit so many mistakes in matters medical? It is because he is ready to believe. Science has overthrown the gods; but the necessity for faith has not been done away with, and it is to science that our beliefs turn. The medical man is the latest deity, but the journalist does not see the human personality behind the savant, the man with his mistakes, his personal pride, and his self-interest. The newspaper believes as a matter of self-interest. It sees in a discovery an article to be written, a chance for a sensational heading; and in the haste to be the first to announce it abandons all effort for accuracy as to either facts or time.

"The man who writes for the newspaper believes because he is ignorant, and his excuse is that in the multiplicity of things which he is forced to discuss it is impossible for him to have universal knowledge, and that this lack of knowledge forces him to draw general conclusions from single cases."

As for the practical application, we read:

"Some may ask, as Bourgeau does, 'Is this really a matter of importance?' His answer is, 'Yes, unfortunately, for there are many of the public who believe these things which they read in the papers, and it is this class which abandons a rational treatment for the newest thing exploited. Not infrequently also this results in the failure to seek competent advice, and with what sad frequency do we medical men find in our hospitals tuberculous or syphilitic patients who, having run through all the "cures" in the newspapers, finally come to us in deplorable shape.'

"Bourgeau's criticism of the French press applies with equal weight to the press of the United States. Fortunately, in this country there is at least a beginning of betterment, for a few of the larger and better class dailies have recognized the necessity of greater accuracy in this class of reporting and have a trained personnel to cover matters of this sort and insure that the written account may be something more than a fanciful story written by one to whom even the terminology of the subject is an unintelligible jargon. The remedy for the evil lies in the development of the journalistic conscience. Heywood Broun, the critic, recently said: 'The reason for complaint against the yellow press is not that it represents with any fidelity the taste of the average man and woman, but that it first creates a taste and then satisfies it.' There has been created in the minds of hundreds of thousands of newspaper readers a taste for the sensational. The developments of science along medical or any other lines are seldom sensational. To satisfy the artificially created, perverted taste of the newspaper-reading public, the newspapers, especially those of the yellow type, make their reports of medical matters sensational. When such papers can be brought to a realization of their responsibilities to the public, especially in matters affecting health, there will be an end to the fantastic fiction of newspaper pseudomedical science."

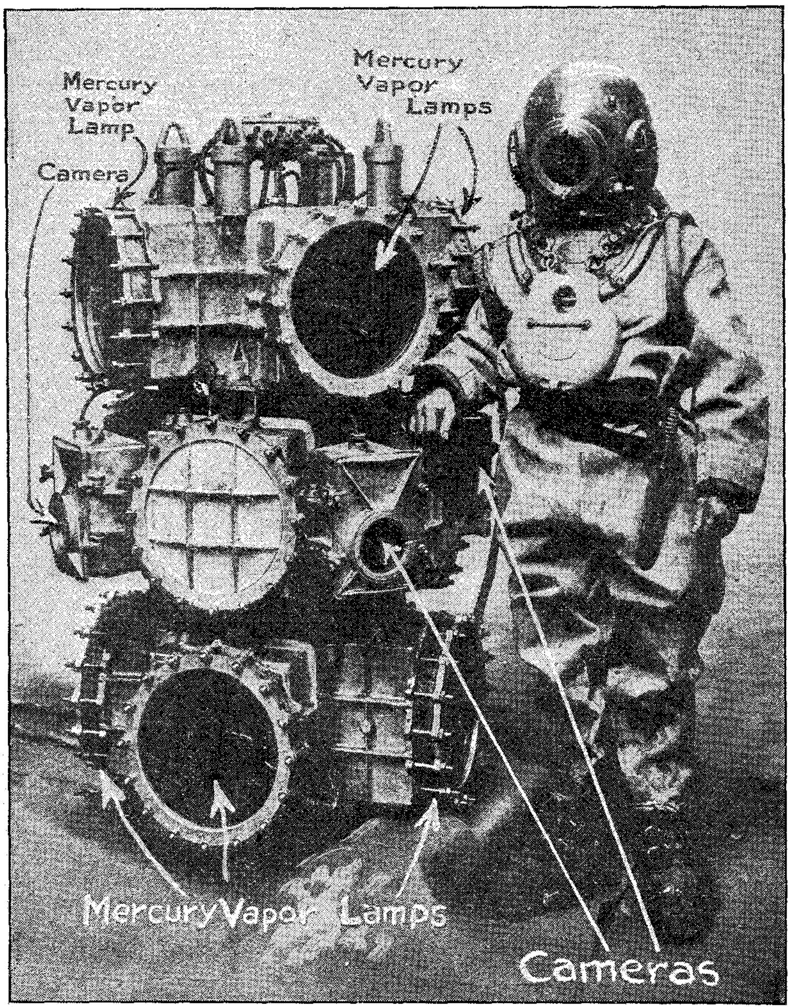


THE SUBMARINE CAMERA.

Exploring flooded mine-shafts in France for infernal machines left by the Germans.

STILL HUNTING GERMAN TRAPS

IN THE MINES of France and Belgium the owners are still looking for a different kind of mine—the explosive traps set by the Germans to kill or disable workers who should try to pump out the water with which the shafts were flooded, or in any other way restore them to usefulness. In such mines the war is therefore still on. After several casualties, the plan of exploring the flooded shafts photographically has been adopted to find bombs, traps, or suspicious devices of any kind, so that they may be destroyed before they have a chance to do any mischief. The following account, headed "Exploring with a Camera," we find in *The Scientific American Monthly* (New York), which gives credit to *The Illustrated London News* for the illustrations and the details of the description. We read:



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Illustrated London News."

DETAILS OF THE 1,700-POUND CAMERA.

"The deep treachery of the Germans is still bearing deadly fruit in the regions of France and Belgium that they occupied during the war. Aiming at commercial supremacy, the Germans made first for the iron and coal centers of their enemies. When they were finally forced to retreat from the coal regions of Lens, the Teutons realized that they must give up a rich prize which could not be carried along with them, and, following their usual policy in such circumstances, they proceeded to wreck the mines. Had they merely punctured the lining of the shafts and let the water from the overlying strata run in and flood the mines, they would have made the mines useless to the Allies for many months to come. That would have been sufficient to serve all military purposes; for the German generals knew that they could not continue the struggle much longer and the Allies could not have put the mines into shape for use before the termination of hostilities. However, it was not merely the opposing armies that the Germans were aiming at, but the peace-time industries of France, and so they undertook to make the task of reclaiming the mines so difficult that they would be practically useless long after the termination of the war. Not only were the mine-shafts punctured, but traps were cunningly laid to blow up the divers who would be sent down to make repairs. There were several serious accidents when reconstruction work at the mines was first started, and repairs had to be suspended until some method of locating the death-traps could be found.

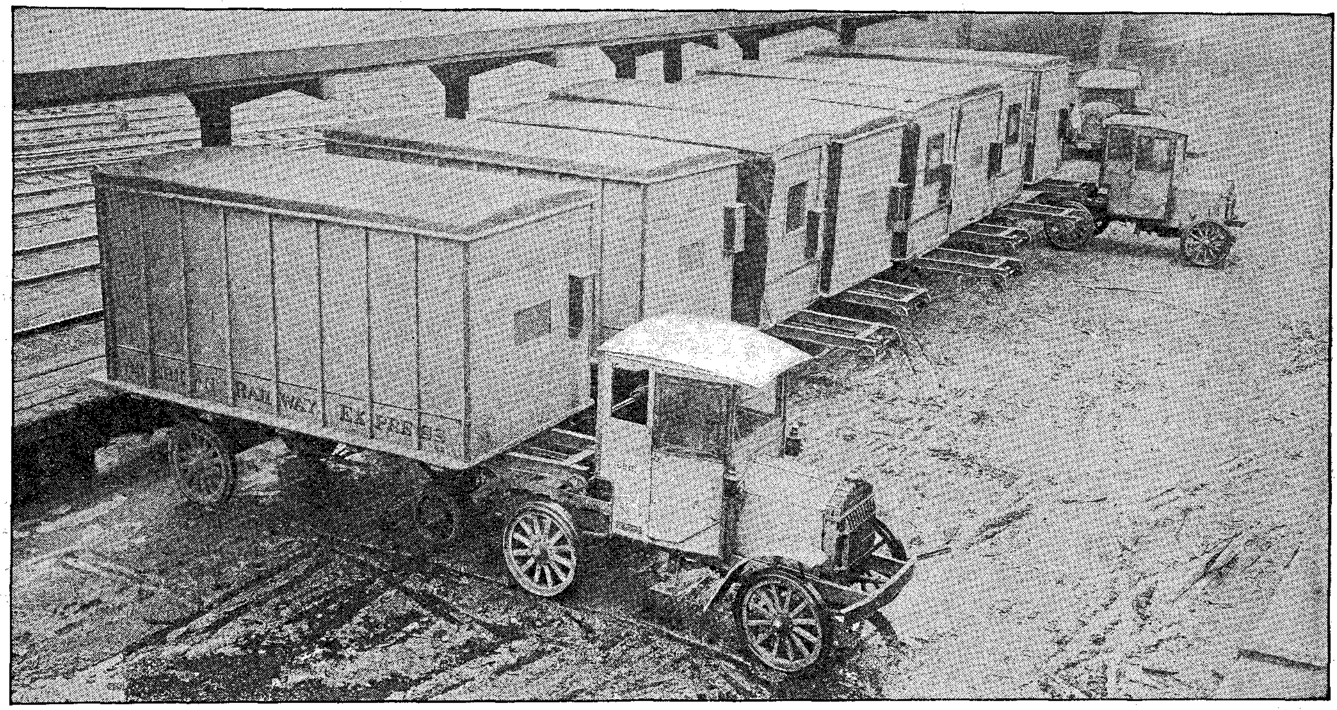
"The final solution of this knotty problem is pictured in the accompanying engravings. The French Government decided that it would be expedient to explore the mine-shafts with the photographic eye of the camera before risking the lives of divers in these perilous shafts. The problem was complicated by the fact that the camera would have to take its pictures under water. However, submarine photography is not a new art, and it was merely necessary to design a special photographic outfit to meet the peculiar requirements of the Lens district."

A commission was given to a firm of submarine engineers of London, and they built the apparatus shown in the illustration. The apparatus had to carry its own lighting equipment to provide illumination of the walls to be photographed, and also a set of cameras that would make records of every part of the mine-shaft. To quote further:

"The diver alongside the apparatus in the photograph gives some idea of the huge dimensions of the outfit. It weighs, complete, about 1,700 pounds and measures over all 3 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 9 inches high. It is composed of three main gun-metal castings bolted together. The cameras are located in the middle section, while the lamps are situated in the upper and the lower castings. Each of the latter castings is divided into four water-tight chambers and each chamber contains a mercury vapor lamp. The lamps are of 3,000 candle-power, giving therefore a total light of 24,000 candle-power. With this huge photographic apparatus the lining of flooded mine-shafts will be thoroughly explored. The photographs will be pieced together and examined minutely for any signs of German treachery. If any traps are located or any suspicious objects discovered they will be blown up. The exact location and character of breaks will be determined."

SEEING BY EAR—The skill shown by bats in avoiding objects during their flight is familiar. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (London, October 2):

"Three views have been propounded to explain this phenomenon. (1) That bats are endowed with very keen sight, which enables them to see when everything is dark to man. (2) That their sense of touch is extraordinarily acute, particularly at the wing-tips. (3) That they possess some sense the knowledge of which is not possest by men. In a recent number of *The Journal of Physiology* Dr. Hamilton Hartridge criticizes and discards all three views, in view of his own experiments. On summer evenings pipistrel bats—sometimes between one and two hundred at a time—used to fly through the open windows into the adjacent rooms communicating by an intervening door, capable of being illuminated by electric light or completely darkened. As a rule, in the rooms the bats all flew roughly in the same direction, but even when the electric light was turned off nothing indicated that collisions occurred. Even when threads were placed in their path it appears that bats in full flight and in what seems to us absolute darkness can not only steer round a room and avoid one another, but can avoid obstacles such as threads. Further, that they can tell whether a door is shut or open wide, or just sufficiently wide open to allow them to pass. The hypothesis is advanced that the flight of bats is directed by a special sense of hearing, since the sound-waves of short wave-length which they are known to emit are capable of casting shadows and of becoming sound-pictures."



THE SEMITRAILER: THE MOTOR DOESN'T HAVE TO WAIT IDLE WHILE THE TRAILER IS BEING LOADED.

MOTOR-TRAILERS TO SOLVE TRANSPORTATION

EVERY CAR on a passenger- or freight-train is a "trailer." No one would think of providing a separate locomotive for each car; on the contrary, we have in this country the longest and heaviest trains and the most powerful locomotives in the world. It is strange that the application of this principle to highway transportation has been so tardy of recognition. Now that it has begun, it is spreading with a rush, helped on by powerful motor-trucks and smooth, hard-surface roads. The single motor-truck with its one trailer is now no uncommon sight, and longer trains may become familiar in the future. Harry Wilkin Perry, who writes on the subject in *The American Exporter* (New York), believes that trailers will help to solve the transportation problem all over the world:

"Railroad service has broken down under the strain of the last five years and older methods of transportation by animal power have been hopelessly outdistanced by the march of progress in industry and commerce. As a result, manufacturers, merchants, and farmers are turning to the motor-vehicle. But there are not enough trucks to meet the demand; furthermore, the cost of haulage by motor-truck is high, due mainly to lack of good highways, high drivers' wages, and the high price of gasoline.

"A partial solution is being found in many places by the use of the trailer with motor-trucks, tractors, and passenger-automobiles. By doubling or tripling the hauling capacity of the motor-truck, at only slightly increased operating expense, the trailer makes it possible to transport a greater tonnage in a given time and to cut the ton-mile cost almost in half.

"Trailers are now made in a great variety of types and sizes and are used in almost every industry. More are used in the lumber business than in any other one industry. The iron and steel trade employs a large number, farmers and dairymen use a great many, and others are used by meat-packers, contractors, the building trade, ice and ice-cream companies, the automobile industry, city departments, general haulage companies, motor-truck express operators, and by manufacturers of furniture, textiles, paper, boxes and barrels, machinery, and other articles.

"In the United States, where from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 passenger motor-cars are owned by farmers, the light two-wheel trailer is much used for hauling farm-products to market behind runabouts and touring-cars. Among the many advantages of this method of marketing are that the horse can be kept at work in the field, that a woman does not mind driving the car, and that fruit, berries, and vegetables arrive in fresher and better condition. The trailer can be attached and detached instantly and does not interfere with the customary use of the machine for passenger purposes.

"Drawing of a trailer increases the consumption of fuel by 10 to 20 per cent., according to conditions, adds slightly to tire wear, and slows the rate of speed about one-fifth. But doubling of the tonnage hauled per trip much more than offsets the additional operating expense.

"The United States seems to be the only country in which the advantages of the semitrailer are widely understood. One grocery company, operating forty retail stores in New Jersey, operates thirty-six six-ton semitrailers with twenty five-ton tractors, and estimates that it saves a total of $28,800 a year by eliminating loss of time of tractors and drivers. The load capacity of a truck is easily doubled and commonly tripled by the use of a semitrailer."

FRUIT-JUICES IN FRUIT DRINKS

SOME RATHER SEVERE STRICTURES published a few weeks ago in the government *Public Health Reports* on orange drinks which contained no actual fruit-juice have had the unfortunate result, it now appears, of turning the public disfavor against some orange beverages wholly innocent of this charge. "It has recently come to the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture," said the report, "that in some instances mothers, misled by the labels and other advertisements, are feeding 'fake' orange beverages to their children under the impression that they are giving them the orange-juice recommended by their physician. Unfortunately these preparations, as a rule, contain no orange-juice and are lacking in the organic acids and the vitamins which give medicinal value to the genuine orange-juice." The report went on to say that henceforth, therefore, the Bureau of Chemistry has ruled that the terms "ade," "squash," "punch," "crush," and "smash," when used in conjunction with the name of a fruit, "can be applied correctly only to beverages which contain the edible portion of the fruit or juice of the fruit named." Several of the orange drinks, however, were made with orange-juice and oil of orange-peel before the government report, and as for the others, even a casual reading of the above shows that drinks so named are almost certified by the Bureau to contain the actual fruit or fruit-juices, as otherwise they will be liable to prosecution.

In fact, some firms using deceptive labels are now under prosecution, we are informed, and the situation will soon be entirely cleared up. That drinks made in a wholly legitimate manner should suffer along with the guilty is of course a misfortune. A reference was made in our article of October 30 to "orange crush" as made in a synthetic laboratory, and we further said that it was no longer to be served under this name with the Government's permission. This statement we wish to correct. Ward's Orange Crush, which is the only orange drink marketed under the trade-name "crush," is, as per their label, composed of orange-oil, citric acid, orange-juice, pure granulated cane-sugar and water, and colored with United States certified food color. As the government report was quoted in these columns, it is only right to give our readers this additional word of explanation and reassurance. At the same time, the final sentence of the government report should be kept in mind, that when orange-juice is needed for medicinal purposes, especially for ailing children, "the best way to get orange-juice for children is to buy the fruit and squeeze out the juice." The ordinary orange beverage contains only a small amount of fruit-juice per glass and is intended as a fountain drink, not as a medicine, and one of the leading manufacturers says in a statement in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* that "no medical properties are claimed" for his product, "nor is it intended to replace orange-juice as an antiscorbutic in infant feeding." But where merely a refreshing and wholesome beverage is desired, there is apparently no reason why these drinks should not be used.

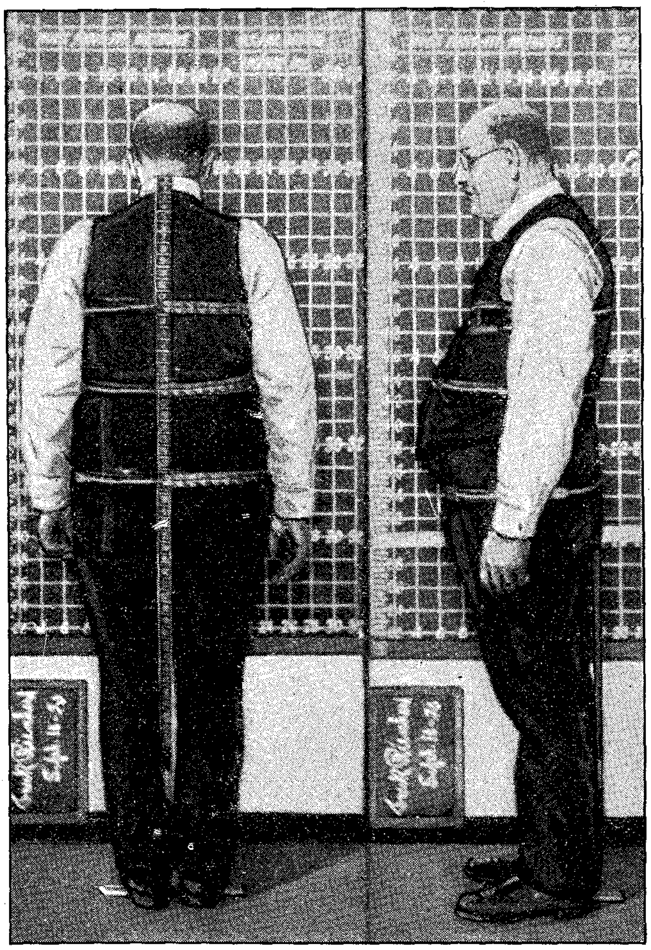
NUTS AS FOOD

MOST PEOPLE EAT NUTS as an addition to a meal rather than as part of it. We are occasionally adjured to live wholly on nuts and other uncooked food, after the manner of our arboreal ancestors, but few of us have taken this advice seriously. Nuts, however, are real foods and deserve a place in the diet, not as a sort of frill superadded to it. They are indigestible as often eaten, but apparently not because the stomach can not deal with their substance. Finely chewed, or made into flour or pastes, they cause no trouble. An editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), reporting the results of experimental work at Yale University, asserts that not only is nut protein of superior quality, but that nuts contain elements valuable to animal growth. They are also the only vegetable product that is as efficient as animal food for the elaboration of human milk. We read in the medical journal named above:

"The food chemist has long given to the various nuts a prominent place among concentrated foods. From his analytic standpoint they may even surpass such recognizedly valuable foods as meats, eggs, and cereals in their concentration of nutrients. Altho nuts and products made from them have been used by man the world over as adjuvants to his usual diet, they have only lately obtained a larger recognition. The failure to eat nuts more extensively is doubtless due in part to their reputation for indigestibility and to the discomfort that may occur after eating them at the close of a heavy meal.

"Scientific studies have not justified the reputation for the indigestibility of nuts. Experiments conducted by Cajori at Yale emphasized anew that nuts are valuable foods. If nuts are eaten properly and used in the diet as eggs, meat, and other foods rich in protein are eaten, they behave quite as well in the body as do the ordinary staple articles of food. Particularly when nuts are finely chewed or are consumed in the finely divided form of nut pastes or nut 'butters,' there can be no complaint about the proper utilization of the product.

"But the nuts have something more than mere digestibility to recommend them. Their protein is, in general, of a superior quality. The production of good growth is a test for biologic 'completeness' of a protein. In experiments just conducted at Yale University, Cajori has secured very satisfactory growth over long periods in animals on diets in which the almond, English walnut, filbert, and pine nut, respectively, furnished the essential source of protein in the ration. From a study of the relations of diet to milk production in women, Hoobler pointed out, not long ago, that as a rule animal proteins are more efficient than vegetable proteins for the elaboration of human milk. However, nut proteins were an exception to this generalization in that diets containing almonds, English walnuts, pecans, and peanut-butter as a source of protein proved to be as suitable for milk production as diets that furnished protein from animal sources. The latest information as to the nutritive virtues of commonly used nuts can only be welcomed, particularly by those who, like diabetics, rely on these food products, most of which are poor in digestible carbohydrates but rich in proteins and fats, to enlarge the variety of a limited regimen."



Courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

TAILORING WITH A CAMERA.

TAILORING WITH A CAMERA—As maps are now made by photography, the news that the same method is now to be used to measure the male sex for its garments should surprize no one. Says *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago):

"When the new photographic method of measuring is adopted by the tailoring trade a misfit should be a rarity. Low or round shoulders will be unerringly recorded by the infallible plate, and the cloth may be cut and joined in such a way that these and other bodily peculiarities may be masked or accentuated, whichever may be desirable. It is claimed that misfits caused by the slippage or stretching of the tape are entirely eliminated by the new method. Another point of value to the tradesmen is that the customer's dimensions are always on file ready for instant reference and use."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 99

LETTERS AND ART

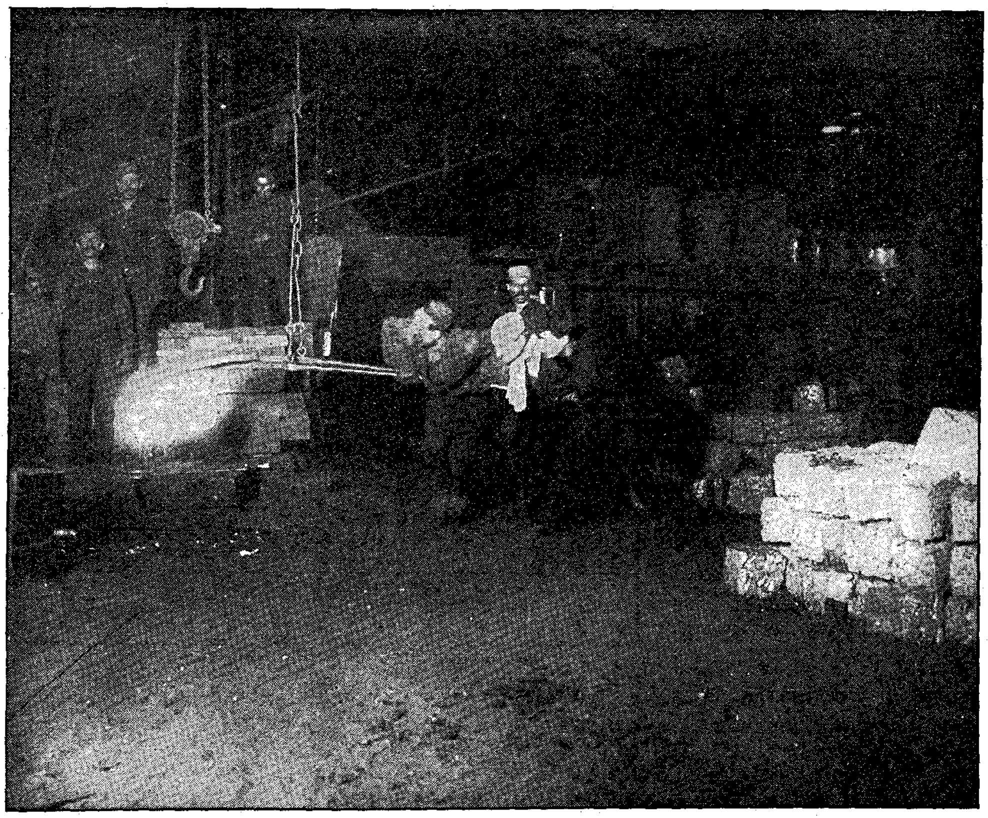
LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

TREATING LABOR ARTISTICALLY

A RAILROAD YARD WOULD SEEM to be one of the last places to attract an artist, but a few years ago one of the leaders in the new photography made a picture of one of these enclosures with the foreground scored by the serried, radiating lines of railway-tracks and called it "The Hand of Man." Nothing of nature unconverted by human toil was visible. The photograph was an adoption of principles employed by Whistler in some of his etchings. The subject is comparatively nothing, in these examples, and the treatment all. A photographer like Lewis W. Hine, who has been showing his work recently at various New York clubs, achieves some of the same results, tho he makes a more modest claim than the "art photographer." A writer in the New York *Evening Post* finds him better suited with the title of "sociological photographer." "Mr. Hine is not the sort of photographer who gets himself known as an 'art' photographer. He does not go at his task as a 'commercial' photographer either." In his pursuits as a sociological investigator and recorder, Mr. Hine has, whether consciously or not, employed his instincts as an artist. The *Evening Post* writer observes:

"Mr. Hine has taken his plates by the thousand. The record in almost every case being the end sought, it is remarkable how often the plates compose and qualify in pattern of lighting or pictorial arrangement. Mr. Hine has throughout his work been particularly interesting in collecting types of children's portraits. He first took up the work in connection with some teaching at the Ethical Culture School in this city. Later he carried on extensive pieces of work for the *Survey* magazine and the National Child Labor Committee. There followed some work for the playground committees and the Red Cross.

"In behalf of the Red Cross he spent a year photographing conditions in France and afterward accompanied Homer Folks on his sociological foray into Serbia and the Balkans, an expedition reported on by Mr. Folks in his 'Human Cost of the War.' The photograph of the young Greek at the Parthenon, Athens, which was much admired in the recent exhibition, was one of the early exposures on that trip. Since the Serbian expedition Mr. Hine had been working on the peace-time program of the American Red Cross, particularly the development of emergency relief.



A MODERN REMBRANDT.

This bears the commonplace title of "Handling Hot Metal in a Pennsylvania Shop," but the contrasts of light and shadow brought out in one of Mr. Hine's photographs might have given delight to the old Dutch master, for the plate "qualifies in both lighting and pattern."

"The Parthenon photograph, by the way, is an amazing snapshot in more ways than one. The young soldier whose helmeted head is silhouetted against the sunset was of the American forces. He had been fifteen years in the United States, a Chicagoan, but more remotely he belonged within the influence of the earlier civilization. In fact, he had been born just across the bay, and the ruins where Mr. Hine found him had been a familiar haunt of his boyhood hours.

"On such an incident Mr. Hine, who is something of a dreamer, will build amazingly. Despite the literal character of much of his work, imagination was not left out of him. His studies of individual representatives of various trades are in consequence usually significant as well as informative—miners, glass-blowers, cotton-workers, farmers, many of the types of workman stand out from the occasional print, a triumph in spacing, lighting, and always in significant expression."

Mr. Hine's purpose, more fully stated in *The Evening Post*, is "to show the meaning of the worker's task, its effect upon him, and the character of his relation to the industry by which he earns his living." The photographer is planning a use for his work that has a combined artistic and sociological significance:

"Aside from their high artistic quality, the photographs are of interest in that they represent a new development in the movement to study the human problem of men and women in modern industry. They are the first of a series of studies which Mr. Hine is planning to make for the purpose of presenting in photographs or lantern slides in the factories themselves, both to the workers and the managers, a picture record of the significance of industrial processes and of the people engaged in them. This is to be done under arrangement with various individual companies, and the experiment has already been tried in some plants.

"The intention is not to make technical studies, but to develop photographic surveys of the human phase of industry, with its bearing on the whole social problem of labor relationships. The pictures have a rare quality."

THE OPERATIC STRAWS IN WORLD REVOLUTIONS

TO TAKE THE OPERA as an index of the revolutionary spirit abroad in the world is perhaps one way of showing the far-reaching effect of the world's changes. Strangely enough, France is most irruptive if the opera alone is taken as a gage. Strikes and lock-outs and a sliding scale of wages, not to speak of a tendency toward Sovietism in the matter of management, are observable over there. Russia is not half so arbitrary, for we have it on the word of Mr. H. G. Wells that even Lenine is not so powerful, operatically considered, as Chaliapine. Lenine may tell his less endowed fellow mortals that if they do not work they shall not eat, but Chaliapine "refuses absolutely to sing except for pay," and requires Lenine to furnish "payment in flour, eggs, and the like." As for us, the opening opera season finds us swinging slowly back to "normalcy." "Tristan and Isolde" reappears in the company's repertory after its war-time ban. It will be sung in English, tho. Mr. Gatti is quoted by *The Musical Digest* (New York) as holding the belief that German opera "could safely be given in German now—the public is not objecting to German texts in song recitals." In another year, he thinks, "we shall have German sung at the Metropolitan." Some English journals, notably the London *Athenæum*, applaud the broadness of mind here shown. England is forgetting as rapidly as possible her Germanophobia. Paris never listened to the German tongue in German operas, so Wagner retains his place in the National Opera House, and incidentally furnishes some weapons for the recalcitrant musicians whose turmoil, generalized under the term of "a strike," is thus set forth by "Mephisto" in *Musical America* (New York):

> "It appears that the musicians and singers claim the right to criticize and judge the merit of the conductor, and also to limit the number of foreign artists engaged each year. They have also demanded a discrimination with regard to the pay the various instrumental players should receive. For instance, they demand that the players of ancient string instruments are entitled to more money than the musicians who can only scrape the violin. They demand special rates for those who play the French horn in 'Siegfried,' the English horn in 'Tristan,' and the *viole d'amour* in 'Huguenots.' Then, if they play on the stage, as in the 'Soldiers' Chorus,' they are to have extra money. If any singer has to stain his or her body to play the part of a negro, as in 'Aïda,' for instance, that costs more. Those who have to use a blue dye in 'Salomé' are to get still more, as blue is more difficult to wash off than black. Extra pay, too, is demanded for those who have to play the parts of courtezans on the ground that this infringes on their dignity as women, for which they should be paid. Whenever they appear as angels dangling at the end of a cord of wire, they are to have extra pay.
>
> "Some of the demands may appear humorous, but there are signs of a reversal of the situation in the demand of the musicians and singers to criticize and judge the merit of the conductor, and also with regard to the limitation of the engagement of foreign artists, who naturally displace home talent. When you look at it from the point of view of the artists, singers, chorus, they ought to have the right of a word with regard to the conductor. Perhaps you think that they would be inclined to question or oppose a conductor who was autocratic, in favor of a conductor who was easy-going. As a matter of fact, experience has shown the very contrary. There never was a more autocratic conductor than Toscanini, whose vocabulary of abuse covered at least ten languages, and which vocabulary he poured forth with a volubility suggesting the breaking of a dam, and yet the singers and the orchestra adored Toscanini. It means that they realized that under such a man they gave a better performance—always learned something—than they would have done under one whose temper was more even and whose disposition was more amiable.
>
> "The question of limiting the number of foreign artists engaged is also one that would no doubt be considered with a good deal of interest in this country. However, it can be said for Gatti that he is showing an increasing disposition to give young Americans an opportunity, tho even he, broad-minded as he is, has not escaped criticism in this regard."

The New York *World* and the London *Daily Telegraph* look upon the proceedings in Paris as "pure Bolshevism." The latter attempts to interpret the mind of Paris itself as it views the antics of its pet institutions. The theater is concerned along with the opera in the new *Fédération du Spectacle,* but the opera has given the earliest demonstrations of its practical workings:

> "We had come to accept it as an axiom that the more violent the champions of labor the more loudly international their sympathies. The *Fédération du Spectacle* has achieved the surprizing feat of flavoring a policy domestically Bolshevik with chauvinism undefiled. Its proposal that its members should manage the Opéra is the pure milk of the Bolshevik word, but one of its leading principles of management is that not more than four artists of foreign blood should be allowed to come upon the stage in any one year. Excessive admiration for the art of other nations has never been a French weakness, but Paris, not unnaturally, has decided that this demand is the reduction of patriotism to absurdity. We do not suspect the *Fédération* of any sense of humor, but it was certainly a happy thought to apply the principle of high protection to that most cosmopolitan of all arts, the operatic. It is in all civilized countries dangerous to be ludicrous, and most dangerous in France. The *Fédération du Spectacle* is rent already. The conception of it was that all who work in theaters, the actor and the scene-shifter, the lady with the programs and the prima donna, the electrician and the call-boy and the sweeper, should unite in a grand alliance and compel the managers to do whatsoever seemed good to any one of these component parts. If the theater charwomen were not satisfied with the entertainment the actors and actresses were to join in a sympathetic strike. The first fruits of this policy were that some players of fame preferred to leave the stage rather than bind themselves to support it.
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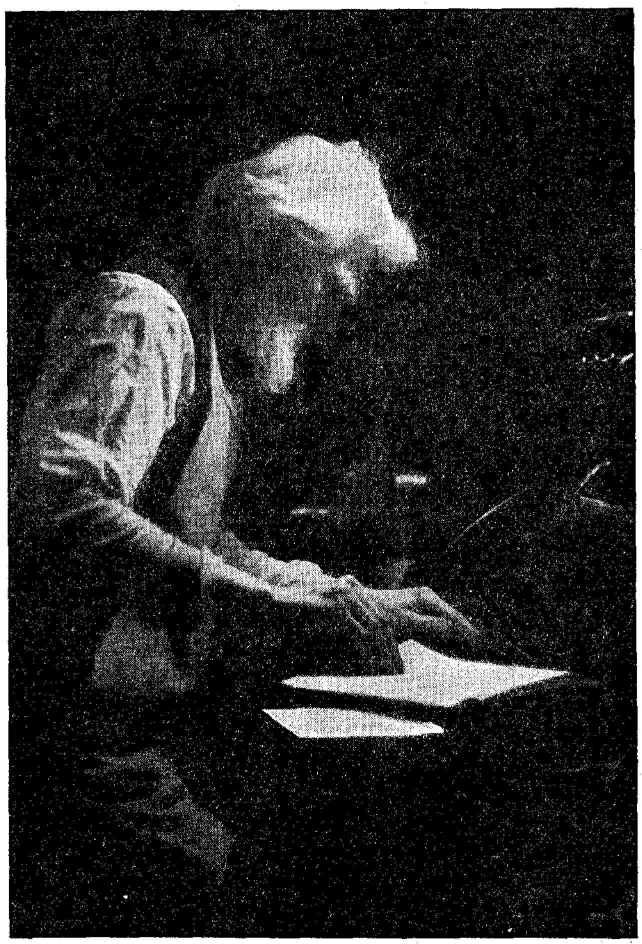
> "Now the actors and actresses have decided to give up the demand that managers shall only engage members of their trade union, and they open an abyss in the solidarity of the *Fédération* by claiming the right to examine all proposals likely to lead to



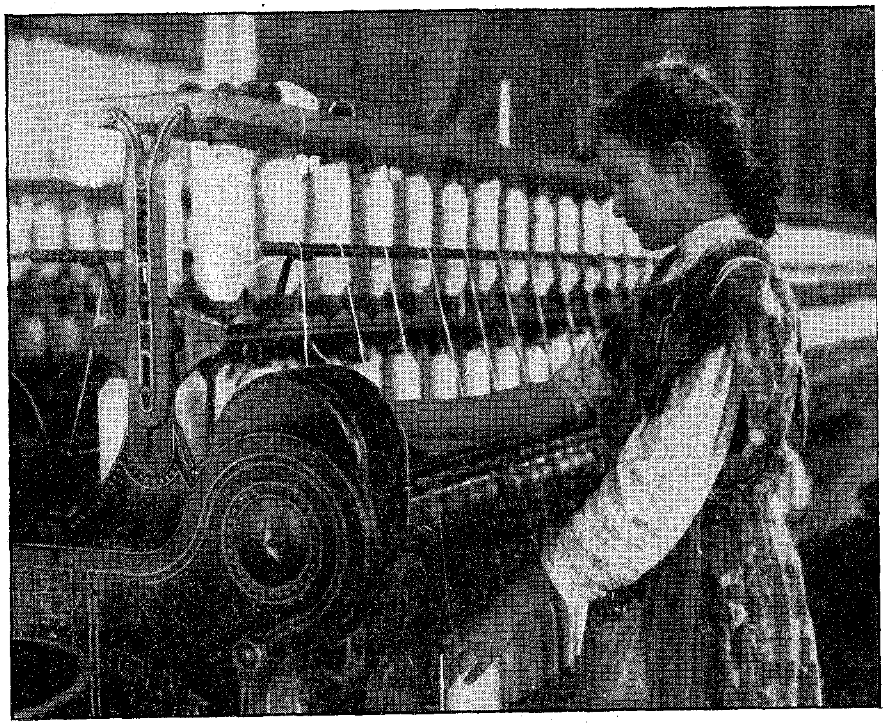
"A PRINTER"

Better perhaps than by the picture on the opposite page does Mr. Hine here show himself a pupil of Rembrandt.

a strike before they will give their support. Whether or not it is an offense yet more heinous to declare that while they ask for higher salaries they will not strike for them we can not tell. What is clear is that the whole scheme to use the essential brain-workers as a means to obtain the control of the theaters for the others has collapsed. It was obviously bound to fail in the long run. Actors have often hard things to say of their managers, but the phenomenon of an artist who would prefer the management of a syndicate of scene-shifters and dressers and program girls is not often found. We can imagine a real grievance in the other ranks of labor which a trade-union of artists might fight solidly to redress. But to suppose that men and women upon whose skill an industry depends will make an alliance to give its control to those who are their subordinate auxiliaries is an idea only rational in the atmosphere of Moscow."

AMERICAN FILMS CORRUPTING BRITAIN

TO SAVE US from our film selves is a not unpraiseworthy effort of a British writer if the facts are as he depicts. Perhaps we have acquired a sort of film-hypnotism which prevents part of our natures at least from reacting to what we see on the screen. Mr. Arthur Weigall points out in the London *Daily Mail* that American films which come to England represent "an un-British point of view in regard to honesty, honor, and fair play." The writer's apparent object is to call attention to such features because American-made films monopolize so much of the attention of cinema audiences in England. He is generous enough to insist that actually what he finds so objectionable is not "the standpoint of Americans in general." He lays the blame at the door of "the very specialized group of scenario-writers and producers, picture-palace managers, and financiers, in whose hands the less scrupulous bulk of the film trade abroad is concentrated." We read:



THE GODDESS OF THE MACHINE.

Art and the cotton-mills are not two disparate ideas if Mr. Hine conveys his message here with his little cotton-spinner.

"The criminal who, to our way of thinking, commits some peculiarly dastardly act which forever brands him is often regarded in these dramas merely as one who has had the misfortune to fall foul of a tyrannical set of cutthroats known as the police.

"A girl, let us say, has a father whom she has discovered to be a mean thief. To the better-class British mind thieving is so unthinkable that the girl would act much as tho she had learned that her breed were tainted by madness or some terrible disease; but in these films the police would be 'squared,' all would be forgiven, and she would marry the hero who had caught the old gentleman out, and live happily ever after.

"Or, again, a young man, impelled by poverty, becomes a blackmailer, but falls in love with the daughter of one of his victims, turns over a new leaf, and becomes a respected member of New York's most exclusive set. These un-American American films lower our conception of American ideals.

"With us honesty is regarded as inherent; with the makers of these films it is thought to be a very nice quality, dependent on circumstances.

"In our stories, honor is taken for granted; in theirs it is something exceptional, a thing which has to be encouraged by loud praise and high reward.

"With us crime is treated rather like a disease; and the question of heredity comes at once into our thoughts. With them heredity is usually ignored and tradition is not understood.

"Without being strait-laced, let us keep our eyes open to the effects which this alien point of view will produce upon the cinema-going public, if it be not counterbalanced by some good honest British stuff.

"It presents law as arbitrary and not fundamental; it negates the idea of the police being the servants of the public; it indicates that honesty should not go without saying, but should be received with fulsome applause; it submits crime to us not as a horror and a taint, but as an exigency or a mere scrape; and it suggests that what we in Britain call the common instincts of a gentleman are there regarded as the exceptional peculiarities of rare heroic characters."

TURKISH WOMEN ON THE STAGE—But one Turkish actress has so far been able to surmount the prejudice, if not the prohibition, against women appearing on the stage in Turkey, and an edict has gone forth restraining others. This conservative opposition is looked upon as an injustice to Moslem women by the famous Turkish actor Burhaneddin, director of a Turkish company. It is not stated that the opposition was any way inspired by the action of Abdul Hamid's harem, which, upon his deposition, was obliged to seek means of support and went into vaudeville, touring non-Turkish parts of Europe. Burhaneddin writes to *Stamboul* a protest that is translated thus in *The Orient*, an English journal of Constantinople:

"I have read with great interest in *The Stamboul* the brief paragraph about Moslem women on the stage. Your paper, which has never ceased raising its voice in favor of all measures to raise the moral tone of this poor country, but alas! without securing a hearing, deserves to-day the thanks of the community for its attitude on this subject. I have twelve Moslem young ladies as pupils, belonging in some cases to well-to-do families, in others to those with moderate means; and these young ladies have much talent. I am proud to have pointed the way to the stage to the youth of the country by entering it myself, even at great sacrifice, against the wishes of my parents and the calumny and prejudice of the public. I shall strive to the end for this new purpose. Woman ought to show her talent in playing. Public opinion favors it; I can prove this any time. The authorities grant permits to women to lead a loose life, and these are even countersigned by physicians of the public-health administration. Under such circumstances, I do not see how they can refuse to art what they allow to vice. The Moslem women who see their coreligionists from Russia, who are now refugees here, serving like their Christian compatriots in restaurants and elsewhere, have hard work to understand this prohibition. The Turkish woman of Constantinople is in general more advanced than her fellow Turks of the male sex; and she must be allowed self-expression."

A CANADIAN LITERARY DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

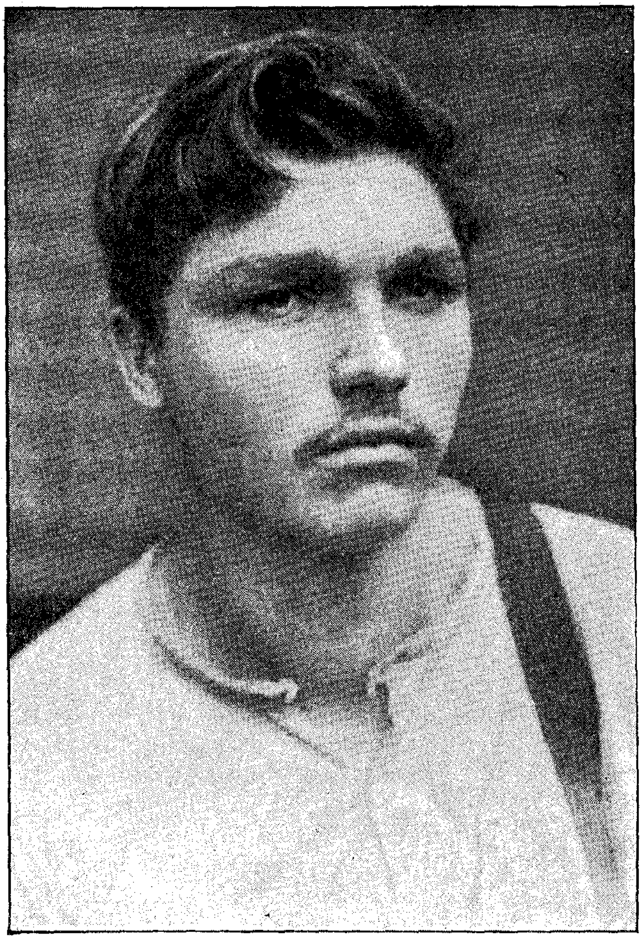
TO BE FOUND GUILTY OF TEUTONISM in its worst and not in any of its best features would be a pill hard to swallow. "Americanism—not Americanism at its best but at its very worst"—is said to be a danger threatening Canada. The charge is put forth by "a literary journal of independent critical opinion on public affairs" called *The Onlooker* and published in Toronto, which finds this menacing flood in the "literary slush" that Canada imports from her southern neighbor. To remove any possible sugar-coating from the pill, the writer cites the cases of Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium in "rapidly succumbing to the dazzling materialism of Germany" in years just preceding the war. There is even found the excuse "for the coarse aggressiveness of the German" that "it did result in a renaissance of a kind in Europe." The same or worse complaisance is charged against Canada with the bitter complaint that she is surrendering to an even lower ideal. "We are in danger of losing our national soul," says this Canadian writer, "without even a decent fight in its defense." The average American, he declares, has nothing to offer Canada that she does not already have. If America has neglected to have her portrait taken recently she will find one ready supplied here:

"The average American . . . is swayed by no great philosophy, has produced none; is lean in originality, superficial and excitable in politics, but repeats (as do we) the creeds he brought with him from overseas, and is the victim of a reckless optimism, which, when we consider the nature of the problems that are up for solution in that land, is appalling. He lives and moves and has his being in business. Everything is business. He manufactures literature, for example, like soap. No 'still, small voice' for him; no 'pearl of a perfect expression.' He is after 'Best Sellers.' Immediate success, if only for a week, a day, is the ideal. He advertises—magnificently, opulently—because it pays. How does all this affect us as a nation? In this way: we are literally inundated with American slush. We buy the worst that America has to offer. *Harper's*, *Scribners*, *The Century*, *The Atlantic*, languish on our book-stalls, as alas! they are beginning to languish on American book-stalls. It is not only that the bulk of our trashy novels come from that quarter, and the bulk of our magazines and weeklies, but even their daily, and, more especially, their weekly papers are spread abroad in the land. A stranger coming to these shores and living at hotels and on trains might easily come to the conclusion that we had no national identity, and were but a race of intellectual Cretans. We are asked to admire American beauties whom we shall never meet; to take an interest in cheap local politicians and all their sordid doings whose commonplace lives have not even a glimmer of human interest; to gloat over the libidinous details of personal scandals; to concern ourselves with what is as remote as Mars. In the name of Heaven, why? Do they reciprocate? Never! Only when some fool hints at separation from Great Britain do they prick up their ears. That interests them tremendously."

The writer nullifies the one retort he imagines the outraged Canadian may try to make to his charge, by putting us into the same boat—"the Americans act in precisely the same way toward England" and "their country is fairly deluged with the tittle-tattle of European life." He adds:

"We, who are of sound British stock, ought not to follow a bad and vulgar example. It is a crying shame that the people of Canada should annually waste millions on well-advertised trash—there is no other word that will apply—and allow themselves to stand before the world in the position of a nation that is apparently incapable of producing, or supporting, a robust literature of its own. The tragedy is that the stuff we buy and read so carelessly leaves us neither wiser nor better. It emasculates. There is not in the United States, nor has there ever been, a magazine that for vivid interest and charm and remarkably beautiful English can compare with *Blackwood's;* yet its circulation in this country is insignificant. And so with all the other great British monthlies. What is needed in Canada is an organ devoted to large imperial interests. We are of those who believe that if the British Empire, as at present constituted, were shattered into fragments the end of civilization would not be far off. No nobler end could be conceived than to bring into close touch with each other by means of the printed page the great souls, widely scattered throughout the world, in whose control is vested the carrying on of the traditions of our race. We need an organ of imperial expression to voice the loftiest ideals of the Empire."

Envisaging the possible conquest of Canada by "the American spirit," he sees that, in such a case, "it will be by that spirit in its cheapest, nastiest, and most trivial manifestation." And here again he jars our self-love:

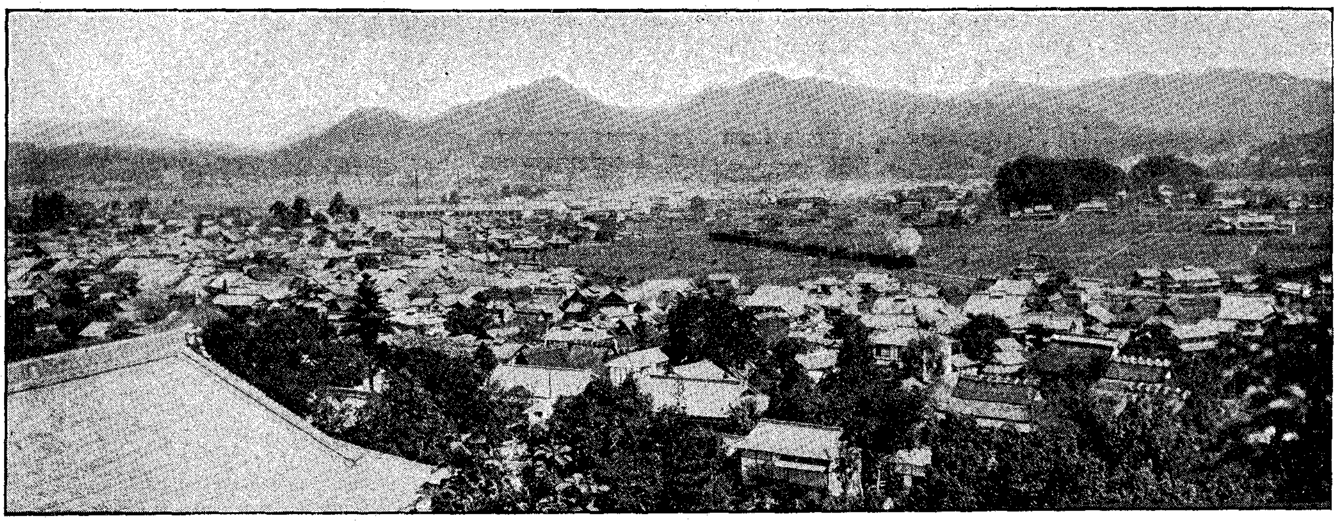


NOT A GAUGUIN OR A VAN GOGH,

But a close competitor in a Hine photograph of a Slovak worker in the steel-mills of Homestead.

"The Teutonic spirit, which all but enslaved Europe, was violent, headstrong, and selfish, but it was stimulating—even if it only aroused the latent devil in mankind; but the make-believe sensationalism; the cinema-madness; the shallow, libelous gossip; the counterfeit illustrations; the cartoons, ghastly in their sameness; the crazy-quilt speculations; the snippets of information (better got from a good encyclopedia); the dreary dime-novel, picaroon, fake-adventure short story that young Canadians are being fed upon can only have the effect of destroying all thought and originality and reducing us to a mere echo of the least original nation upon earth. It is time for Canada to stop boasting about being a nation, and to ask itself seriously if it has a soul and an ideal of its own. If it hasn't; if these publications exactly express what it stands for; if its intellectual life is limited by a purely commercial literature; then what right has it to boast of nationhood? If we are but the intellectual mendicants of the United States, content to accept back-kitchen hospitality, we are not a nation, because not possest of a soul that we can call our own. No hybrid ever develops into a type. If we are conquered by present-day American literature, which is purely an advertising success, it will be the cheapest, the most sordid conquest ever made by one nation over another since the beginning of time."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



Photographs illustrating this article by Adachi.

WHERE THE FOLLOWERS OF OMOTO-KYO AWAIT THE MILLENNIUM.

The Ayabe community, where "the villages are neatly kept, and the hills are adorned with tasteful temples surrounded by trees and flowers."

JAPAN'S NEW RELIGION

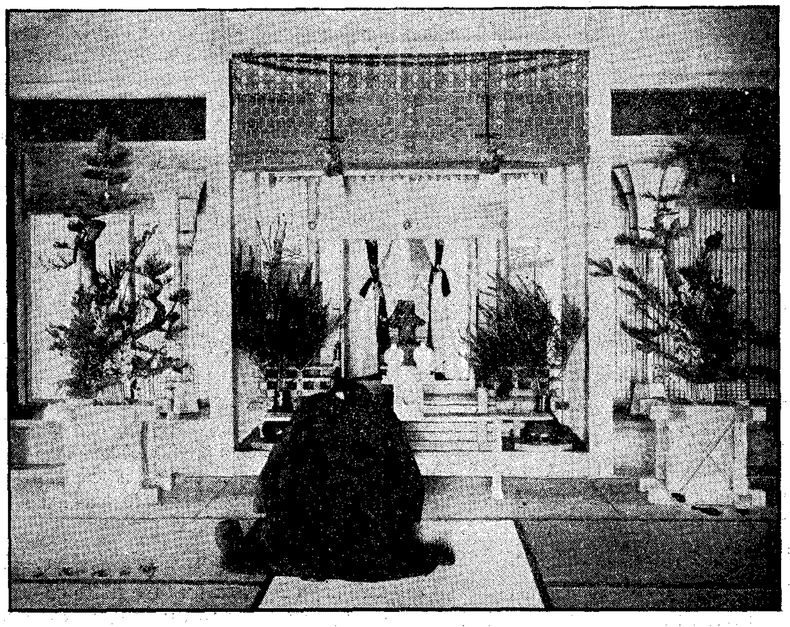
WHEN A NATION IS RIPE for a new religion, the new revelation is likely to be at hand. Japan, like many other countries in these troublous after-war years, is said to be showing signs of religious restlessness. Two Shinto sects of comparatively recent origin are growing at the expense of older branches of the national faith. And now comes another offshoot of Shintoism called Omoto-Kyo, which may be translated as the religion of the Great Foundation or the Fundamental Faith. Since the war, according to Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, who writes about the new Japanese religion in *The Independent*, it has been gaining ground rapidly in spite of the efforts of the Government to suppress it. Indeed, he says, "if the Japanese Government will only persecute it long enough to solidify the new sect in common defense, it may become a power in the world." In being originated by a woman, in its emphasis on faith-healing, and in its effective use of printing—it has a monthly organ and a daily newspaper which aims at journalistic perfection—it bears a certain resemblance to the Christian Science movement in this country. Among other characteristics of the new sect are communism, millenarianism, mysticism, and patriotism. The romantic story of the origin of Omoto-Kyo is related by Dr. Slosson as follows:

"In the village of Ayabe, fifty miles from Kyoto, in the province of Tamba, there lived a poor ragpicker called *O Nao Baasan*, or Old Woman Nao. She was the widow of a drunken carpenter named Masagoro Debuchi, who had left her with no property but with eight children to support. All day long she wandered about the village gathering up scraps of rags and paper to get food for her family, but never failed to pray in the Shinto shrine morning and night. Her piety was at length rewarded, for on New-Year's Day, 1892, she became imbued with the spirit of Kuni-toko-tachi, the Earth God of Shintoism. She straightway began to prophesy, shouting unintelligible warnings to people she passed on the street. Altho almost illiterate, she scribbled her revelations on the walls of buildings and such bits of white paper as she could find. People called her crazy and paid no attention to her forebodings of fires and wars. She proclaimed to her neighbors that Ayabe was built upon holy ground and that unless they evacuated the village a mighty conflagration would sweep all their homes. This prophecy came true, but the skeptical police simply arrested her for incendiarism on the supposition that she had furnished the fulfilment of her own prophecy. She was imprisoned for a time and later turned over to her relatives on condition that they keep her safely locked up. This they did, and the room in which she lived until she died, in 1918, is known as *Zashiki Ro*, the Parlor Prison, now a sacred shrine. To the end of her life she kept busily writing, and her visions fill 10,000 volumes of manuscript, according to her followers, tho the critics of the cult say there were fewer than 3,000 volumes originally. Much of the manuscript is illegible and much of what can be deciphered is incomprehensible, but her disciples read into it or out of it messages of marvelous import. The writings of the Mother Founder form the bible of the new faith, and are known as *O Fude Saki*, or the 'Flourish of the Honorable Brush.' In these she is said to have prophesied the wars of Japan with China in 1895, with Russia in 1905, and with Germany in 1914. But the Kyoto police claim that they compelled Deguchi, the high priest of the cult, to confess on cross-examination that most of the manuscript was written after these events instead of before."

No part of the sacred book, so far as the writer in *The Independent* knows, has been yet translated into English. But piecing together such fragments of the teachings as he can find, he gives us this summary of the new gospel:

"The world is on the eve of blossoming like the plum-flower. One of the great gods shall soon appear in person, welcomed by blooming flowers and evergreen pines, and he shall reign over the whole earth and bring it peace. Japan is a divine country and must be divinely ruled. Foreign countries are under the control of beastly devils in human form. Even Japan has now become a land of beasts. This dirty world must be cleansed and made fit to be the abode of the gods. Occidental civilization is based upon individualism, that is to say, selfishness. All its literature and moral codes are inspired by selfishness. It has stolen society and stolen the state and would steal the world and the universe itself. All this must be destroyed by the abolition of individualism. The people of the world are clamoring for reform, but their reform is only the reform of formality. Such reform is like a house built on the sand. The reform designed by our gods is the reform of man himself."

The Omoto cult has its organizer and its theologian as well as its prophet. The first named is found in O Nao's son-in-law. He was trained for the Shinto priesthood, and it is said to be due to his ability in practical affairs that the Socialistic colony at Ayabe has been a success. The chief theologian of the new sect is Dr. Asano, formerly instructor in English in a naval engineering school, who is developing and systematizing the



WITHIN O NAO'S PRISON-HOUSE, NOW A SACRED SHRINE.

The present head of the cult, Deguchi, kneels before the founder's picture.

revelations of the founder. His brother, Vice-Admiral Asano, has joined him in the colony and brought with him many retired naval and military men. The followers of Omoto-Kyo, we read, are looking for a day of judgment, which, "according to the Honorable Brush of O Nao, is due in 1922." When the great day comes "only the rock that supports the sacred district of Tamba shall remain secure and the chosen remnant who have gathered in this city of refuge will repopulate and regenerate the world." Dr. Slosson continues:

"Since these will presumably be all Japanese, this doctrine connects the new cult with the parental Shintoism, which is essentially a religion of patriotism. Omoto-Kyo then appears as an imperialistic socialism, and as such appeals both to the soldier and the workman. The Japanese Government is much alarmed over the spread of these doctrines in the army and is taking stringent measures to suppress the propaganda. General Nagasaka, commander of the military police, says: 'It appears true that the number is growing among both the men and the officers, mostly those upon the reserve list, who are becoming tainted with the hideous doctrine of the Omoto-Kyo.' . . . . . .

"The Omoto cult regards money as the root of all evil and denies the right of private property. Like the early Christians they hold all things in common. Land is divided up between the families somewhat as was done by the Mormons at Salt Lake. The villages are neatly kept and the hills are adorned with tasteful temples surrounded by trees and flowers that promise to make Ayabe a rival in beauty to the theosophical community of the Purple Mother at Point Loma. Every day is Friday for the followers of Omoto-Kyo, since they never eat flesh, but only fish. Prayer is substituted for medicine. Disease is believed to be caused by evil spirits in the form of animals, generally a fox, a serpent, or a dog, but the malignant obsession may be expelled by divine power.

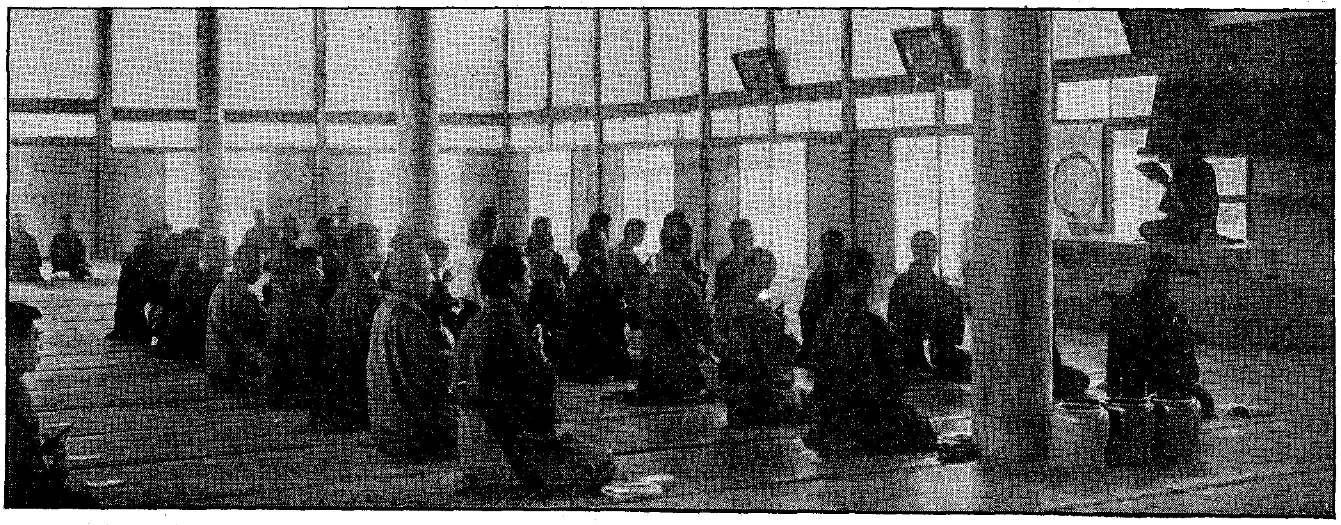
"Like the Perfectionists of the Oneida Community the disciples of Omoto-Kyo hold that one may attain to a sinless state even in this life, and, like mystics of all faiths, they believe that those who are sufficiently pure and devout may in a state of trance gain the power to see and hear divine beings. The gods reveal themselves to the seers of Omoto-Kyo in the grotesque form with which they have been clothed by the oriental imagination. These are the gods of the dragon, because they are nearest to the earth of all the gods."

With all their mysticism, the leaders of this sect are up to date and practical enough to make good use of the press. We read in *The Independent:*

"Besides books and its monthly religious organ, *Omoto Jiho*, the publication department issues in Osaka an evening paper, the *Taisho Nichi-nichi*, which, if it keeps to its promise, will rival *The Christian Science Monitor* in the extent and completeness of its news."

LIGHTING THE "CHRIST-CANDLE"—An old tradition has it that "a lighted candle set in the window on Christmas eve will guide the Babe of Bethlehem to your home, that he may bring you happiness." In some countries it has long been the custom so to mark the coming of Christmas, and John H. Stedman, of Rochester, N. Y., has originated a movement to spread it in this country. In a pamphlet urging all to light the "Christ-candle" on Christmas eve he says:

"The Irish will tell you that the Christ-candle was always lighted in their homes in the Emerald Isle as it has been for years and years in Norway and Sweden. Boston has had it for a decade. In Rochester 1916 was our third celebration—the first year a few houses shone—the second over a thousand—the third nearly every one; and it has spread to town, village, and country over a forty-mile radius. Many far-away homes, Wisconsin, Maine, California, Florida, kindled their candles from ours, and when you have lighted yours you will appreciate why."



DISCIPLES OF OMOTO-KYO WORSHIPING IN THEIR TEMPLE.

The reader on the platform is reading from the Sacred Books.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S NEW NATIONAL CHURCH

RELIGIOUS SELF-DETERMINATION has followed hard upon the heels of political self-determination in Czecho-Slovakia, the most self-reliant of the new states born of the war, "the land of John Hus remaining true to its traditions," as one observer remarks, mindful of Prague's pre-Lutheran reformers. The establishment of a new national Church in the land ruled by President Masaryk is applauded in Protestant circles in this country, where it seems a significant event in religious history. But Catholic critics see only the machinations of the enemies of Rome, and they attempt to minimize the strength attributed to it by friendly Protestants. The Catholic *New World* (Desplaines, Ill.) charges that "the President of Czecho-Slovakia, notwithstanding his pledged word, is covertly and openly making a combination to destroy the Catholic Church in that country. The weight of Government has been cast on the side of a new schism," and "the Catholics are being deprived of their churches." An entirely contrary report comes from the Rev. Robert Keating Smith, who has been making a personal study of conditions in the newly founded nation. He writes in *The Living Church* (Episcopal) that the people generally are so loyal to the republic that the churches, which are owned by the towns, are shared by the Roman and National congregations, each taking a separate hour for worship. In fact, according to the same authority, the rise of the new Church was accompanied by no violence and no disturbance. He describes it as the result of "a spontaneous movement affecting nearly half the population of the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia," and says that people are now entering it at the rate of a thousand a day, "in some instances entire villages enrolling themselves with their parish priests as members of the National Church." In some cases where the priest has remained faithful to Rome and most of his people have renounced their allegiance, he has "faithfully and earnestly remonstrated and has been loath to give up the keys of the church, but the legal decisions are always fairly made and all settle down quietly and in order."

The movement of the National Church began a number of years ago "on the part of the better class of the people and the priests to reform the Roman Catholic Church from within," we read in *The Living Church*. A commission of the Reformist clergy was sent to Rome to ask permission to use the national language in the liturgy and breviary, and that the clergy be allowed to marry if they so desired. Tho in Slovakia "the Greek Catholic Church is in union with Rome, having a married priesthood and mass said in the Slavonic language," the petition was denied. On January 8, 1920, a convention of the Catholic clergy desiring reform met at the National House at Smichov, Prague. The meeting was public, and was attended by 210 priests, including a mission of Czech-American Roman Catholic priests. For the formation of the Czech National Independent Catholic Church 140 votes were cast; 65 were against, and 5 did not vote. Since April the movement has progressed by great strides, for, as we are told—

> "It is distinctly spiritual in nature, and the clergy of the central organizing committee have time only to respond to the more urgent calls upon them to visit communities where a large part of the population has joined in the movement. In Louny the proportion is 10,000 out of 13,000, in Turnov 4,000 out of 7,000, in Celakovice 3,000 out of 4,000, in Jaromer 6,000 out of 8,000, in Jilove 2,800 out of 2,900. In Prague there are 25,000 enrolled, and the Mayor of the city has granted the use of St. Michael's Church, which was used before the war by the Russian colony in Prague and during the war was fitted out by the Roman Catholic Church for the use of the army, and since has been out of use. In St. Michael's Church Sunday mornings there are congregations of 500 at the nine o'clock mass and 1,000 at the 11 o'clock mass, while at the Tyn Church, the ancient cathedral of the independent Bohemian National Church until the year 1623, but a stone's throw from St. Michael's and in the very center of the city, only one Roman mass is said Sunday mornings and with a congregation seldom exceeding 200 people."

There is no possibility of the Church going into or being absorbed by the Eastern Orthodox body, says this writer in another article in *The Living Church*. "It remains definitely and fixedly Western," having at the same time "the strongest decision not to turn to the Old Catholic Church anywhere or in any sense, except that the most fraternal relations are looked for toward both the Eastern Orthodox (especially in Serbia) and the Old Catholic." But—

> "What this Church does look to is recognition by the Church of England and the Episcopal Church of America, and from the Anglican communion they ask fullest sympathy and spiritual assistance. They hope for the episcopate in due time, when they shall have demonstrated to the world their right to exist and their actual life as a true and vital body of Christians organized with priests of unsullied and undeniable Catholic faith and apostolic orders."

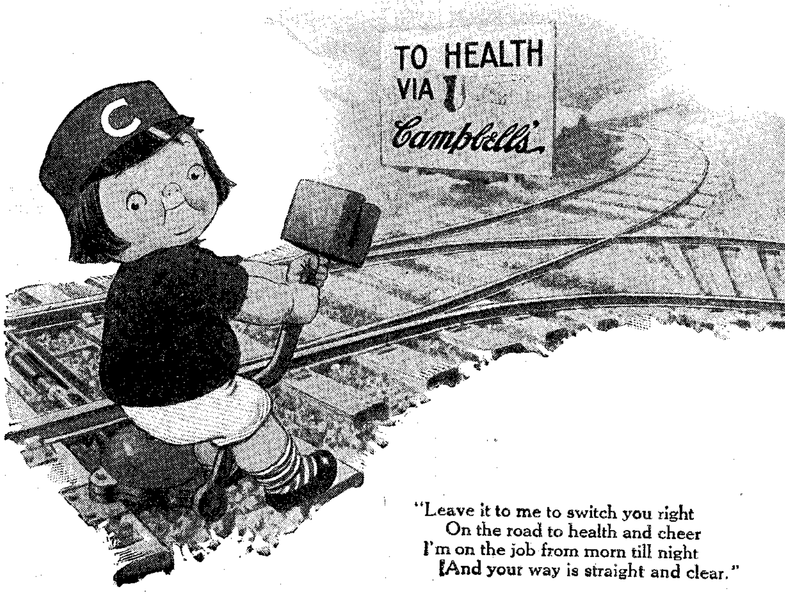
But the London *Tablet* (Catholic) notes the lack of a bishop, and says it "is a feature little calculated to strengthen the prospects of the schism." Rather "it is a proof for all to see that the Czecho-Slovak hierarchy has stood firm in its allegiance to the Holy See, which, through a decree of the Holy Office of January 5, formally condemned the movement as schismatic." Comfort is taken in the "outstanding testimony to the recovery of Catholic forces" found in the Catholic Congress held in the capital in August, and attended by people from Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia. The congress sent a message of loyalty to the Pope, adopted measures for the improvement of religious education, social and charitable work and the press, and for the organization of Catholic youth. Resolutions against the "de-Christianity of school and the separation of Church and State," and "against the violent seizures of Catholic churches and the immunity accorded to the offenders by the Government" were taken. In the light of all this, says the Catholic observer, "it is not excessive to think that such declarations from such a gathering may be taken as the authentic voice of the Czecho-Slovak people, and are surely," it adds ironically, "a striking illustration of what Mr. Keating Smith calls 'faith renewed and church attendance crowding to the Gospel.'"

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR PRISONERS' CHILDREN.—"Some of them have not even stockings to hang up," says Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth in her annual Christmas appeal for clothing, toys, and money for the children of prisoners. She asks "the hearts in happy homes where prosperity makes the Yuletide bright and joyous," "to remember those who are needy and help us to play Santa Claus to the little ones." To quote from a statement issued by the Volunteers of America:

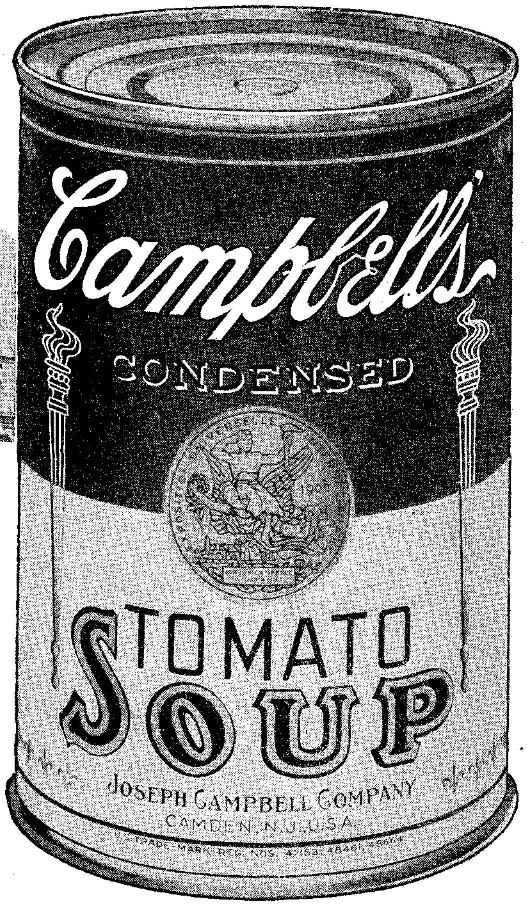
> "The work has always adhered to Mrs. Booth's original plan of having for each mother and each child at least one or more new garments, with toys for the children and such other suitable gifts as are supplied by donors who contribute clothing, toys, and other articles. The money contributed is used for purchase of new clothing or given to families in instances where this seems wisest.
>
> "Names and addresses of families remembered are learned from prisons all over the land through the chaplains or other officials by whom such lists are prepared. Careful investigations are made and great pains are taken to make this Christmas activity the means of bringing Christmas cheer into desolate homes."

Mrs. Booth, in her letter to THE LITERARY DIGEST, gives the following assurance:

> "The Volunteers of America is an incorporated society, our books are open to inspection and are properly audited. Every dollar contributed will go directly to the need of those we serve. Articles of clothing, toys, or money should be addrest to Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, Volunteers of America, 34 West 28th Street, New York City."



"Leave it to me to switch you right
On the road to health and cheer
I'm on the job from morn till night
And your way is straight and clear."



Throwing the switch

You can see it any day—

A slight shift of the rails, only a few inches one way or the other, yet it makes a difference of hundreds of miles at the end of the road.

You see the same thing all through life. It is one of the big factors in your health. Form the habit of eating good soup every day in the year and you are on the right road to good physical condition.

Beginning your meal with Campbell's appetizing Tomato Soup not only increases the enjoyment and benefit of that particular meal but it strengthens digestion, helps to regulate the entire process of nutrition and is thus a direct means of improved health and condition.

Can you afford to overlook it?

21 kinds **15c a can**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

THE emotions that stirred the country so deeply during the war seem to have been dissipated in the waves of recent political conflict. Only in poems like some of those evoked by those symbolic ceremonies in London and Paris on Armistice day do we catch reechoes of our old heart-stirrings. In addition to those we reproduced last week are two that should not be overlooked. The one immediately following is from the New York *Times:*

FOR REMEMBRANCE

BY BASIL E. EBERS

["The American Ambassador, after the ceremonies in Westminster Abbey, placed a wreath upon the grave of the unknown soldier. It bore the words, 'America will not forget.'"]

America has placed a wreath upon his grave—
That unknown soldier laid in England's fane,
That through the centuries he might remain
Guarded by England's love; one of the brave
From out the heroic unknown hosts who gave
Their lives for England and for Liberty.

They knew he fell in that great war of wars,
And asked no more; of birth the lowliest,
Or if of blood as gentle as the best
Of those who perished in that sacred cause,
It matters not; here shall his dust have pause,
With Kings and masters of old chivalry.

With lofty music and with throbbing drum
They bore him to his place among the dead
That deeds have made immortal; here was said
The solemn ritual; here the King had come
To scatter dust upon the soldier's tomb—
For Death is brother, too, to royalty.

And here we placed, with England's offering, ours;
A pledge—"America will not forget"—
Woven of blooms; and if it was not wet
With visible tears—that wreath of living flowers,
Upon our hearts fell holy chrismal showers,
Reviving here our fading loyalty.

What is it, O dear Country of our pride,
We pledge anew that we will not forget?
To keep on Freedom's altar burning yet
The fires for which a myriad heroes died,
Known and unknown, beyond the far sea's tide,
That their great gift be no futility.

Faith with the Dead kept through our living faith;
In this alone the true remembrance lies,
The unfading garland for their sacrifice;
To prove their dream of Brotherhood no wraith,
No moment's hope, its birth-pang one with death,
But the fixt goal of our humanity.

THE same idea of vicarious sacrifice is dramatically imagined in the following from the London *Times:*

"NO ONE" AT THE ABBEY GATE

BY C. J. D.

Stay—Who goes there? A friend—
What friend—Whence come you?
From a dark cave beneath a ruined street.
Oh, friend, where fare you;
Why wouldst thou pass further?
To lay my heart down at our Mother's feet.

Whom call you Mother?
England—Nelson's; thine;
Her whom we proudly serve, in life, in death—
Her do I guard, friend—
Canst thou also serve her?
Ay, when they fail her who do yet draw breath.

Who art thou, friend, then?
I was—and am No One—
No name is ours—An unknown host are we.
Pass on, brave spirit.
Oh, 'tis Christ that passes
In thee, poor soldier, who didst die for me.

How seldom old men move the youth to poetic fancy! Wisely, perhaps, Dale Collins, one of the poets of *The Bulletin* (Sydney), has given his subject the silence of the Sphinx, while he has allowed to pass before this old man's memory the whole pageant of life.

OLD MAN

BY DALE COLLINS

Old man, old man, sitting in the sun,
What was the struggle worth now the race is run?
How does life look to you now it's all behind?
Under your bald pate, what lingers in your mind?
I wonder if you cherish still

The blue day on the windy hill
When first your eyes met hers, and things
Bright as a pigeon's sheeny wings
Flashed through you, and delight
Burned you with kisses white.

I wonder if you love the best
The memories of rowdy jest
Made carelessly with fellows who
Laughed and were young with you—
Laughed and drank well and long,
Tipsy and full of song.

I wonder do you dwell with pride
On those rough days in which you tried
Your strength against your fellow men,
And won and lost and won again—
Happy to toil and strive
That you should be alive!

Is gladness hid in moonlit eves
When love comes sighing through the leaves?
Or is it garish stressful days
To which your hungry fancy strays—
Green seas, the busy mart,
Which wrote upon your heart?

Have you regret for marriage ties?
Did children make you sad and wise?
What mattered much? What not at all?
And, prithee, what would you recall
And leave undone, to reap
Sounder and sweeter sleep?

Old man, old man, drawing near the night,
Speak wisely through your beard, answer me aright—
That I may have good dreamings when life is done,
Leaving me to bide as you, cold in the sun!

THE London *Nation* by some curious chance gives us the key to the old man's silence. Whatever the end of life may be, it is obviously not for the aged to turn garrulous with advice or reflection:

CHRISTINA

BY ANGELA CAVE

"Would you be old, Christina?"
"No, I would not be old;
I should not love to become outworn,
Like a tale that is told."

"The old eyes see best, Christina."
"They may see clear,
But I see what I wish to see,
And hear what I would hear."

"Old hearts are true, Christina."
"That does not make for laughter;
My heart goes where it lists, my loves
Run softly, run after."

"Age drinks at the well of peace, Christina."
"And I drink joy;
Laughter runs into my life
Like a quick-footed boy."

"Are you never sad, Christina?"
"The young love Sorrow;
They kiss his lips in a dream,
And wake to-morrow."

"What will you do when you are old, Christina?"
"I shall save my breath:
Sit and stare at the world,
And wait for death."

SOMETHING of Swinburne's feeling and Swinburne's music sings in this Australian verse, again from *The Bulletin.* The old perplexities of life so well exprest here have not yet given way to the sophistications of most very modern versifiers. In them we should expect to see Psyche nodding to a grocer boy in "the suburbs' stony ways":

PSYCHE IN SUBURBIA

BY J. HOLLOWAY

The bronze staccato of the morning rouses
My brain from sleep's gray places with a jar,
Rippling and clanging round the quiet houses
As night puts out her candles star by star.
Scant is my faith in ghosts and gods and fairies,
Yet sad, I know, till Death the dustman call,
The hearth's immortal and malicious Lares
Hold me in thrall!

Through the drab days of all the years hereafter
I must pace meekly, who am pagan, wed
To futile fears, and smug decorous laughter,
And life that walks in paths as gray as lead—
I, Psyche, of Love's golden Eldorado,
Grown pinionless, of all that passion brings,
Hold but at heart one aureate, far shadow
Of whisp'ring wings!

I hear and marvel through Day's tumult breaking
The gay love-passage of fair seasons met.
That is Spring's music, deep at heart awaking
The minor of an infinite regret.
The fiery lips of Spring's immortal passion
Murmur of song and skies divinely gold,
Till my heart aches that dear forgotten fashion
Love taught of old!

Ah, me! I know not why men strive and worry,
Pass and repass the suburbs' stony ways,
Why at my gateway Miller nods to Murray,
Murray greets Miller with unchanging phrase,
Nor guess why Love's flushed face grows gray and dreary
To those who chain him fast with golden rings—
I know alone that I am very weary
Of all these things.

THE class who have given England so much trouble lately have a spokesman for their inner life in the writer of these lines, taken from *The Welsh Outlook* and reprinted by London *Public Opinion:*

A MINING-TOWN AMONG THE HILLS

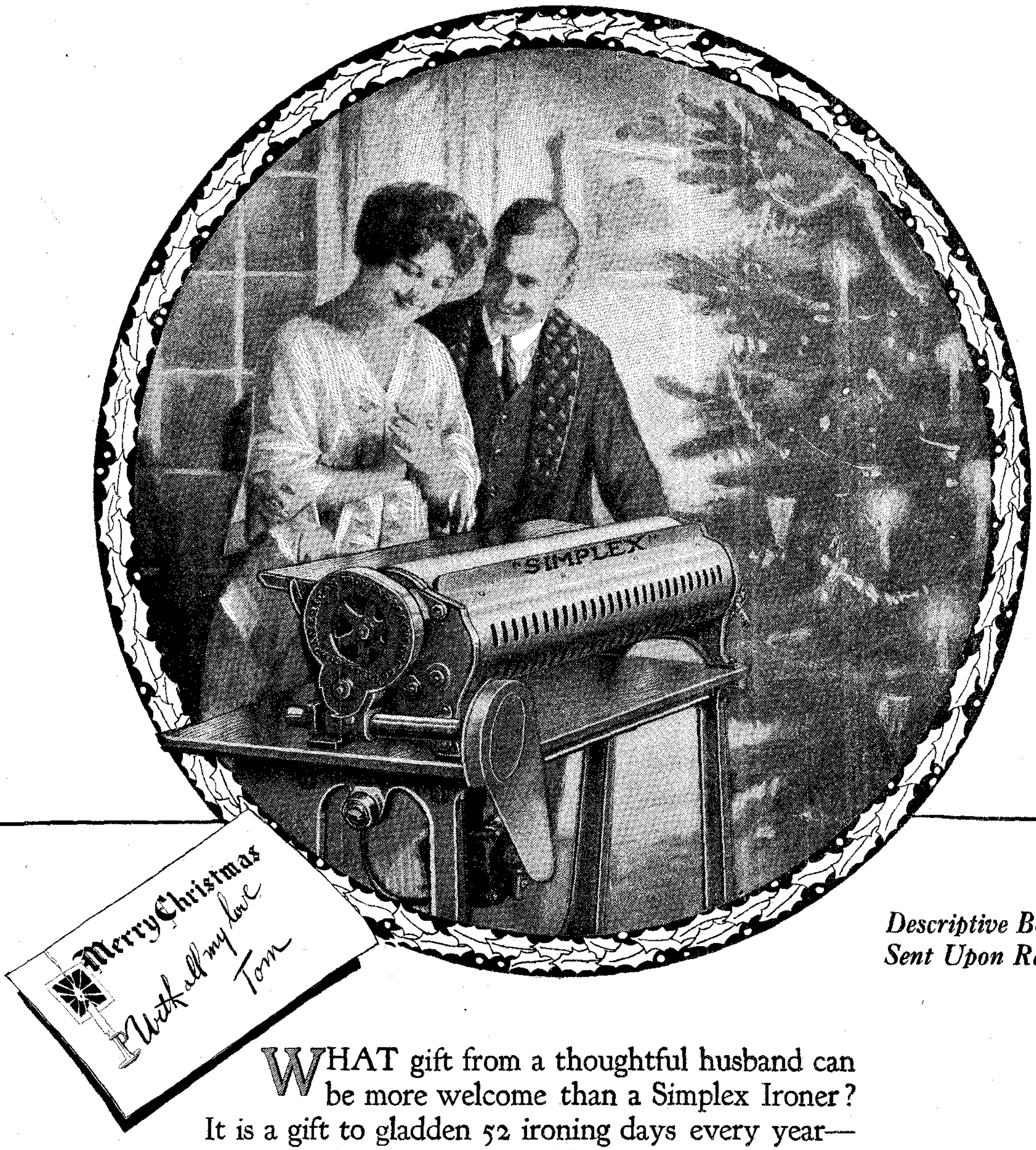
BY MURIEL LEWIS

A mining-town among the hills—
No gay cafés or boulevards—
And yet—its ramparts touch the stars,
And each majestic peak distills
The mountain magic known to those
Within whose ardent veins there flows
The blood of Celtic ancestry.

Saturday night in the market-place—
The crude oil-flares throw vivid light
On much-scarred features, lit with bright,
Dark eyes—the sign of Cambria's race,
Whose love of melody, inborn,
Reaches its height when hearts are torn
By the grim death that miners see.

They surge along the winding way,
A tragic tide—heart-piercing lament
And dirge outpouring—finding vent
For all the pain of Life's brief day.
Singing, they scale the shining heights,
And look down on the clustered lights
That mark the streets of the sordid town.

Mark me—I say these men look down—
Pilgrims of Song—they've travel'd far,
And Music—like a silver star—
Shines in their sky. Why should they frown,
And, with the city-bred, despise
The hill-girt town so near the skies,
Where minstrels still may win renown?



Descriptive Booklet
Sent Upon Request

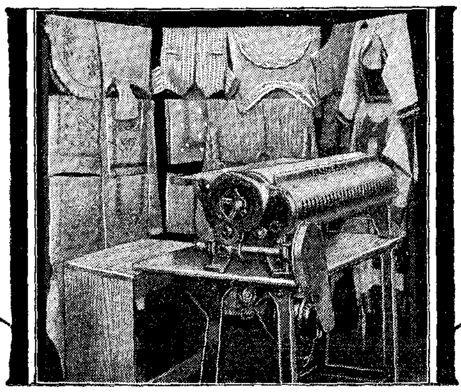
WHAT gift from a thoughtful husband can be more welcome than a Simplex Ironer? It is a gift to gladden 52 ironing days every year—days which otherwise would be spent in wearisome toil instead of comfort and ease. It means hundreds of happy hours gained for the enjoyment of *her* favorite recreations—the call of the outdoors, music, frolics with the children or other pleasures that the changing seasons bring.

SIMPLEX IRONER

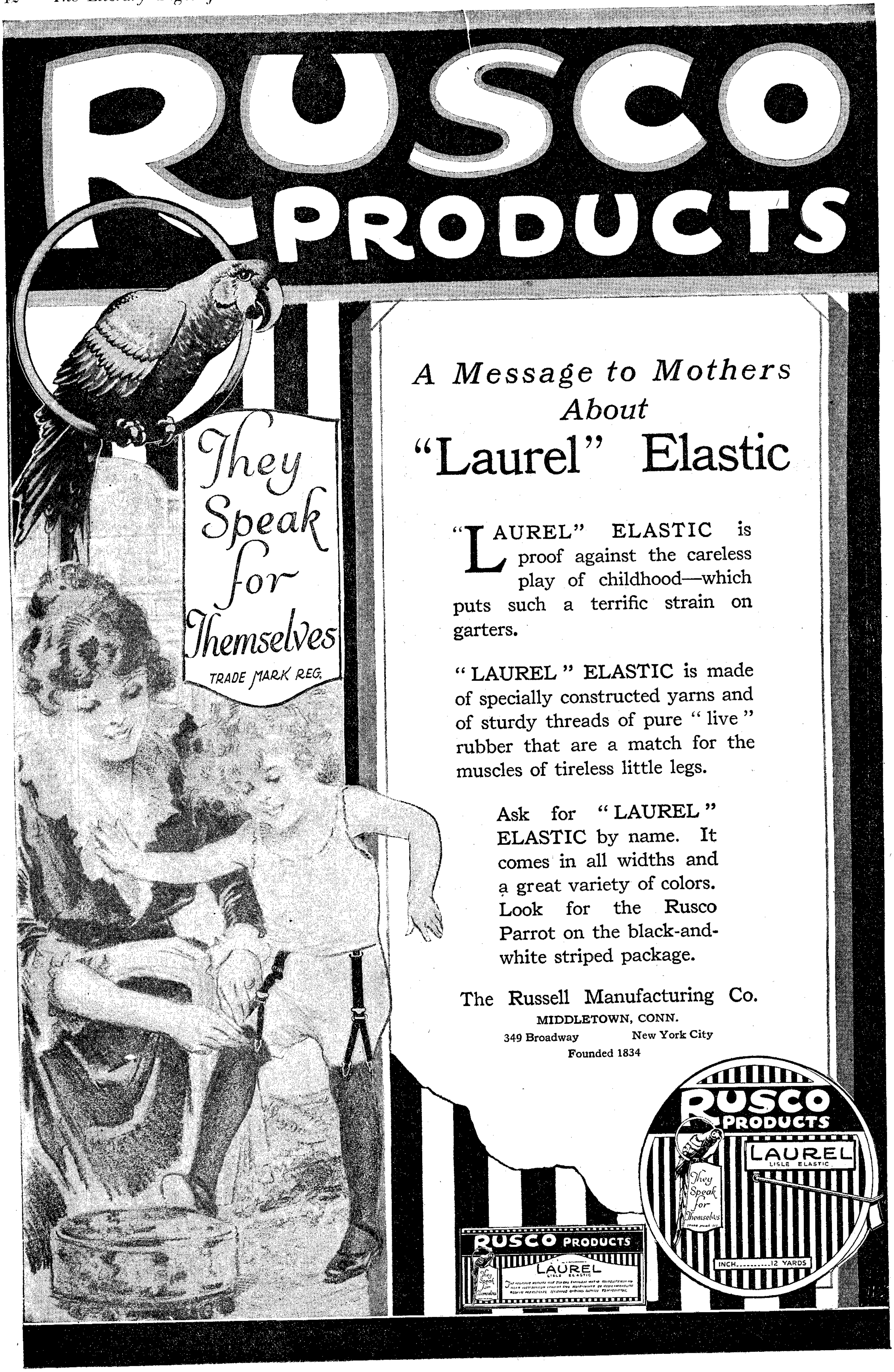
"THE BEST IRONER"

AMERICAN IRONING MACHINE COMPANY
506—168 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
Eastern Sales Office: New York City   Pacific Coast Office: San Francisco
Factories at Algonquin, Ill.

In one hour, the average family ironing is completed on the Simplex—beautifully and at a cost of only a few cents for fuel. Irons everything except a few pieces with ruffles and frills.



Operated by power or hand. Heated by gas, gasoline or electricity. Leading household appliance dealers everywhere demonstrate and sell the Simplex Ironer.


RUSCO PRODUCTS
They Speak for Themselves
TRADE MARK REG.
RUSCO PRODUCTS
LAUREL
LISLE ELASTIC
They Speak for Themselves
INCH..........12 YARDS
RUSCO PRODUCTS
LAUREL
LISLE ELASTIC

A Message to Mothers About

"Laurel" Elastic

"LAUREL" ELASTIC is proof against the careless play of childhood—which puts such a terrific strain on garters.

"LAUREL" ELASTIC is made of specially constructed yarns and of sturdy threads of pure "live" rubber that are a match for the muscles of tireless little legs.

Ask for "LAUREL" ELASTIC by name. It comes in all widths and a great variety of colors. Look for the Rusco Parrot on the black-and-white striped package.

The Russell Manufacturing Co.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
349 Broadway New York City
Founded 1834

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

1920 FOREIGN TRADE COMPARED WITH 1914

(From *The Americas*)

Quantity and Value of Principal Imports and Exports in the Fiscal Years 1914 and 1920 in which Weight Can Be Stated*

	Weight in Pounds		*Per Cent. of Increase*	*Stated Value of Articles for Which Weight Is Shown*		*Per Cent. of Increase*	*Value of 1920 Quantities at 1914 Prices*
	1914	*1920*		*1914*	*1920*		
Imports	34,992,000,000	57,978,000,000	65.6	$1,163,000,000	$3,999,000,000	243.9	$1,977,000,000
Exports	110,409,000,000	148,693,000,000	34.6	1,667,000,000	5,474,000,000	224.4	2,308,000,000

*Includes all articles having a valuation of more than one million dollars in 1914, for which weight can be determined, and represents about 70 per cent. of the total trade of the years named.

Ten Principal Imports of Food, Raw Material, and Manufactures; Fiscal Years 1914 and 1920

(000 Omitted)

	Pounds		*Value*		*Value of 1920 Imports at 1914 Prices*
	1914	1920	*1914*	*1920*	
FOODSTUFFS—					
Sugar	5,063,932	7,587,195	$102,436	$688,127	$151,744
Coffee	1,001,328	1,414,228	110,725	310,702	155,865
Tea	91,130	98,274	16,735	25,800	17,984
Cocoa	176,267	420,331	20,798	72,946	46,942
Meats, fresh	197,473	60,928	17,079	9,947	5,240
Breadstuffs	1,762,300	1,389,600	24,120	53,250	21,100
Fruits and nuts	5,137,000	4,560,000	39,100	105,400	75,500
Vegetables	430,000	845,000	8,400	35,200	13,600
Vegetable oils	235,000	769,000	20,200	115,000	62,100
Food animals	738,113	489,028	18,697	45,081	12,387
Total	14,832,543	17,633,584	$378,290	$1,461,453	$562,462
	Increase, 18.5%		Increase, 286.3%		
MANUFACTURING MATERIALS—					
Cotton	123,347	345,314	$19,457	$156,918	$51,797
Fibers	937,288	875,974	54,350	86,630	47,302
Silk	28,595	47,133	97,828	437,951	161,244
Wool	237,649	427,578	53,191	212,848	95,349
Rubber	131,996	632,393	71,220	274,156	335,168
Hides	561,080	798,570	120,290	376,892	167,700
Tobacco	60,108	94,105	35,029	78,164	54,711
Tin	100,177	131,084	39,122	73,641	51,581
Copper	394,000	465,000	54,300	89,300	63,500
Soda, nitrate	1,263,470	2,031,772	17,950	40,315	28,445
Total	3,837,710	5,848,923	$563,037	$1,826,815	$1,056,797
	Increase, 52.6%		Increase, 224.3%		
MANUFACTURES—					
Cotton cloths	15,408	32,296	$11,845	$44,090	$24,545
Cotton yarn	6,418	9,020	3,877	19,510	5,412
Woolen cloths	12,385	5,095	12,794	12,858	5,258
Burlaps	124,576	541,114	11,038	88,020	43,239
Jute bags	57,035	38,246	4,627	5,280	3,098
Steel ingots	14,151	30,818	775	845	1,664
Steel bars	48,307	25,718	814	1,252	411
Paper, printing	562,837	1,322,890	11,076	51,210	25,135
Wood pulp	1,130,000	1,630,000	17,100	53,400	24,900
Silk yarn	2,759	2,990	3,461	13,477	3,757
Total	1,973,876	3,638,187	$77,407	$289,942	$137,419
	Increase, 84.3%		Increase, 275.7%		

Ten Principal Exports of Food, Raw Material, and Manufactures; Fiscal Years 1914 and 1920

(000 Omitted)

	Pounds		*Value*		*Value of 1920 Exports at 1914 Prices*
	1914	*1920*	*1914*	*1920*	
FOODSTUFFS—					
Breadstuffs	8,982,000	17,513,000	$156,900	$756,000	$311,000
Meats	1,146,000	2,128,000	176,500	614,400	278,000
Milk	16,151	710,533	1,341	104,862	58,995
Fish	94,000	149,000	8,265	26,280	12,175
Fruits and nuts	428,000	442,000	15,600	41,500	19,200
Sugar	50,896	1,444,430	1,840	131,771	52,274
Oil cake	1,530,362	846,782	21,668	30,611	11,982
Vegetables	141,000	425,000	2,600	21,700	10,500
Vegetable oils	211,000	175,000	15,200	38,400	12,200
Food animals	7,390	79,083	515	11,522	5,516
Total	12,606,799	23,912,828	$400,429	$1,777,046	$771,842
	Increase, 98.5%		Increase, 344.2%		
MANUFACTURING MATERIALS—					
Cotton, raw	4,761,000	3,544,000	$610,475	$1,381,707	$454,378
Copper	864,602	622,643	128,137	127,354	92,151
Nickel, oxid, etc	28,895	2,392	9,043	1,144,000	748
Tobacco	446,944	632,774	53,903	271,941	77,524
Hides and skins	19,837	24,100	2,801	10,689,900	3,399
Paraffin	186,358	360,808	6,516	31,404	12,592
Lead	117,443	69,781	4,502	4,207	2,673
Zinc	133,000	316,000	8,750	26,100	21,300
Resin	677,000	370,000	11,217	24,847	6,147
Iron ore	2,250,000	2,178,000	3,401	4,579	3,293
Total	9,482,079	8,125,498	$838,751	$1,370,604	$674,210
	Decrease, 14.3%		Increase, 60.9%		
MANUFACTURES—					
Locomotives	45,960	184,730	$3,693	$42,979	$13,698
Steel rails	758,493	1,240,646	10,259	32,207	16,782
Steel bars	459,557	1,555,366	7,392	53,843	25,041
Steel billets	105,114	646,835	1,042	17,887	6,417
Tin plates	105,899	457,796	3,643	34,205	15,748
Leather, sole	29,190	71,530	7,475	35,406	18,311
Cotton cloths	103,715	216,822	28,844	211,958	60,776
Binder twine	109,418	59,472	9,426	9,805	5,100
Automobiles	104,800	381,200	26,400	150,400	90,000
Cement	899,186	1,195,510	3,382	9,599	4,496
Total	2,721,332	6,009,907	$101,556	$598,289	$256,369
	Increase, 120.9%		Increase, 495.3%		

PROBLEMS · OF · DEMOCRACY

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

BIG BUSINESS

THE DETECTIVES are still unable to trace the perpetrators of the recent dynamite outrage in New York City, but to many the motive seems clear, for the explosion occurred directly in front of the banking-house of J. P. Morgan & Co. in Wall Street. A recent attempt to trace it to a labor feud has been interesting, but not yet conclusive. "This famous thoroughfare," as James Bryce describes Wall Street in "The American Commonwealth," "is hardly a quarter of a mile long. It contains the Subtreasury of the United States, and the Stock Exchange (which used to be in it) is quite close to it. In it and the three or four streets that open into it are situated the Produce Exchange, the offices of the great railways, and the places of business of the financiers and stock-brokers, together representing an accumulation of capital and intellect comparable to the capital and intellect of London, and destined before many years to surpass any similar spot in either hemisphere."

Where else in America could an anarchist, communist, or crackbrained fanatic have struck at such numbers of "those anomalous giants called Trusts, groups of individuals and corporations concerned in one branch of trade or manufacture, which are placed under the irresponsible management of a small knot of persons who, through their command of all the producing or distributing agencies, intend and expect to dominate the market, force manufacturers or dealers to submit, and hold the consumers at their mercy"? As for the exact spot selected for the explosion, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, reminds us in "Actual Government" that "the United States Steel Company was capitalized at $1,100,000,000 and was financiered by the house of J. P. Morgan & Co."

Sometimes violently, sometimes with scholarly deliberation, sometimes abusively in cartoons and flaming editorials, sometimes with statesmanlike dignity at Washington, the protest against Big Business has been carried on pretty continuously for years. What, then, is Big Business? Whence came it? At what date did it first develop? "Notwithstanding that the Colonies were founded on charters granted to trading companies," says Professor Hart, "commercial corporations were little known in America till after the Revolution. In 1781 was chartered the first bank—the North American, in Philadelphia—and about the same time began turnpike, canal, insurance, and manufacturing companies. From that time the organization of business by corporations has gone forward by leaps and bounds"—with governmental sanction, be it observed, altho "nothing is said in the Federal Constitution about chartering corporations, and a clause granting such a right to Congress was voted down by the Convention. Nevertheless, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was a charter for a public corporation; in 1791 the Federal Government chartered the Bank of the United States; and as soon as it had a seat of government it began to charter companies in the District of Columbia. By the practise of a century, backed up by numerous decisions of the Supreme Court, Congress has a right to charter corporations for any national purposes, with power to carry on operations throughout the Union. Most of the charters, however, are granted by the States. A special statute used to be necessary in each case; but at present many States have general laws of incorporation, under which, after fulfilling certain formalities, any body of persons has a right to be incorporated."

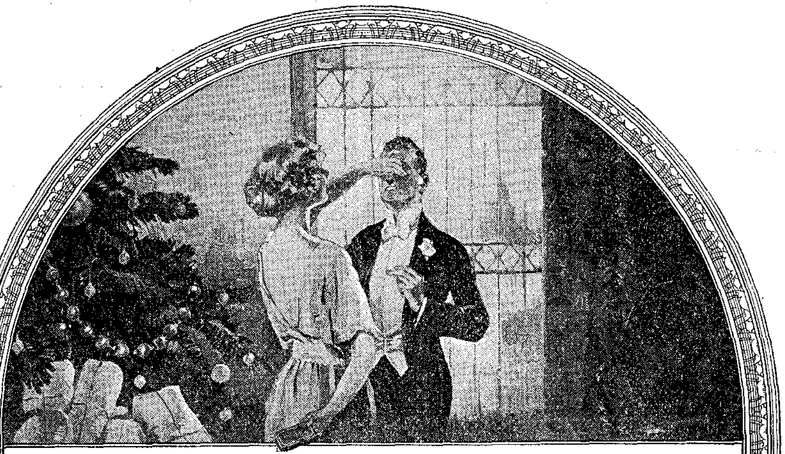
Why, one naturally asks, does a business so gladly outgrow its one-man stage, and then its mere partnership stage, and evolve into a corporation? Imbedded in Dr. Norris A. Brisco's "Economics of Business," you will find the entire story, which runs briefly thus: "The simplest form of business organization is that in which a single person controls the whole enterprise. The simplest form of organization in which two or more persons are associated for the purpose of carrying on business is a partnership. A partnership is a combination of two or more persons who agree to carry on a business enterprise for their common benefit. Each represents the partnership fully and can make contracts for it without consulting the other partners, and any contracts so made are binding on all. Each partner is personally liable to the full extent of his wealth for all debts contracted by any member in the ordinary course of business. This is known as unlimited liability."

Nevertheless, "the partnership, until fifty years ago, was the prevailing type of business organization, but with the increase in size of the business unit and the use of large sums of capital in business enterprises, the unlimited liability of the partnership proved a drawback and the corporation, with limited liability, came unto prominence. A corporation is an association of two or more persons formed and authorized by statute to act as a single person in the conduct of a specified business. Members of a corporation are not the corporation. They compose it, but the corporation is a separate, distinct, artificial person, a creature of the law. The corporation continues uninterrupted by the dissatisfaction, the insolvency, the death, or the retirement of its stockholders. The liability of stockholders is limited by the amount of money invested for stock in a corporation. The enterprise may prove a failure and incur great indebtedness, yet the stockholders will lose only their investment. This is quite a contrast to a partnership, where a partner, in such a case, would lose not only what he had invested, but would be personally liable for all unpaid debts of the corporation."

But combination begets combination, and the day was soon to arrive when the corporations themselves would combine, and then we should have "those anomalous giants called Trusts"—Big Business at its biggest. Says Professor Hart: "To facilitate the combination of corporations, the method of trusts was invented, by which certain persons were designated as trustees to hold the stock of several corporations and to vote it all for one purpose. At first these trusts were merely private associations of individuals, who were not liable in their own property for the debts of the trust or of any of its corporations, and who, therefore, were enjoying the privileges of incorporation without its limitations and safeguards. At present all such organizations have taken out separate corporate charters: corporation A may own all or a majority of the stock of corporation B, which may own the whole stock of corporations C and D, which may be made up of amalgamations of corporations E, F, G, and H. Such trusts are exceedingly hard to follow and control, especially as corporation A may be chartered by New York, corporations B and C by New Jersey and West Virginia, and the other corporations by still other States or by foreign countries."

Very complicated, all this. Very difficult for the average citizen—indeed, for the average legislator—to comprehend clearly. Meanwhile, very disturbing, and "of late years," says Professor Hart, "the name 'trusts' has also been applied to corporations which comply with the regular corporation laws, but are formed to control the whole of some great line of business. Such are the Meat Trust, the Federal Steel Company,

(*Continued on page 84*)



GIFTS

of Worth and Sincerity

HERE are gifts that carry the spirit of worth and sincerity. For they are fashioned in a way that commands admiration and respect through long wear and first class service.

Krementz Jewelry is made with one idea—to create jewelry of character, of proper design, of faultless manual execution and not a whit less of finish. Those who know it, say that we carry out that idea.

But for your protection and to make gift-buying easy, we stamp on the back of every Krementz piece

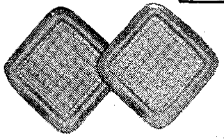
Krementz
14 KT. ROLLED GOLD PLATE

This mark is both protection and guarantee to you. It is our warranty as though it were the deed to a piece of real estate, signed and sealed. For it expresses the same in meaning. It says:

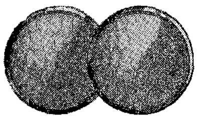
> *"If this article proves unsatisfactory at any time for any reason, any Krementz dealer or we will replace it free."*

Krementz Jewelry is quality through and through and so proved by daily use for years and years. Krementz Jewelry is to be had in appropriate gift boxes at good dealers everywhere.

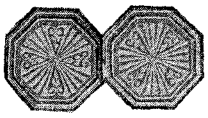
Correct Evening Jewelry



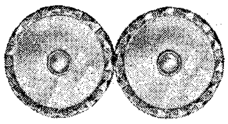
883 K sterling enamel
$4.00 pair



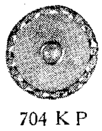
893 K sterling enamel
$4.00 pair



890 K sterling enamel
$4.00 pair



703 K P pair links $3.50

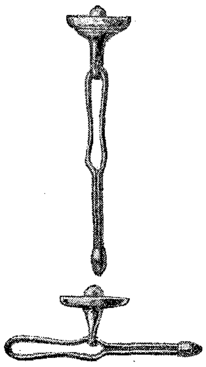


704 K P
4 vest buttons
$3.50

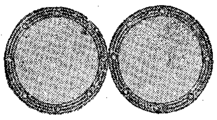
705 K P
3 studs
$2.00

Mother of pearl, half pearl center, non-tarnishing white metal rims.

Set complete in box $9.00
Studs and links in box . . $5.50

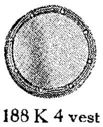


Studs and vest buttons fitted with bodkin-clutch back. *Goes in like a needle — holds like an anchor.*



187 K links $3.00 pair

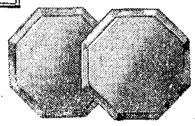
189 K
3 studs $1.50



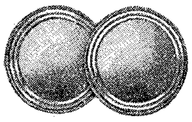
188 K 4 vest buttons $3.00

Mother of pearl, with rims of non-tarnishing white metal.

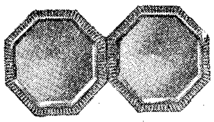
Set complete in box $7.50
Studs and links in box . . $4.50



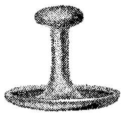
803 K B rolled gold plate
$2.50 pair



683 K E rolled gold plate
$2.50 pair



878 K B rolled gold plate
$2.50 pair



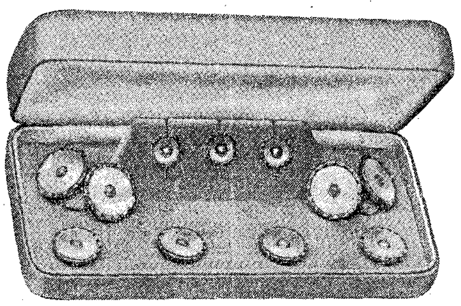
6 K L

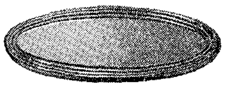
2 K S

Collar buttons 25c each

2 collar buttons and pair

Plated cuff buttons . .	$2.50
Plated loose links . . .	3.00
Plated enamel center links	3.50
Sterling enamel links . .	4.50

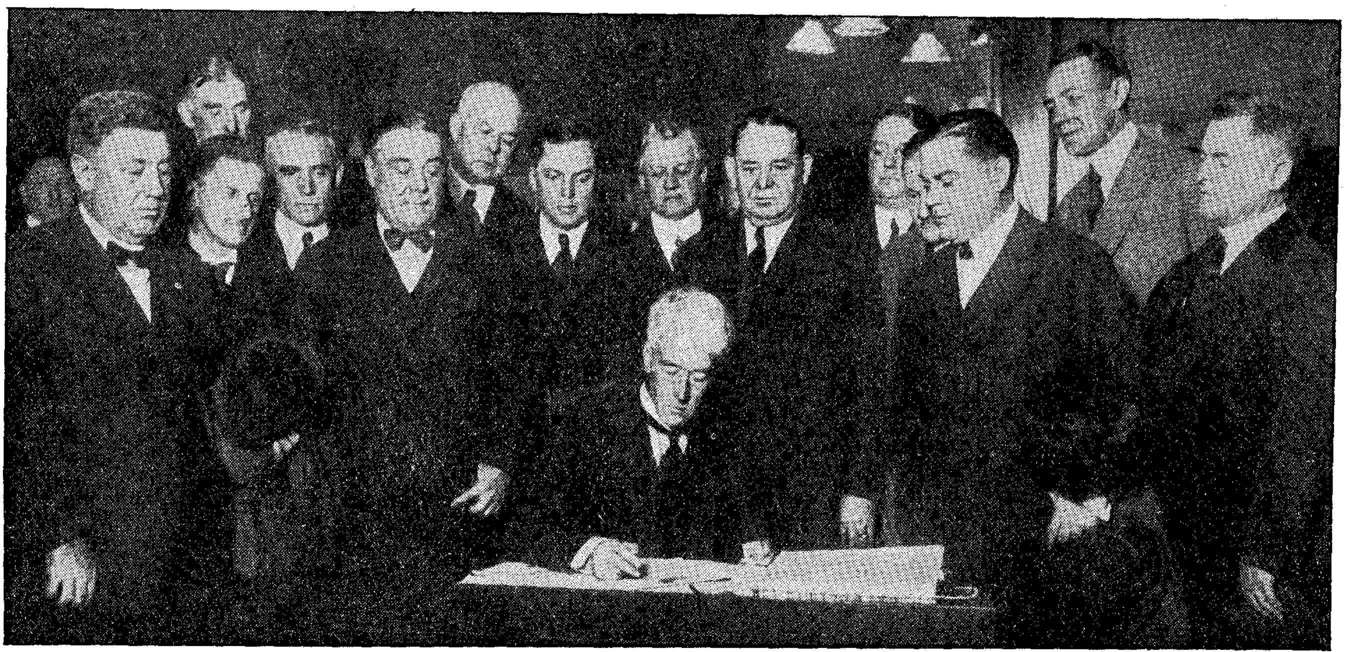




173 K B $1.25
Rolled gold plate tie clasp

Tie clasp, 2 collar buttons, and pair

Plated cuff buttons . .	$3.75
Plated loose links . .	4.25
Plated enamel center links	4.75
Sterling enamel links . .	5.75



International Photo.

BASEBALL'S MIGHTY ONES GROUPED AROUND WHILE THE JUDGE "SIGNS UP."

The new arbiter of the Major Leagues is shown affixing his signature to an agreement which provides that he shall decide what's what in baseball, in return for a salary of $42,500 per year. The magnates shown in the picture are: From left to right, Phil Ball, of the St. Louis Browns; Barney Dreyfuss, of the Pirates; Connie Mack, of the Athletics; Clark Griffith, of the Senators; Col. Ruppert, of the Yankees; Frank Navin, of Detroit; Sam Breadon, of the Cardinals; Charles H. Ebbets, of the Brooklyns; Joseph Dunn, of the Cleveland Indians; Charles A. Stoneham, of the Giants; Garry Herrmann, of the Cincinnati Reds; Harry Frazee, of the Boston Red Sox; William Veeck, of the Chicago Cubs; and Bob Quinn, of the St. Louis Cardinals.

JUDGE LANDIS, THE NEW CZAR OF BASEBALLDOM

JUST AS IT BEGAN to look like a prosperous winter for the attorneys and others who profit through large legal wrangles, the great baseball war ended abruptly, and Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis took his stand in the midst of the battle-field, monarch of all he surveyed. The Judge, in the words of W. O. McGeehan sporting editor of the New York *Tribune*, "has been given the complete supervision of professional baseball." He is an admitted dictator, and no one who knows him but is willing to admit that he will dictate. From the days when he imposed a $29,000,000 fine on Standard Oil, and haled John D. Rockefeller into court to inquire if there was any reason why the sum should not be paid, Judge Landis has been a national figure, known for his wit and sarcasm, and especially for his upstanding way of championing whatever cause he believes to be right. His appointment as a one-man commission to act as sole arbiter in major-league disputes seems to have convinced the editors of the country that henceforth baseball arbiting will be done straight from the shoulder, and be "straight" in other ways.

"Baseball has always been one of his hobbies," says a dispatch from Chicago to the Washington *Evening Star:*

> In the little town of Logansport, Ind., where he was reared, the Judge played on amateur and semiprofessional teams. His brilliant playing brought him many offers to turn professional, but he always declined, saying he played merely for sport and love of the game.
>
> In 1914 Judge Landis presided in the legal battle which resulted from the greatest baseball war in history—the fight of the Federal League against the National and American leagues. The judge never rendered a decision in this case, however, for it was settled out of court, while he was still forming his official opinion. While studying the case the Judge spent many hours looking into baseball history, the national agreement, and other documents giving information concerning baseball. The knowledge acquired during this period made him a legal authority on the administration of the game's affairs.
>
> Judge Landis attends many major-league games here every year and seldom misses a world series. At the annual fall classic he usually may be found in a box back of third base, his old black slouch hat pulled down over his eyes during a game, and a long black cape falling from his shoulders. He never talks during a game, but studies every play closely and enjoys analyzing the strategy used by the opposing players. One of his hobbies at a game is to try to guess the next play.

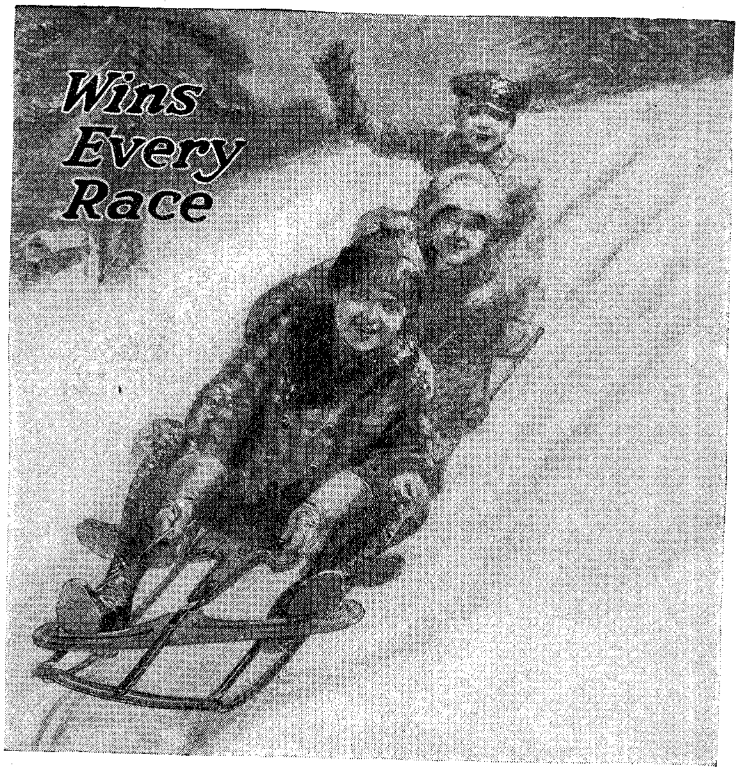
The Judge will remain on the bench of the Federal Court, where his salary is $7,500 a year. He stipulated that this sum should be subtracted from the $50,000 offered by the baseball men, and so his salary as chairman of America's national pastime will be $42,500 a year. The term for which he is chosen is seven years. The minor leagues are invited and expected to join the majors under the Landis banner, according to a dispatch from Chicago to the New York *World*, and the possibility that the Judge's powers may be given an international scope is suggested by President Maines, of the Michigan-Ontario League. The presidents of half a dozen minor leagues joined President Maines in calling the Judge's appointment "the greatest thing in the world for baseball." The Judge, in replying, declared that he wanted the approval of the men in the bleachers more than that of the magnates. "It's their game," he explained, "and we have got to run it the way they want it run."

A dispatch from Chicago to the Detroit *News* gives this characteristic account of the Judge's acceptance of his large new job:

> Judge Landis was hearing a case in which a $15,000 bribery in connection with an income tax was charged when a committee of eight club-owners called on him. As the magnates filed into the court-room, hats in their hands, the Judge sharply banged his gavel and ordered them to make less noise.
>
> When informed of their mission he had them escorted to his chambers, where they were kept in waiting for forty-five minutes before the Judge would listen to the offer which added $42,500 to his annual income of $7,500 as judge.

Flexible Flyer

The original steering sled that made coasting popular and safe



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Imagine how happy you can make your girl or boy this Christmas with a Flexible Flyer—"the sled that steers."

It is the safest, speediest sled. Patented non-skid runners make steering easy and coasting safe, comfortable and swift. Built like an airplane—sturdy, strong, yet light in weight.

Outlasts 3 ordinary sleds

The new steel front takes up shock, adds strength and prevents splitting of seat and rails. Seven sizes, 38 to 63 inches. Look for the name and eagle trademark on seat. None genuine without it.

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All steel front acts as shock absorber

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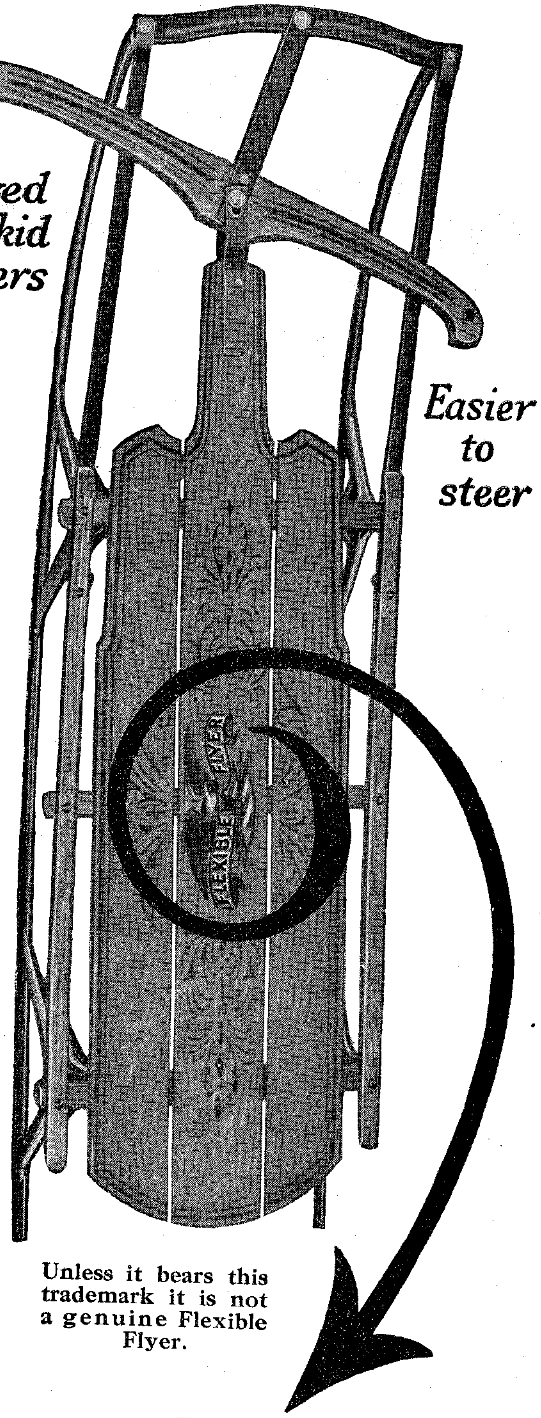


Easier to steer

Unless it bears this trademark it is not a genuine Flexible Flyer.

FLEXIBLE FLYER
TRADE MARK

FREE cardboard model showing how the Flexible Flyer steers. Write for it.

While the magnates waited the Judge conducted the bribery trial in his usual vigorous fashion and gave vent to some scathing remarks about men who falsify their income-tax returns.

Waiting on the judge were: Charles Comiskey, president of the Chicago American League Club; William Veeck, president of the Chicago Nationals; Jacob Ruppert, of the New York Americans; Clark Griffith, of the Washington Club; Charles Ebbets, of Brooklyn; Garry Herrmann, of Cincinnati; Barney Dreyfuss, of Pittsburgh; and John Breadon, of the St. Louis Nationals.

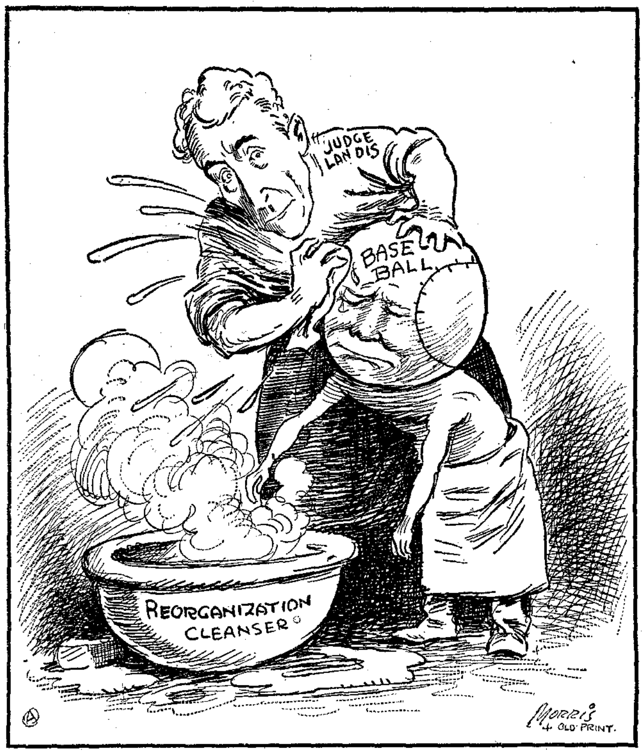
Later they were joined by Connie Mack, of the Philadelphia Americans, Robert Quinn, and James Dunn, of Cleveland.

At first the Judge refused the offer on the ground that he "loved his position as judge" too much to quit the bench. Finally, however, he agreed to hold both positions.

After the meeting, Judge Landis took Clark Griffith, a personal friend, over to the window.

"Grif," he said, "I'm going to tell you just why I took this job. See those kids down there on the street? See that airplane propeller on the wall? Well, that explains my acceptance.

"You see that propeller was on the plane in which my son, Maj. Reed Landis, flew while overseas. Reed and I went to one of the world series games at Brooklyn. Outside the gate were a bunch of little kids playing around. Reed turned to me and said: 'Dad, wouldn't it be a shame to have the game of these little kids broken up? Wouldn't it be awful to take baseball away from them?' Well, while you gentlemen were talking to me, I looked up at this propeller and I thought of Reed. Then I thought of his remark in Brooklyn.



NOW FOR A CLEAN-UP.

—Morris, for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"Grif, we've got to keep baseball on a high standard for the sake of the youngsters—that's why I took the job, because I want to help."

To the public Judge Landis issued this statement of his attitude and intentions:

"I have accepted the chairmanship of baseball on the invitation of the sixteen major-league clubs. At their request, and in accordance with my own earnest wishes, I am to remain on the bench and continue my work here. The opportunities for real service are limitless. It is a matter to which I have been devoted for nearly forty years. On the question of policy all I have to say is this: The only thing in anybody's mind now is to make and keep baseball what the millions of fans throughout the United States want it to be."

Judge Landis was born in Millville, Ohio, November 20, 1866, and was named for Kenesaw Mountain, near Atlanta, Ga., where his father was wounded in the Civil War. He first became nationally prominent when he fined the Standard Oil Company $29,240,000 after forcing John D. Rockefeller to come to Chicago to testify. His decision was reversed by the Supreme Court however. The writer supplies a few pungent details from his later history.

During the world-war he presided at the I. W. W. trial, sentencing "Big Bill" Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the organization, and ninety-two other members to prison. He also sentenced Victor Berger, Representative in Congress, to prison for alleged obstruction of the nation's war-preparations.

Judge Landis drew Congressional attention shortly after the war. He found that most of the lawyers appearing before him who were wearing wrist-watches had not been in the service.

"Have all these wrist-watch lawyers file a statement as to what branch of the service they were in," he ordered his clerk.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, in an address in the Senate, said Judge Landis should be impeached for his order. The Judge's only comment was, "Doesn't it beat the devil what some Senators will do to pass the time away?"

Judge Landis's caustic—or humorous—verbal attacks from the bench are directed at men in all stations in life. One day he scathingly denounces a corporation and the next day sympathizes with and helps some unfortunate prisoner brought before him. His favorite expression is: "Take this man up to Mabel's room" (the jail), or, "Take him to Room 33 and give him the easy chair."

The New York *Herald*, in an editorial that may be accepted as generally typical of editorial feeling toward baseball's new supreme arbiter, hails the Judge's appointment in this fashion:

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, of the United States District Court in Chicago, intends to stay on the bench at a salary of $7,500 a year while acting as arbiter of disputes in the major-baseball leagues at a salary of $42,500. Judge Landis has long been a follower of baseball; his judicial experience should aid him in the composition of quarrels among the magnates of the green diamond; he is not afraid to make precedents and to unmake precedents.

If the history of professional baseball furnishes a criterion for the future, Judge Landis will have in the composition of its misunderstandings and the adjustment of its rows enough work to keep him busy. Should it prove impossible for him to perform the duties of a United States judge and the task of baseball supreme court at the same time he would give up one job. Unless his pocketbook nerve is peculiarly insensible, he would leave the bench.

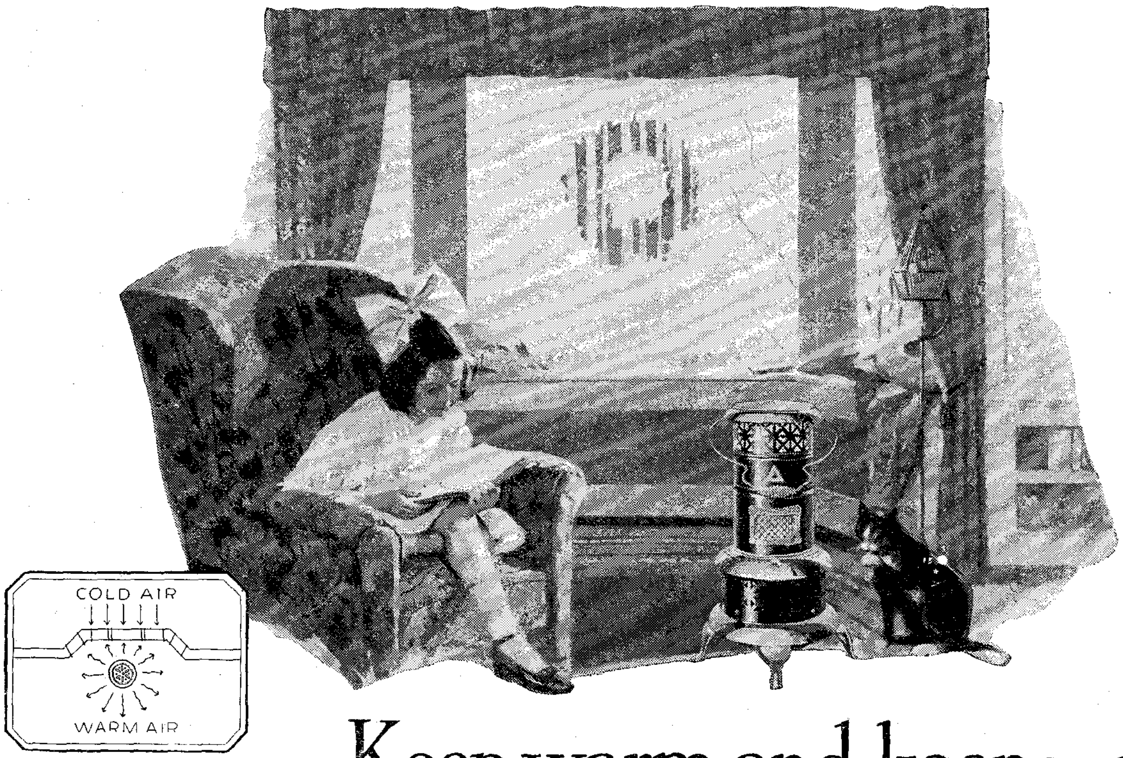
The business of furnishing entertainment in the form of professional baseball contests for the American public has reached enormous dimensions. The annual receipts are counted in millions of dollars. How deep the popular interest in the league games is the great crowds which stand in front of bulletin boards in cities in all parts of the country to read the scores made on far-off diamonds testify. The sixteen clubs composing the National and American leagues have a following truly national and truly American. It is of the utmost importance that this business should be kept wholesome and honest. That dishonesty and graft have been detected in it is a serious matter. To put a stop to evil practises is important not only to the club-owners as business men, but also to the community at large.

Judge Landis has a fine opportunity to do a big thing. Clean baseball means much to all of us, and his new job will give him a chance to help give it to us.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, enlarging on this last suggestion, finds a close connection between baseball morality and American morality in general. In an editorial headed "Doing It for the Kiddies," we read:

If Judge Landis can keep the game of baseball on a high plane of sport ethics, he will do far more for the boys of America than he has ever done or ever can do on the Federal bench. It may truthfully be said that baseball has a stronger influence upon the sport standards, and, therefore, the personal integrity standards, of the youth of America than any other sport. Probably not less than nine-tenths of the boys of this country play ball in their younger and character-forming years. They take an intense interest in the professional games and from them get their ethical standards. . . . . . .

Since, then, professional baseball establishes the sport and moral ethics of the youth of America to so large an extent, no one could do more for the kiddies than to keep that sport clean and its ethics high. Nor could he do more for the country as a whole, because the standard of integrity of the boy becomes also his standard as a citizen. If the boy of to-day is crooked and dishonorable, selfish, and untruthful in his play, he will show the same qualities, developed and intensified, in his adult life, in business, in society, in politics. Crime and high achievement come from the same nursery of youth. What influences are we going to put into that nursery?



Looking down on a bay window on windward side of house, showing top of Perfection Heater. It acts like a radiator or register placed near the window, converting cold air into warm air.

Keep warm and keep well

—In any exposed nook or corner

WHAT good is a favorite bay window or sun-parlor corner when the cold wind drives through? It's the most satisfactory spot in the whole house for natural reading light, but it can't be used with safety—unless you have a Perfection Oil Heater to put in the path of those air currents that seep through the sash. Then "Alice in Wonderland" or "Little Women" can be enjoyed in the cozy comfort of 70° or 72°.

How to Get the Most out of Your Furnace or Base-burner

Most people realize that they cannot heat the whole house with the furnace or base-burner without making some rooms *too* warm. Keep a low, even fire for general heat—for keeping the floors warm, etc. That cuts the coal bill. Then use the Perfection Oil Heater for special local *comfort* heat in the rooms you actually work in or sit in. If you want heat for the baby's bath, the Perfection can be placed right in the bathroom. If you are sewing, there is the Perfection creating heat beside you, and you get the benefit of all the heat it creates. None is lost on the way.

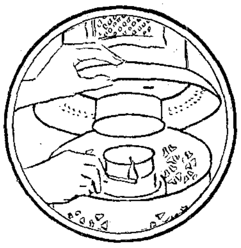
The Perfection will go into the laundry to dry clothes indoors on a wet day. It will heat shaving water. It is a source of comfort and cheer, and it keeps off the colds and chills that lead to graver forms of illness.

Protect Against Fuel Shortage

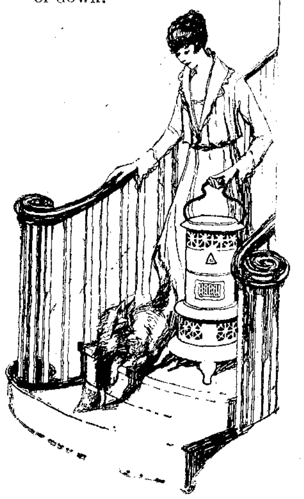
Four million Perfection Heaters are now in use and are protecting thousands of homes daily against the perils of a fuel shortage. Buy your Perfection now and end all fuel worries.

Your Dealer Will Supply You

Perfection Heaters are sold by progressive hardware, housefurnishing and department stores. Ask your dealer to show you Perfection models handsomely finished in blue or black, or write to us for booklet, "Warm Rays for Cold Days."



Very easy to light. Full heat in a minute.



Easily carried to any part of the house—upstairs or down.

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Corona—
and a Sensible Christmas

WHAT makes a sensible Christmas? Perhaps a single gift among many. Why not Corona?

A Christmas one hundred percent sensible would never do, of course, but Corona is so friendly, so logical, so welcome and, withal, so helpful to every member of the family, that it finds a place on many a gift table.

Any day will be a red-letter day that introduces Corona into your home. It soon becomes the staunch friend of everyone, and its convenience grows more marked with closer acquaintance.

Consult your telephone book for nearest Corona Agency

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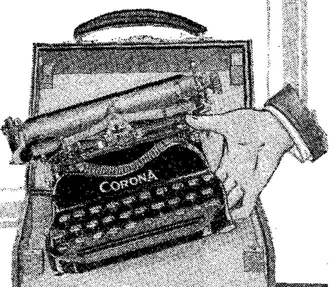
GROTON, NEW YORK

$50, with Carrying Case

Weighs a little over six pounds; retires when not busy into most any drawer or cupboard or its own snug traveling case. Does standard work, neatly and legibly. You can become an adept in its use with a few hours' practice.



CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
TRADE MARK

Fold it up—Take it with you—Typewrite anywhere

THE BIBULOUS FRENCHMAN UNDER FIRE BY PROHIBITIONISTS

AMONG THE VALUABLE MATTERS that the American dough-boy left in France was the idea that water might be useful as a beverage even when more exciting liquids were obtainable and almost as cheap. This information is especially valuable just now, for France, the land of light wines so frequently urged upon other nations as a substitute for distilled liquors, is said by competent prohibitionist authorities to have "a liquor problem." Prohibition has made headway, especially as regards distilled liquors.

The Frenchman does not drink in a violent way, but he takes his stimulant in small quantities and at frequent intervals, with the result that a good many Frenchmen are at least a little drunk a good part of the time. As one French writer summed the matter up:

> Other nations may think that we are temperate, because a drunken man is such a rare sight among us, and because drink is no part of our tradition. But the French system is to take "something" every hour or so, with the consequence that a man will suddenly commit some crime, and be removed to an asylum, altho he may have been drunk but a very few times in his life. Alcohol and improvidence are the two curses of our workmen.

"If it was water only I had, I would prefer not," said a French under officer who stood watching a group of American soldiers gathered about a Lister bag, which was yielding the "filtered favorite drink of the American forces." Altho this remark was an incident of the Argonne of two years ago, it illustrates the attitude, says the Yankee dough-boy who recalls it, of the average Frenchman concerning water. This French antipathy for anything without a kick in it became a joke among the Yankees. However, it was a joke with a serious side. Just how serious is indicated, says Melvin D. Hildreth, an ex-Sergeant of the A. E. F., by a letter written on August 4, 1914, by Capt. Ferdinand Belmont, of the Chasseurs Alpins. The letter, which Mr. Hildreth quotes in the course of an article in *The Forum* (New York), runs as follows:

> To describe our journey as a pleasant trip would be exaggeration; but one must take things as they come and put up with the means in requisition (thirty-two men in each compartment—horses lengthwise, eight)—whereby everybody is crammed in pell-mell without distinction of either rank or class and with half the men more or less intoxicated. . . . It is here that we realize the abominable action of alcohol on the working-class population of towns and even of the country. At the medical inspection it is, indeed, a lamentable spectacle to see these capital fellows of twenty-six or twenty-eight, miners of the Loire or day-laborers from everywhere, with ulcerated stomachs, fatty hearts, or poisoned nerves who are manifestly incapable, even when desires and will-powers are adequate, of performing the task now set them. What a scandalous curse that corrupting alcohol is! And what a crime these young men commit, irresponsibly, unfortunately against their families and descendants, against their country and themselves. At their age, between twenty-five and thirty, which ought to be the flowering time of physical and moral being, they are already shattered, almost old men, morally and physically slaves of their vices, socially useless, if not dangerous. Among the dangers which now threaten France this one is perhaps as redoubtable as the cannon and bayonets of the Germans.

Yet these same men, comments the ex-Sergeant, were able to turn back the enemy at the Marne and to hold them at Verdun. He continues:

> When they discovered that they must be sober to fight they faced their problem and saved France. "A word will bring pride and light to their eyes," writes Dr. Talbot. "It is *Vive la France!* They are citizens of a world wider than their fields, they belong to *la Patrie.*" It was in effect an appeal to patriotism that enabled France to solve the liquor problem. All along the front, in billets and in railroad-stations, could be seen posters showing the French soldier seated at a table while behind him stood the Kaiser filling his glass. The French soldier, facing such an appeal, dropt his liquor and used wine only in moderation. He saw to it that he was always fit to fight.
>
> Perhaps one should not be too critical of the French tendency to ignore water, especially for drinking purposes. Wells 200 feet deep will often yield but a chalky fluid. The soil of France, while fertile, is very porous, and most of the water comes from ponds, cisterns, and deep wells. The water is muddy, scarce, and hard to get. Wine has become a necessity.
>
> France produces on an average one-third of the world's supply of wine. The main sources of production are the lower Languedoc (from which comes one-fourth of the French production), Bordeaux, Burgundy, the lower Loire, the Lyons district, and Charente. The vineyards of Champagne cover 37,000 acres and produce 30,000,000 bottles, of which all but 8,000,000 are exported. Wine is the daily beverage of all classes of people in the center, east, west, and south of France, while those of the north and northeast drink beer, and the northwest cider.
>
> It varies in price from four centimes to forty francs a bottle. Sometimes when wine is very plentiful producers will send one barrel free to every person sending two empty wine-barrels to the producer. Before the war common or *vin ordinaire* ranged from one franc to thirty centimes a quart.
>
> The wine falls into two classes, well known to the dough-boy, *vin rouge* (red) and *vin blanc* (white), and it seems there is quite a distinction between the two apart from the color. White wine is classed as a tonic, supposedly making the consumer very happy and to act as a brain stimulant. It is a wine, so we are told, for early morning and for sportsmen. Soldiers, for example, are often advised not to drink any red wine, or liquor, which would, to quote the phrase, "cut off their legs." They are urged to restrict themselves to white wine entirely. Red wine is supposed to be rich and, like food of that character, will make one sluggish. The workingmen who drink their quart of red wine at meal-time will not drink it during working-hours. The white wine is usually of good quality and brings a better price than any of the grades of red. It is made, as is champagne, from black grapes usually.
>
> The better classes will seldom drink wine between meals, unless it be heavy wine such as vermouth, but the working classes drink it at any time of the day. It may be interesting to note that the three great wine centers, from which the products get their names, are Champagne, Bordeaux (claret), and Burgundy.
>
> In the Charente is produced a brandy called cognac, from the town of that name. It is produced by distillation from heavy, coarse wine. As production was stopt for a considerable period, due to the influx of the phylloxera, French brandy was replaced to some extent by whisky. Whisky depends on the method of production, while cognac depends on the vineyard. Wine and the products of the vineyard vary constantly. For this reason it is dated and some years will be more prized than others. Rainfall, frosts, and the elements affect the vintage, and some farmers believe that the best is produced in the years of comets.
>
> On the plain of Champagne (the word formerly meaning a flat, open country) is produced the best cognac, called "fine champagne," which, however, should not be confused with champagne wine. In 1913 France had 1,300 distilleries and over 3,300 private stills. In the same year, the profits on *vin ordinaire* and *vins supérieurs* amounted to 1,505,492,355 francs.
>
> Cider is the drink of Normandy, Brittany, and Maine. These districts in 1913 produced over 500,000,000 gallons of cider, and in 1916 over 125,000,000 gallons. Some of the farmers prepare a substitute obtained by pouring water over prest apples or grapes. Such drinks are called, from their bitter taste, *piquettes*, from *piquer*, to sting.

When the extent of this industry is known, remarks the writer, it will be understood what it means for France even to suggest the curtailment of the liquor habit. In America the production of drink was confined to a few cities. Over there it is part of the business of every home. In 1830 there was an annual consumption, per capita, of forty quarts of wine and one of liquor. In 1914 it had grown to 150 quarts of wine and four of liquor. Further:

> During these years the French temperance societies have been working without headway against a universal habit of a people. But during the war, when the nation was actually in extreme danger, they put aside their liquor and drank wine in moderation and astounded the Germans with their masterly resistance. They were supposed to be a decadent nation—perhaps they were heading that way; but a poster campaign conducted by a few earnest men caused them to remember the picture of the Kaiser filling the glass of the *poilu*, and they put their drink aside.
>
> The first society ever organized in France to combat excessive drinking was the Blue Cross, or "La Croix-Bleue, Société Française de Tempérance." "It's origin," says Mr. Monod, the general secretary, "can be traced back to 1873, when a few Christians in the Protestant country churches of the east bordering the Alsatian frontier spontaneously took the pledge of total abstinence without knowing of similar movements in

THEY FEEL THAT THEY ARE COMPETENT TO RUN THEIR HOME TOWN.

The newly elected Mayor of Yoncalla, Oregon, Mrs. Mary Burt, is shown in the center, with the other town officials on either side. Each of them got her job by beating her masculine predecessor in the recent municipal election, and they announce that their general policy will be to do everything as differently as possible from the way in which the former administration did it.

other countries." In 1883, in connection with the temperance movement in French Switzerland, the Blue Cross was organized in France. In 1892 it was organized as a national society with a central committee and branches in the colonies. During that year great progress was made in its work, and the doctrine of moderation was preached generally throughout the republic. Societies which allowed their members to use wine, beer, and cider in moderation were established in the various communes and the work of education started.

Later on the "Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme," which is now a semiofficial agency, was established. This is a federation of other leagues, and the members are not bound to any definite pledge, the associations generally working against the use of liquor and for moderation in the use of wine.

There is, in addition to these, a Roman Catholic temperance society known as the "Ligue Antialcoolique de la Croix Blanche." Thus it can be said that the French of every faith are working for a definite end.

At the commencement of the war the Blue Cross initiated a campaign against the use of absinth, which in its concentrated form is more of a drug than a drink, affecting the brain and causing temporary insanity. Here, too, posters were used. One showing a mother and tiny son watching a father in the midst of *delirium tremens* had a tremendous effect, and when at last the matter was brought up in the Senate and House of Deputies the bill prohibiting absinth was passed by an overwhelming vote. It is the aim of the French societies, however, eventually to prohibit all drinking of alcoholic liquors. "We put the emphasis for a long time on individual abstinence," says Mr. Monod, of the Blue Cross, "but by degrees we became supporters of prohibition by law."

Undoubtedly the coming of the American troops helped greatly in educating the people as to the filtration of water and its use for drinking purposes. The American soldier belonged to the only army which did not use liquor at the front; he went over the top with a canteen of water and, to quote Sergeant Verdelet, of the French Army, himself a *poilu*, "Those who knew with what indifference and what scorn of danger the Americans went into battle say that these devils of men risked their lives as if they had a couple in reserve."

Jean Bianquis, honorary president of the Blue Cross, writes that most of their members who were themselves total abstainers served throughout the war in the army and "their individual worth asserted itself in many circumstances." Before the war the society had over 4,000 total-abstaining members. Its junior society, called the "Band of Hope," has more than 2,000 members.

In the recent French election it was very evident the prohibition question had come to play its part as a political issue. Thousands of billboards were covered with the vivid illustrated posters of the Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme. Slogans such as "If France does not suppress alcohol, alcohol will suppress France," and "Three million individuals live on the traffic of alcohol; 35,000,000 suffer and die from it," were numerous. And then the appeal to patriotism with this slogan, "Is France, which made such great sacrifices during the war, alone unable to renounce its *apéritifs* and liquors?" It should be understood that these posters refer only to heavy drinks, such as whisky and gin. No reference is made to wine.

"MUCH-SURPRIZED" CITY OFFICIALS OUSTED BY WOMEN

PESSIMISTS WHO PREDICTED that, once women were given the vote, they would soon chase mere men into political extinction, may "point with alarm" to the recent feminist revolution in Yoncalla, Oregon. The women of the little town have risen in their wrath, stirred by the alleged inefficiency of the municipal officials, and swept every masculine office-holder out of his job. Five representatives of the gentler sex now control the destinies of Yoncalla. The women worked secretly, and when the blow fell, on Election day, the superseded mayor and his ousted assistants were too much shocked to make any statement beyond admitting that they were "much surprized." The town has a population of 323, according to the 1920 Census, in which the men outnumber the women almost two to one, but the women persuaded so many of the sterner sex of the justice of their cause that their all-woman ticket was elected by a safe majority. They are now starting in to show the native residents "how a town should be governed," reports a writer in the Portland *Oregonian*. He observes further:

Their policy, in a general way, according to their announcements, will be to depart just as far as possible from the methods and measures of their male predecessors.

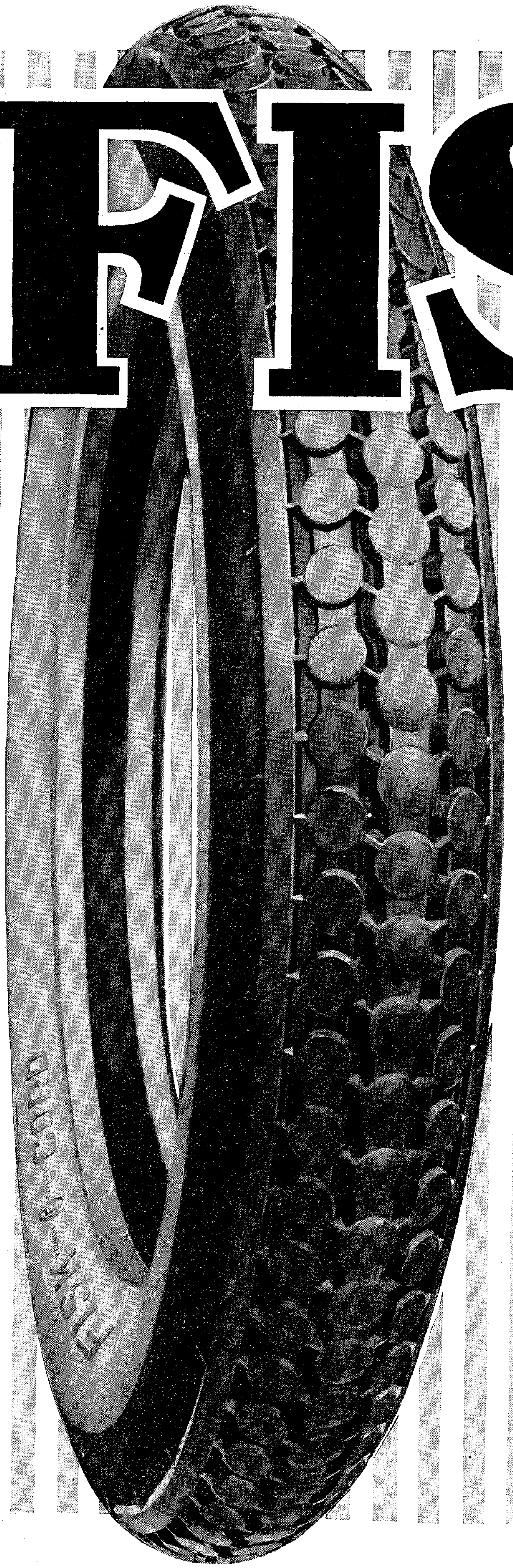
The triumph of the women at the polls was a noteworthy *coup*. They were dissatisfied with the way things had been running along and they decided to elect their own officials. At first the plan was whispered only among a small group of leading spirits. Then it was broadened until practically all the women in the city were party to it. That their husbands, brothers, and sons were kept in the dark may be accepted as proving the falsity of that moss-grown libel that a woman can not keep a secret. Even up to the morning of Election day the male residents who had heard inklings of the scheme did not take it seriously, and there was genuine surprize, not to say consternation, when the votes were counted and it was found the women had won out by a safe majority over the incumbent officials, all of whom were candidates for reelection.

The women had a good many grievances. They maintained that the mayor and councilmen were not progressive; that they were letting the streets and sidewalks go unrepaired; that the lighting facilities were inadequate; that no effort was made to check automobile speeders, and that affairs generally were not what they should be in an up-to-date and forward-looking community. They might have summed it all up by saying that the officials were lazy, so far as public business went, but they put it more diplomatically.

The new officials are the real leaders among the women of the city. Mrs. Mary Burt, elected mayor, is a native Oregonian who has lived in Yoncalla for forty years. She is a university graduate of 1873 and has long been active in the affairs of the town. She is a Republican.

No one in Yoncalla was more surprized at the turn of events

FISK



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This is Your Opportunity

GET far more tire mileage. Get greater comfort because the tire is more resilient and because it can be safely used with less air pressure.

Get your mileage at a lower cost and without interruption in service.

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A Cord Clincher Tire will do all this if it is built right—*but it must fit the rim!*

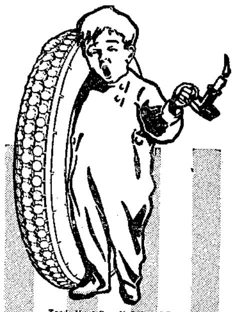
Quality alone is not enough—success in making straight-side cords is not enough. The clincher bead must be right or the tire is not right.

The Fisk Cord Clincher Tire bead is different from any other and it does fit the rim.

It is the most satisfactory and the most economical tire on the market for the small car.

Next Time—BUY FISK

Sold only by dealers



Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

than Jesse R. Lasswell, the retiring mayor. This surprize was due in no small part to the fact that Mrs. Lasswell was elected to the council. The mayor says he had no knowledge of the step to overthrow his administration, let alone the fact that his wife was on the opposing ticket.

Other women elected to the council were Mrs. Edith R. Thompson, wealthy property-owner and active in women's clubs; Mrs. Bernice Wilson, pioneer school-teacher, wife of the Yoncalla postmaster, and Mrs. Nettie Hannan, wife of a retired capitalist.

After the first surprize Mayor Lasswell congratulated the victors and said that they would have the assistance and advice of the retiring officials, altho he did not believe they would need it. Mrs. Burt, mayor-elect, says the women are not yet ready to announce their policies for promoting the welfare of the city.

"We intend to study conditions and do all in our power to give Yoncalla a good, efficient government," she asserted. "At the worst we can't do much worse than the men have done."

The women will go about their new duties in a serious frame of mind, for they believe that the success or failure will be watched with interest by their newly enfranchised sisters in all parts of the country.

ENGLAND LEARNS HOW MUCH IT SUFFERED BY THE AIR-RAIDS

WHEN SQUADRONS OF *ZEPPELINS* and bombing airplanes dropt their deadly cargoes on England in the latter years of the war, the reports of "trifling damage" which were likely to be issued by the British Government were wide of the facts that a leading London newspaper has lately discovered and revealed. Heavy losses followed many of these raids, nor could the defense be said to have "definitely gained on the attack" by the end of the war. Figures gathered by the London *Times*, furnishing the basis of "the first authentic account," as the paper significantly says, "that has been published from our side," show that the devastation wrought by the attacking Germans was such as to suggest that the effects to be expected from aerial attacks in future wars will be "terrific" and "appalling." As an indication of the real damage done, and the way in which it was minimized in the official report, we read:

> On May 19 "a few dozen bombs," according to the bulletin issued at the time, "were dropt promiscuously in certain parts of the London district, doing, in a few cases only, no inconsiderable damage to small dwelling-house property." Unimportant as this property may have been, the damage done to it turns out to have amounted to £133,000. Of an inland raid in the previous month it was said that most of the bombs were dropt in the open country, and, apart from the demolition of four houses at one place, the damage reported was inconsiderable. This statement, it appears, covers the bombing of the important industrial center of Wigan and of blast-furnaces at Ince.

Aside from the actual losses caused by the raids, there was difficulty through "the migration of London residents which at certain periods took on quite a considerable scale." The attempt to escape from the raiders led to a redistribution of the population, "which produced congestion and disorder in several areas believed to be immune from the invader." As a London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* summarizes this part of the *Times* report:

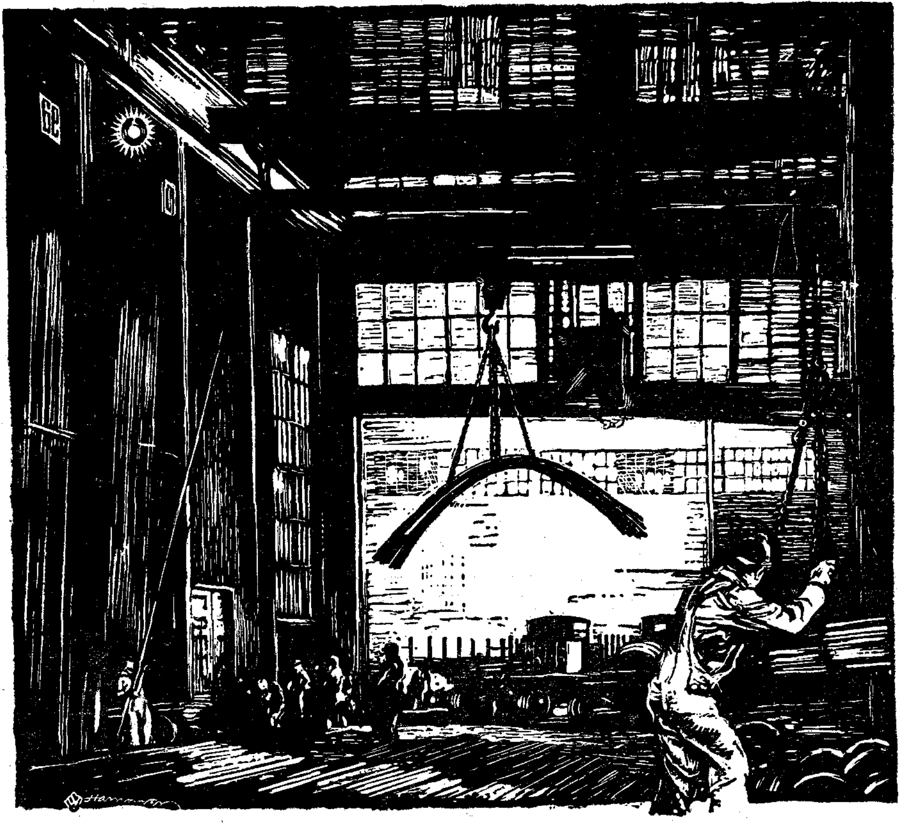
> Even remote Cornwall received so many fugitives that it won the sobriquet of "cowards' corner." Nearer resorts—notably Brighton—were still more popular as a shelter. Many persons, no doubt, whose business affairs would not allow a prolonged absence from London, have since returned, but in other cases, where there was no urgent reason compelling residence in one place rather than another, the change of abode has been permanent, especially as the shortage of housing accommodations has made any one with a roof above his head think twice before surrendering a sure domicile.
>
> Nor, again, is it possible for the stranger to be shown anything that would make him realize the injurious effect of the raids upon the health and the nerves of the people who suffer not only from the shock of frequent alarms but from the wearing apprehension of attacks often for several nights in succession at times when the weather conditions favored the raiders. Delicate children, in particular, who were hustled out of bed again and again in the middle of the night to flee for shelter to a tube-station, will bear marks of the ordeal far on into their adult years.
>
> There is, moreover, an indirect psychological consequence of the raids that, while not definitely calculable, is bound to count for a good deal in the near future—namely, the wide-spread disbelief in the veracity of the public authorities that resulted from the character of the official bulletins of the amount of damage done. It was, presumably, considered all-important to keep up the morale of the community by minimizing the effects of the raids. Those whose homes were in the neighborhood of the spots where the bombs fell could judge for themselves how far these statements came short of the facts. Others had a general impression at the time that nothing like the full story was being told.

This impression is confirmed, and it is instructive, remarks the correspondent, to compare the information now supplied with the War Office *communiqués* issued at the time. For instance:

> One of the earliest raids of any consequence was on June 15, 1915, when, as we now learn, munition-works on the Tyne suffered rather badly, including Palmer's works at Jarrow and the Marine Engineering Works at Wallsend, the latter having £30,000 worth of damage done to its machinery. In the contemporary official statement all we were told of this damage was that "some fires were started, but have been overcome."
>
> It is now revealed that even more material damage had been done in a raid on Hull on June 6. The official statement announced no damage beyond that from fires started by incendiary and explosive bombs, and reported that "the principal fires were in a drapery establishment, a timber-yard, and a terrace of small houses." On September 8 of the same year there occurred an extensive raid on London, in which bombs dropt between Noble Street and Aldermanbury started fires which caused the heaviest material damage suffered in the whole series of raids. The total damage, it is now said, amounted to £500,000. In the official bulletins published at the time nothing whatever was said of any material damage.
>
> In 1916 there was an attack on January 31 on certain midland towns. Somehow or other, the number of bombs dropt on that occasion has increased in the interval from 220 to more than 360 and the casualties from 121 to 183. We now read that on September 23 the Midland Railway freight-station at Nottingham "suffered severely." One certainly would not have suspected as much from official statements which reported: "Some damage was caused at a railway-station. The damage done by the raiding air-ships was slight."
>
> There was nothing in the official announcements to indicate the seriousness of the midday raid on London on June 13, 1917. Neither does the statement, concerning a raid of June 16, that "some damage was done, and a fire broke out in a coast town," prepare one for learning that an air-ship blew up the ammunition-store at Ramsgate by a direct hit.
>
> Of other raids in the same year, which it would be tedious to specify in detail, there was a considerable understatement of the damage they caused, both to property and to life and limb. So, too, with regard to a London raid on March 7, 1918, the report that "a certain amount of damage was caused to residential property in London, several houses having been demolished," makes much less impression than the statement now made that one bomb alone wrecked most of a street.

Some very interesting general conclusions are drawn by *The Times* from the particulars it publishes. As the *Post* correspondent's summary runs:

> They tend, on the whole, to confirm the apprehensions of those who believe that in any future war the destruction done by air-raids, outside what is technically called the war-zone, will be of an appalling character. In the first place, the air-ship—which started the series of raids on England, but gave way later to the airplane—was beaten not by the guns but by the incendiary bullet.
>
> If there can be discovered a non-inflammable gas of the lifting power required, the air-ship will not be an out-of-date weapon, but will become "a very grave menace." In the second place, we are warned that, against airplanes, it is by no means certain that, at the end of the war, the defense was gaining on the attack. The danger, in fact, grew progressively more grave toward the end of the war, but at that stage the Germans were so preoccupied in France that they were never able to spare enough machines for a sufficient length of time to make the attack on London as formidable as it might have been.
>
> A further conclusion is that the ideal of air-defense for Great Britain is to insure, by very early warning or other means, a reasonable probability that the battles of the air will be fought over the sea. And the final word of *The Times*, in concluding its series of articles, is this: "In the last war, in fact, London was let off very lightly indeed."



STEEL
SERVICE

The crane picks up a load of bars in a deep aisle that juts from the main assembly bay.

Swiftly with its burden it moves out of the spur and advances to the spot where a truck has been placed for that load.

No time is lost. Quickly each customer's order is assembled. Promptly it is despatched on its way.

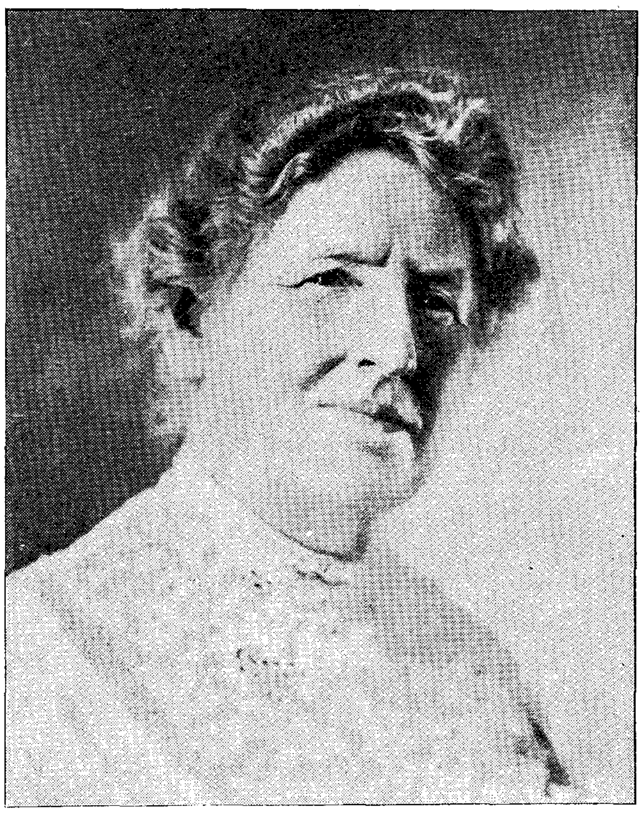
Here is a step in a system perfected through three-quarters of a century and known to steel consumers as "Ryerson Steel Service."

JOSEPH·T·RYERSON & SON

CHICAGO ST. LOUIS DETROIT BUFFALO NEW YORK

A WOMAN WHO GOT INTO CONGRESS THROUGH THE WANT-AD COLUMNS

MISS ALICE ROBERTSON, just elected to Congress from Oklahoma, was a bitter opponent of woman suffrage before the legislature of that State gave the gentler sex the ballot. When that happened she said: "The men have thrust the vote on us and now I am going to see whether they mean it." Thereupon she filed nomination papers for Representative in Congress, coming out on a platform whose principal planks were Christianity, Americanism, Republicanism, and Standpattism. The Democrats laughed at her. She had no organization, she knew nothing about politics, and, besides, she had other things to do, being the proprietor of a cafeteria in her home city, Muskogee, to say nothing of a farm. But Miss Robertson was not daunted. She devised a highly original scheme for getting votes. It was a "want-ad" system of political advertising. In agate type in the classified columns of the daily papers in her district she published her own writings, little paragraphs in which she set out her views on politics and a lot of other things. This small-type advertising had a distinct appeal, and it was known weeks before her election that folks were turning the first thing to the classified page to read "what the woman candidate had to say to-night." Tho Miss Robertson is an "old maid," that's no sign she is a manhater. In fact, she says she has always got along better with men than with women and she is going to have a man for a secretary in Washington. In speaking of her opposition to woman suffrage she said she thought this might be due to the fact that she has always done a man's work, carried a man's burdens, and paid a man's bills. She always regarded as nonsense the suffragists' contention that their being deprived of the vote was a case of taxation without representation. Every woman gets a man to advise her when it comes to money matters, says Miss Robertson. "The only woman in the United States who ever handled all her financial affairs without male assistance was Hetty Green, and she wasn't a woman—she was a freak." The late Theodore Roosevelt was a warm friend of Miss Robertson, and in 1903 made her postmistress of Muskogee, the first woman to have charge of a first-class post-office. Her first meeting with Roosevelt took place in 1891, when Miss Robertson delivered an address at a conference at Lake Mohonk, telling what she knew about the Indians. In the audience was Mr. Roosevelt, whom Miss Robertson did not then know, and who listened so attentively that the speaker found herself forgetting the rest of the listeners and talking to that one understanding face. After the speech was over Roosevelt made his way up to the speaker. "I could not wait for a formal introduction," he said. "I just had to tell you how fine I thought your talk was. Your views on Indian education are mine also."



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AN "ANTI" WHO GOES TO CONGRESS.

Miss Alice Robertson, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, opposed suffrage until it came—and then got herself elected to the House of Representatives. She has a number of settled and flavorsome convictions on things in general.

Miss Robertson is of old American stock. One of her ancestors was John Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts. Her grandfather, Austin Worchester, was a missionary among the Cherokee Indians and his daughter, who became Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson, the new Congressman's mother, gave her life to work among the Indians. One of her tasks was the translation of the Bible into the Creek language, for which she was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. We read of Miss Robertson's life in the New York *Tribune:*

> Alice Robertson was born in the Indian Territory in 1854. The family had settled at Tullahasse Mission, in Wagoner County, near Muskogee, and worked among the Indians during the Civil War, undergoing many hardships during that time.
>
> Later came the opportunity to come East to school, going first to Boston, but graduating later from Elmira College, where she took the Master of Arts degree.
>
> A position in the Indian Office at Washington was next, but the call to return to the West was too strong, so, after a few months under "Miss Corson, first cooking schoolteacher, and Miss Huntington, first teacher of social-welfare work," she came back to the Indian Territory.
>
> She became the first domestic science teacher in the territory. She also learned typewriting and shorthand, and was the only stenographer in the section for many years. As such she attended many conventions and learned first hand of political doings and other worldly affairs.
>
> Miss Robertson also spent two years at the Carlisle Indian School to fit herself for service among the Indians.
>
> Funds for Creek education were low because of the "green-peach war," but Miss Robertson raised funds in the East and came back to establish the Nuyaka Mission, which is one of the few Creek schools to survive to the present day. She taught later in the day-school at Okmulgee.
>
> In 1885 she went to Muskogee, her present home, to establish a boarding-school for girls of the Five Civilized Tribes—Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles. She had much to do with starting and was later a professor in the school that grew into Henry Kendall College, now situated at Tulsa, Okla.
>
> The next duty that fell to her lot was that of supervisor of Creek schools—auditing accounts, appointing teachers, visiting schools, and preparing reports. But it was too much traveling about, so she went to Muskogee to settle down as the postmistress of the local office.
>
> Next came the postmastership from Theodore Roosevelt, after which Miss Robertson took up welfare work for girls and as a part of it established her cafeteria. This soon became so popular that it was thrown open to the public and became an institution. It won't be closed now that its owner is going to Washington.
>
> "The true test of business and executive ability lies in organizing your business so that its spirit reflected in the employees will just keep it running," says Miss Robertson.
>
> All through the years of activity were other deeds that called for the best there was in Miss Robertson. Hundreds of stories might be told of the good deeds she performed for many individuals. Here is one that is typical:
>
> During the early days Muskogee was a wild place. One night Miss Robertson was told that an Indian girl of the Bad Lands had given birth to a baby girl. Miss Robertson went directly to the house, was given charge of the baby, and kept it living.
>
> She had promised to return the baby to its mother when the latter became a Christian. But the mother died and Miss Alice kept the baby until it grew to womanhood. The baby is now the wife of one of the richest men in Oklahoma.
>
> Dozens of orphan girls, taken under her wing, have been married in her home.

Barrett Everlastic Roofings

The roof that blends naturally with the landscape

WITH its natural slate color of red or green, a roof covered with Everlastic Shingles forms a harmonious part of nature herself.

Sun and rain have no effect on the beautiful coloring of the genuine slate surface. It is permanent.

Though exceptionally attractive and durable, these distinctive roofings are most economical. They are quickly and cheaply laid, practically free from upkeep expense, weather-proof and fire-resistant—in short, a splendid roofing investment.

The same slate-surfaced material is also made in roll form and for those who require a plain roll roofing there is the popular Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing.

Among the four styles of Barrett Everlastic Roofings will be found the most satisfactory solution of all steep-roofed problems for residences, schools, churches, farm buildings, factories, etc. Look for the name Everlastic when you buy.

Special Booklet descriptive of each style, free on requests to nearest office named below.

Your Choice of Four Styles

Everlastic Multi-Shingles. The newest thing in roofing—*four shingles in one.* Tough, elastic, durable. Made of high-grade waterproofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Weather and fire-resisting. Need no painting.

Everlastic Single Shingles. Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in individual shingles; size, 8 x 12¾ inches. A finished roof of Everlastic Single Shingles is far more beautiful than an ordinary shingle roof and, in addition, costs less per year of service.

Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing. The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. Very durable; requires no painting. Nails and cement in each roll.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. This is one of our most popular roofings. Thousands upon thousands of buildings all over the country are protected from wind and weather by Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

New York, Pittsburgh, Nashville, Milwaukee, Columbus, Chicago, Detroit, Syracuse, Bangor, Richmond, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Salt Lake City, Washington, Latrobe, Boston, Birmingham, Seattle, Johnstown, Bethlehem

The Barrett Company

Elizabeth, Buffalo, Baltimore

St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Lebanon, Omaha, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Youngstown, Houston, Cincinnati, Dallas, Duluth, Toledo, Denver, Jacksonville

TRADE B MARK

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Sydney, N.S.

But it was in war-work that she found her greatest opportunity to help others.

After living through the Civil War as a girl, she got her first real chance during the war with Spain. She helped recruit the Rough Rider Regiment which went with Colonel Roosevelt up San Juan Hill. She prepared a kit for each man who went to that war. In these kits were testaments and sewing utensils for all.

When the world-war came along she was ready again. As head of the canteen service of the Red Cross here she fed thousands of soldiers who passed through on their way to Texas camps.

The Democrats down in Miss Robertson's district are still wondering how she happened to win. Her Democratic opponent had already served two terms and was popular. It is suggested, among other things, that possibly one route by which she gained the voters' favor was through their stomachs. Her restaurant is famous throughout that region for its "eats." It is called Sawokla Cafeteria, "sawokla" being an Indian word meaning "perpetual welcome." It is more probable, however, that it was her unique political advertising that did the trick. It attracted wide-spread attention, and appears not to have followed conventional lines at all. Says the writer in *The Tribune:*

Usually it was something apparently far removed from politics, like this:

"There is no race-suicide in this district. No greater joy has come to me through all the happy days of the campaign than to feel in my time-worn hand the soft hands of little ones who smile at me because their mothers or fathers had gone to school to me."

One day she set out upon a campaigning expedition, but seemingly forgot the object of her trip, for the next day there appeared in the papers this:

"I spent some time yesterday in a beautiful spot where the sofkey pot bubbled over the log fire out in the open, where children played Indian ball, the boys with ball-sticks eagerly trying to throw the ball over the bleached cow-skull crowning a tall, slender pole centering on the ground, while girls scuttled to catch and return it, and men gravely gambled while women performed the simple domestic tasks that mark primitive life. It was the old-time Indian life, and the time seemed to have gone back fifty years. I did not ask for a vote. I do not know whether or not they are registered. But I learned that the old things had not passed away in this wonderland of ours."

Politicians of the opposing party soon began to feel the effects of those advertisements, and they spread the story that she had hired a press-agent who wrote them for her. The charge drew this response, still in the same column:

"Some have asked me who wrote these ads. They have even hinted that I had a press-agent in some distant town who got them up. But I leave it to the readers if they sound as if they were dictated or of the rubber-stamp variety. I'm not any one but home folks, and I want to go to Congress, first, because a lot of men moved that I go and then because a lot of women seconded them. Some say I won't get there, but I'm well pleased with the outlook. More are crowding my homely old band-wagon every day."

But her little want ads never found their way into the Sunday papers. She drew the line there.

"The Sabbath was made for man, for rest, and for time to keep burning in our souls the pure flames of faith and trust," she says, "and then we should get better acquainted with our family and attend our chosen place of worship."

Miss Robertson has not said much on national issues. She doesn't care for the League of Nations, but is for an association of nations such as the one Harding advocates. We read further:

In appearance the new Congressman is by no means fussy. In fact, some are unkind enough to say that she's a little bit careless about dress. But with her dress is not the most important of things. The rouge-stick and the powder-puff have never fitted in with her program of activity, that touches every sphere of our complex civilization.

The Indians and other old-timers of the Indian Territory country will be the special attention of Miss Robertson when she gets to Washington. She fought for separate States for Indian Territory and Oklahoma, but had to yield to Congress and President Roosevelt, who said:

"One corrupt government is better than two corrupt governments."

In the same way he told Miss Robertson on their first meeting that he was Republican when she asked him which party he belonged to.

"Both parties in New York are corrupt," he said, "but the Republican party is the lesser of the two, so I guess I'm a Republican."

And Miss Robertson is much like her famous friend. Active, versatile, educated, a powerful personality, and a wonderful mind, she has the background of her pioneer and college experience to throw into the new woman's sphere of politics, and she will do it credit.

"The only reason for women in politics is to make clean government, to tell the truth and do justice to all, and to refrain from bitterness after the example of the Great Exemplar, who, 'when he was reviled, reviled them not,'" is one of her declarations.

BALKING THE BRINGERS OF BOOZE OVER THE BORDER

A GENIAL OPPONENT of the Volstead Law from Virginia found himself in Montreal recently with a powerful hankering to take back with him to his desert home a supply of the forbidden fluid still being purveyed in the land of the Canucks. Being among those citizens who abhor the violation of their country's laws, especially if there is danger of being caught at it, the circumspect Virginian made discreet inquiry of the proprietor of a Montreal liquor-store whose wares had made a hit with the thirsty American as to what the chances might be of his being able to cross the border with two or three quarts of the best in the Canadian's stock. The latter, after due consideration, replied: "You may expect a raid in a Pullman-train about once every ten days. When the law enforcers in the States want to give a party wouldn't it be natural for them to take up a collection of bottles of the bonded goods? It's human, my friend—only human." In telling the story when he reached New York the Virginia man suggested that while this liquor-dealer appeared to be perfectly frank and honest, it was just barely possible that he was mistaken and that his statement of the case may have been unfair to the revenue men. However, the dealer's conversation found favor with the Virginian, and when the latter boarded the train for the United States there were artfully concealed in his baggage two quarts of fine Scotch whisky, one bottle of good brandy, and two pints of absinth. Now, whether the liquor man had been mistaken in what he told the gentleman from the land of drouth, or whether this was one of the times the law enforcers were out of accumulate joy-producer for another party nobody knows. But, in any event, what happened to the booze-bearers on that train was heart-breaking, the harrowing details being set out in the New York *Morning Telegraph* as follows:

We were just getting out of Malone, N. Y., when the revenue agents boarded the train. They started in at the rear of my Pullman and went right down the aisle with as much precision as the conductor taking up tickets. They had a big gunny sack, into which they placed all the confiscated bottles. All they said by word of warning or reproach was: "You ought to know better than try to get away with this stuff."

There was no resistance and no threat of arrest. One of the passengers had evinced such symptoms of weariness that his was the first berth made up. Fatal mistake. If you are a booze-smuggler, don't ever ask the porter to make up your berth. Wait till he asks you if you are in lower 6 or upper 10. The traveler who had his bed first prepared for an uneasy sleep was instantly the center of the search. In his pajamas he was dragged forth from his berth, blinking like a fellow who had forgotten how to play blind man's buff, while the revenue men threw out his pillows, sheets, blankets, and even the mattress.

Then came the bottles—more than a dozen—which were quickly transferred to the official bag. This detail of the work occupied at least five minutes of valuable time, and in the interval the rest of us were thinking and scheming. One man from Philadelphia, who was opposite me, was quickest to act. He had two quart bottles, the necks of which were slightly bulging above the glass body. He produced from his pocket a twine string, tied his two bottles securely around the necks, opened the window and suspended his treasures on the outside of the Pullman, then closed the window tightly.

There was one woman in the middle of the car who was

What Did *You* Get For Christmas in 1909?

You don't know? Well, Doctor Hinkle does, and possibly his memory is no better than yours. But look at the "reason" he has for remembering

First Congregational Church
EATON, COLO.
RALPH V. HINKLE, MINISTER

April 22, 1920.

RUBBERSET COMPANY,
Newark, N. J.

Gentlemen:

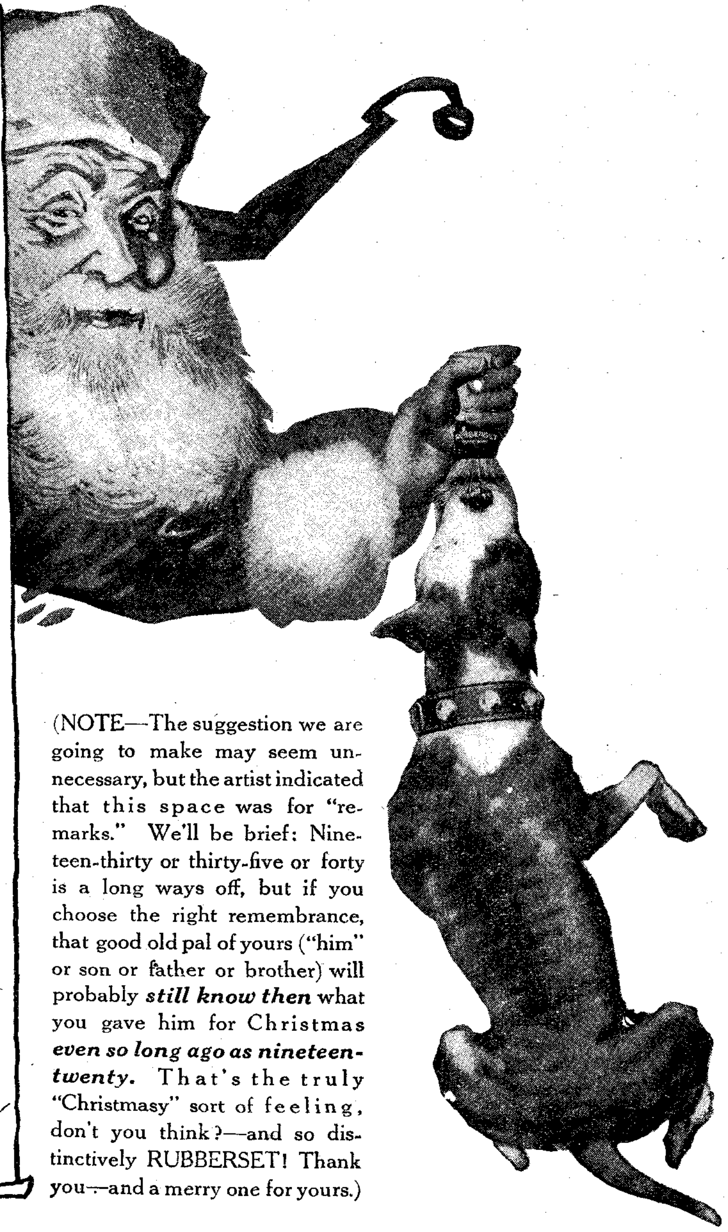
I have a RUBBERSET shaving brush which was given to me at Christmas time 1909. A few of its bristles have been broken off. But after nearly ten and a half years of constant daily service, it is a better brush than the one which I used previously was after six months of service. And this previous brush was, when new, just as good-looking, was just as expensive, and was supposed to be "just as good" as a Rubberset.

If my brush continues to give as good service as it has in the past, I will never need a new brush. But if some burglar should find that I carelessly leave it on the bathroom shelf, and make away with it, you may be very sure that no one would ever sell me a brush without the Rubberset trademark on it.

Sincerely yours,

(*Signed*) RALPH V. HINKLE.

Well just let this be Number 22 of that series of ads NOT written by our ad man.
— Rubberset Co



(NOTE—The suggestion we are going to make may seem unnecessary, but the artist indicated that this space was for "remarks." We'll be brief: Nineteen-thirty or thirty-five or forty is a long ways off, but if you choose the right remembrance, that good old pal of yours ("him" or son or father or brother) will probably ***still know then*** what you gave him for Christmas ***even so long ago as nineteen-twenty.*** That's the truly "Christmasy" sort of feeling, don't you think?—and so distinctively RUBBERSET! Thank you—and a merry one for yours.)

RUBBERSET

TRADE MARK

SHAVING BRUSHES

surrounded by hand-baggage. From a hat-box she calmly took two bottles of champagne. One of them she placed in a wrap that was beside her next the aisle, and the other she deliberately covered with the folds of her traveling gown, so that it resembled the curve of her leg.

When the revenue men came along they readily found one bottle, but they were too polite to disturb the woman passenger, who seemed to be transfixt with awe. She saved half of her store.

When they got to me, they seemed to be in a very good humor, and I said: "Oh, what's the use; my only regret is that I have only three quarts to give to my country." They took the three bottles and one of the men replied, "You have done nobly."

When they had left us all the men adjourned to the smoking-compartment, where we held an indignation meeting. The last passenger who joined us was the man who had tied his hopes to a twine string. He had the necks of the bottles as proof of his resourcefulness, but that was all. His two quarts of Scotch had been bestowed upon that side of the Pullman when we were rounding a curve in the Adirondacks, much the same, but without the ceremony, that a maiden vessel goes down the ways at a shipyard—the sponsor who does the christening keeps the ribbons or the twine.

We reviled ourselves for not having a celebration in the diner before we crossed the Canadian line. What a treat it would have been! And what a pack of fools we were. The conversation became louder and louder, tho no one was really angry.

And then a strange thing happened. It was worthy of the climax in a great comedy founded on the Volstead Act. The curtain of the smoking-compartment was suddenly thrust aside and we saw the pallid features of the woman who had saved one bottle of champagne. I thought she was a ghost, as she stood there. And then raising the bottle aloft, until it looked like a torch on the Statue of Liberty, she said: "Boys, if this will help any, go to it."

INTRODUCING THE CRACK BOLSHEVIK DIPLOMAT—DR. JOFFE

A MAN OF EDUCATION, social sophistication, and *finesse* is Dr. Joffe, who headed the Soviet peace delegation at Riga. He is a dark, little man, wears whiskers and spectacles, and looks like a professor of philosophy. He is the Soviet Government's crack negotiator, and has been kept busy ever since the Bolsheviki gained supremacy, fixing up treaties, protocols, and things. Observers say that at the Riga conference he presented a marked contrast to Mr. Dombski, the chief representative of the Poles. The latter is described as apparently lacking in the flexibility and the quick intuitiveness one expects to find in the accomplished diplomat. As he sat looking across the conference table at the imperturbable Bolshevik we are told that the Pole's air was that of a boxer watching for an opening to land on his adversary. The advantages that go with confidence and self-possession all appeared to be on the side of the adroit Joffe. "He was the most arresting figure at the conference," we read in an article in the New York *Evening Post* by Arthur Ruhl, whose interest in the personality of the Bolshevik leader led him to obtain an interview with him at his hotel at Riga. In private, says Mr. Ruhl, Dr. Joffe continues the impression one gets of his ability as a diplomat at the council-table, adding thereto a certain affability and humor. There is nothing of the wild-eyed demagog or urgent propagandist about him, it is said. He appears perfectly at ease and sure of himself, knows what he wants to say, and says it with precision. He has the faculty of discussing even the most violently controversial subjects with seemingly complete objectivity and without excitement or invective. Nevertheless, this calm and cool gentleman is a thorough Bolshevik and a firm believer in world revolution. To quote Mr. Ruhl.

To my question in regard to the "world revolution" and the ultimate aim of the Bolsheviki to overthrow other governments by force, Dr. Joffe answered that the so-called world revolution was something that they certainly believed would develop, in one form or another, from the inherent facts of the present system, but they were not intent on forcing it. It could not be hurried or brought about from the outside, and they opposed now, and always had opposed, individual and sporadic acts of violence, because they merely defeated their own ends, and by the reaction they produced hindered instead of hastening the ultimate result.

I suggested that while the Soviet Government might officially refrain from propaganda and agitation, this might be done by individuals, natives of the various countries trained and sent out by the Third Internationale. Dr. Joffe replied that agitation and propaganda in other countries was a necessary act of defense forced on them by other countries themselves, which were sending ammunition, money, men, and propaganda to overthrow the Soviet Government by force.

These and various other replies, while they had an air of snap and freshness while Dr. Joffe was saying them, were not new, and might as well have come from almost any doctrinaire Marxian as from a practical statesman acquainted with the rough-and-tumble nature of the real world.

His really interesting observation came during a discussion of just how much support the Soviet Government had from the peasants and *bourgeoisie.*

"Of course, the peasant complains," he said; "he is an individualist from the nature of his work and he objects to bread monopolies and fixt prices. But his attitude toward the Soviet Government when any outside force threatens Russia was shown during the Polish offensive. Now Savinkov (a former member of the Kerensky Government, now in Warsaw) talks of starting a revolution of the peasants against us. He has learned enough from the experience of others to announce a proletarian program of his own. But why should our own program be used as the basis of a revolution against us? Land? The peasant already has the land.

"There will always be adventurers like Savinkov after any great revolution, and always officers out of a job who must get somebody to fight. We have 30,000 old régime officers in the Soviet Army. But Savinkov's scheme will no more succeed than did the others.

"As a matter of fact, we not only have the peasants with us; we are beginning to have the *bourgeoisie.* They even come back to Russia from abroad. They are not satisfied with the Soviet Government. But they say: '*Your Government is certainly bad. But it is a Government, better than any other in sight, and the only Government at present possible.*'"

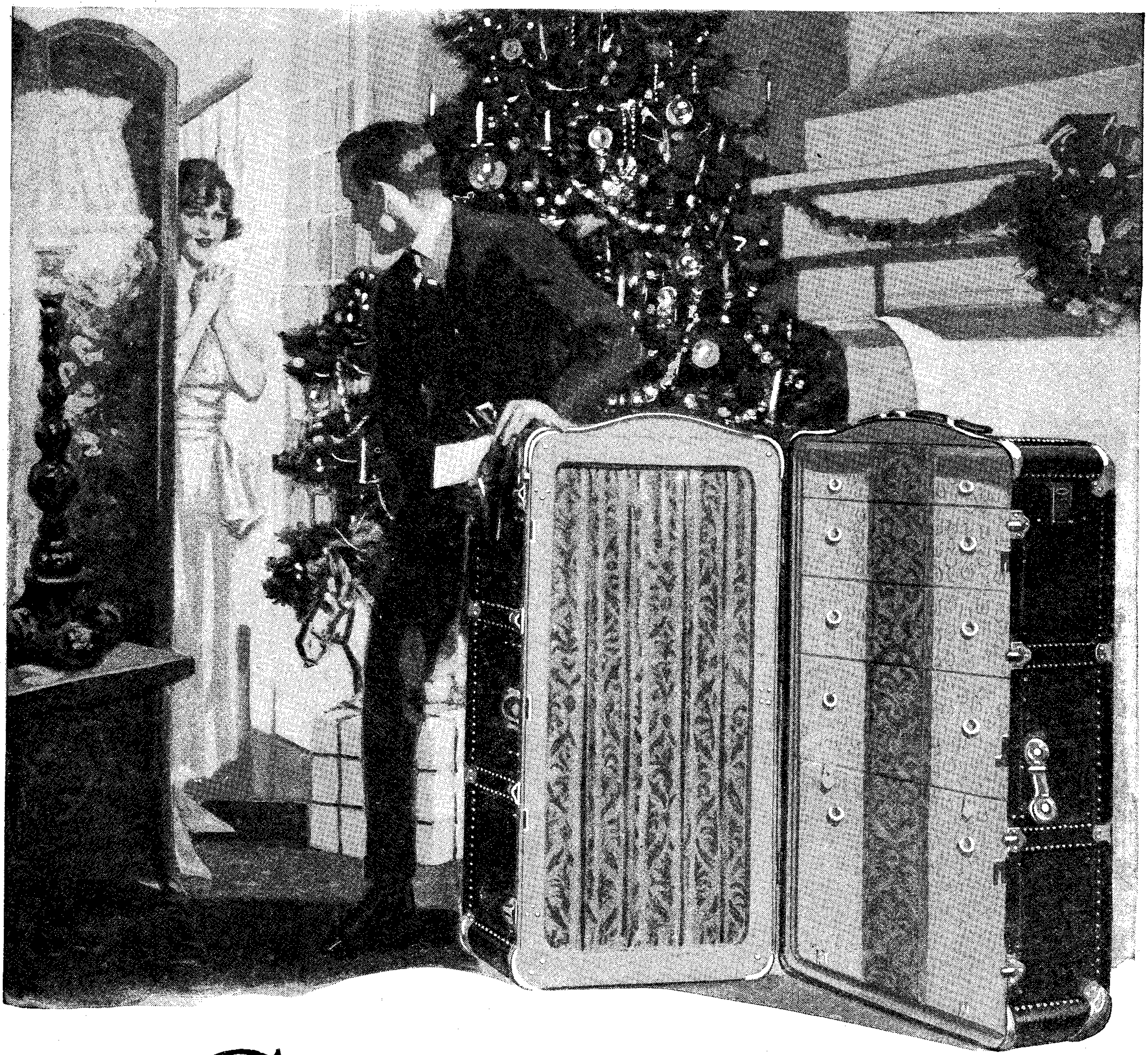
I print this observation in italics because Dr. Joffe appeared to come out of his abstractions here and to use the frank and human speech of a practical politician. It is possible that he may have "said a mouthful." Possibly not. Even as close to Russia as this one may still hear any day from apparently equally reliable sources that the Bolshevik régime is about to fall tomorrow and that the experiment has crystallized, solidified, and that any change must come in the form of slow change from within.

This latter opinion—that in line with Dr. Joffe's remark—may not be the whole truth. But the chances are that it is as near the truth as the opposite opinion, implied if not exprest, in Mr. Colby's note, that a Russia and a Russian people not greatly differing from what they were in 1917, except that they are three years older, have been, as it were, kidnaped by an alien force and are only waiting for some hero to come and release them.

I have not been in Russia proper, and one learns to have no opinions about anything Russian which one has not seen with one's own eyes. But any one who expects to find the former Baltic Provinces as they were in 1917 has much to learn.

Fifty or a hundred years from now they may be as much a part of some future Russia as Scotland is part of Great Britain. But any one who fancies that these new states, which have fought for their independence, attracted their *intelligentsia* back from the ends of the earth to help get the governments going, which are beginning to have their own life, and even to celebrate patriotic anniversaries—if any one fancies that these little nations are merely "dismembered" bits of a great Russia "off the trolley" for the moment, and only waiting for some great Russian repair man to put them right again, he decidedly has another guess.

An example of the Bolshevik diplomat's decisive method of doing things was his way of breaking off, at Riga, on November 21, the negotiations for a permanent peace that had been under way between the Poles and the Soviets since the Russo-Polish armistice was signed. With characteristic abruptness Mr. Joffe told Mr. Dombski that Poland had failed to fulfil her promise to withdraw her troops to her borders, that the Bolsheviki had reason to believe that the Poles were planning a union of their own troops with the Ukrainians to the detriment of the Soviet troops, and that under such circumstances there was no use going on with the negotiations. Whether it was pure bluff on Joffe's part or a genuine war-measure, the move put the "Red" diplomat once more in the head-lines of the world's newspapers.



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THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS

WHEN JESUS CHRIST came upon the earth, nearly two thousand years ago, to save all mankind, his mere coming seemed to interfere with the material interests of a few people of that period, notably King Herod, who promptly decided to dispose of this "interloper," and sent forth his soldiers with orders to slay all the children of two years old and under. Thus was consummated the most atrocious crime against innocent childhood ever committed up to that time. It has come down to us through all the ages in song and story, and master painters have pictured it on marvelous canvases.

To-day passing in review, as we look out through the windows of our comfortable homes in this great and happy land, are three and a half millions of helpless children, the innocent victims of the greatest war that has ever afflicted humanity. It matters not, as we gaze in the direction of these children, that our eyes must stretch across three thousand miles of ocean, we still can see them and we still can hear them, if we wish to do so; and we can not help hearing the tragic appeal in their voices and seeing their tiny arms stretched out to us, and their searching eyes looking into our souls, as they say, "Help us, or we perish." And if we fail to listen to this great call of three and a half millions of God's helpless children; if we close our eyes and ears to this great demand of duty, we will be just as guilty of the "slaughter of the innocents" as was Herod, nearly two thousand years ago.

In these lands, swept by death and filled with tragedies too deep for tears, a sum of human suffering is being written greater perhaps than for all ages gone by. The mind grows numb and the heart sick from a constant recital of tales of such tragedy as it is difficult to believe the twentieth century could hold.

And so, when we received the letter from Mr. Hoover telling us that America must not allow hunger and cold to return to this mass of 3,500,000 helpless children our soul was stirred and the hot blood surged up in our heart. We felt it was our imperative duty to use all the power God has given us to aid this noble-hearted American in continuing the work of saving human lives to which he has devoted unsparingly, and at great personal sacrifice, his tremendous energy and administrative genius during the past six years, in which time he and his American colleagues have administered two billions of dollars of relief funds from all parts of the world with a total overhead expense of only three-eighths of one per cent., without any remuneration to the American directors. Now he asks us all to help save the children who are in imminent danger of starvation this coming winter.

There they are, in the midst of wrecked homes, and farms, and factories; in cities crowded with masses of refugees without sustaining food for children, through the destruction of live stock; seeds for planting, raw materials, tools, and machinery gone; great areas with everything burned, or looted, or smashed; vast unemployment for workers; no means of subsistence; a land of economic ruin, of mutilated life, and lingering death; and in the midst of it all—the little children.

In long lines they are waiting at the American food-kitchens. Will the food be there for them? Will they be turned away? There are no happy, healthy faces in those long lines—not one. You have seen rags and barefooted children, but never so many little boys and girls literally drest in tatters. Soon it will be very cold, and for those bare little feet and legs and arms there is nothing at home to put on.

Hollow faces and shrunken bodies are so common that their real condition does not become evident until we inquire more closely, and then we find that most of them are from one to five years back in their growth. Children of eight years old have not reached the normal size of two and a half. They are just learning to stand alone. Others almost as old can not yet stand on their feet. Their arms, and legs, and spines, and chests are twisted and warped. The flesh and skin are shriveled on their bones. It is surprizing that life can still exist there. If they can have food they will gradually regain their health and strength, but with most of them it is a question of now or never. Starvation and tuberculosis will not wait.

In Poland alone a million five hundred thousand such children must be cared for. In Latvia and Esthonia the people are living mostly on a diet made from potato-flour, oat-flour, and sawdust. In Czecho-Slovakia, in Hungary, in Austria, and in other countries of central and southeastern Europe, two millions more are in dire need of food; and who stops to ask regarding creed, or race, or nationality when a little child is starving? Children are just children the world over, and the great American heart is big enough to care for them all.

But the appeal now is not for all. The three and a half millions of children in immediate danger of starvation, if this organization fails, who *must* have food at once, are only a fraction of the total number. The hungry children of those destitute countries have been examined by competent physicians, and only those whose wasted little bodies are reduced to the minimum weight, and whose endurance of hunger has reached the end which merges into actual starvation, are admitted to the American kitchens and given *one meal a day.* It is hard to turn away thousands of hungry boys and girls—to hear them ask, pleadingly, "Do I weigh too much?" "Am I not thin enough?" "Can't I come any more?" But this restricting of food to the extreme cases is compulsory, because there isn't enough for all.

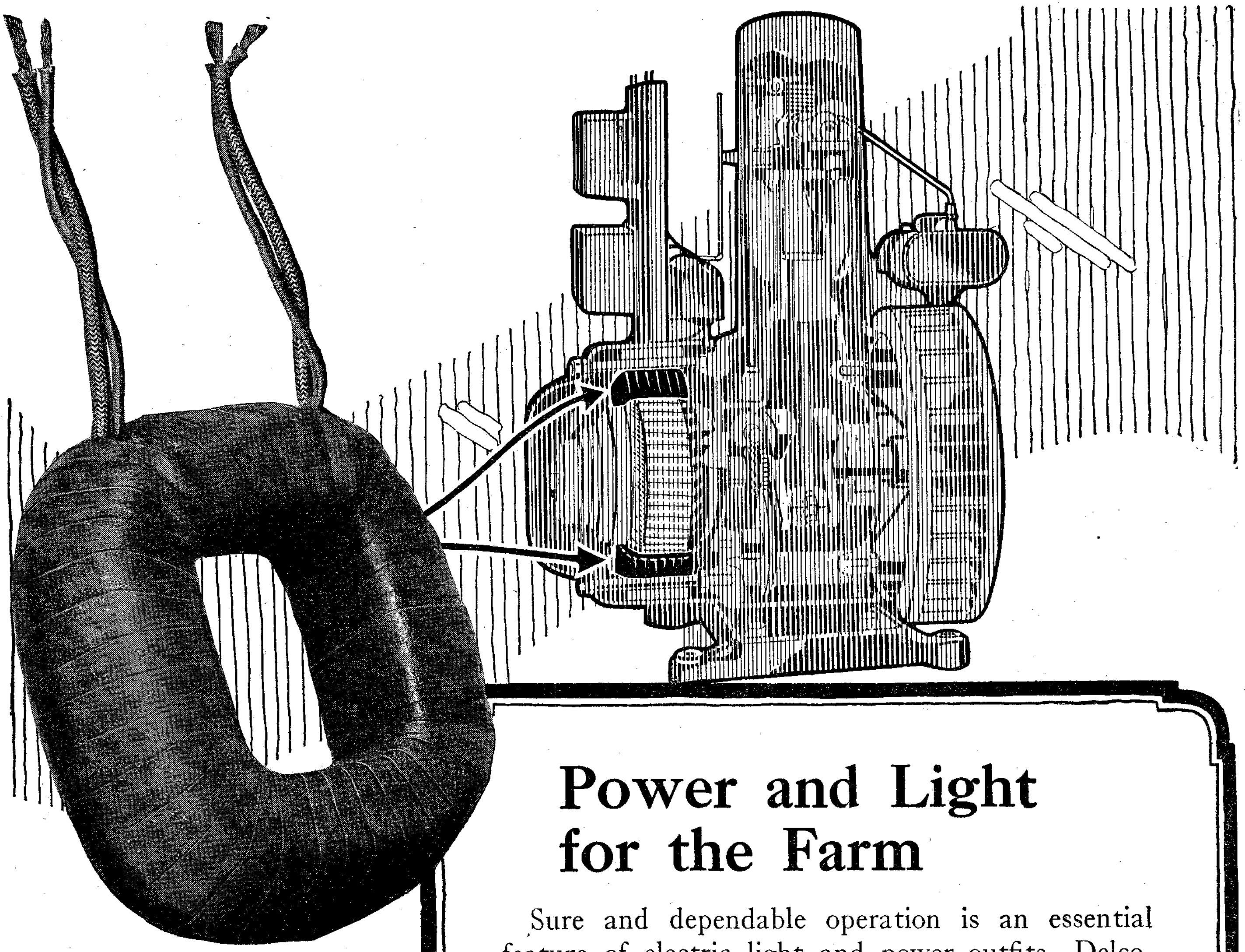
And these neediest ones can not reach the kitchens through the cold winds and the snow barefooted and in the pitiful rags which form only a partial covering for their bodies. They must have clothes. Each outfit consists of one pair of warm woolen stockings, one pair of boots, and a little overcoat. This one meal a day, and these boots, stockings, and little coats can be supplied *only if we give them.* If we do not, the slaughter of the innocents by cold and starvation will be appalling.

Among the more than two million men and women who will read this page there is not one—there can not be a single one—whose heart will not respond gladly and eagerly to the challenge of this great need. We are asked, *you* with us, to cooperate with Mr. Hoover in raising twenty-three million dollars to feed and clothe these children and save them from death this winter. It can be done. It shall be done! THE LITERARY DIGEST knows its readers and the deep earnestness, the quick sympathy, the great-hearted generosity they always show when any real human need calls to them. You have never been called upon in vain. We are counting on you now with a great confidence. We know, also, how truly you represent the American spirit, which beats in the hearts of a hundred and three millions more in this big land of plenty, a spirit which leaps ready at every such call, and is never weary in well-doing. We are not a hermit nation, isolated from the world, when suffering and want cry out to us from anywhere under the sun. A great, a beautiful, and heart-sustaining hope supports these stricken people—*America will come to their relief.* For in the far places of the earth, where famine stalks, one name and one alone is synonymous with rescue and hope—and that name is America.

The small individual unit of ten dollars will provide the coat and boots and stockings and one meal a day for one child this winter. A hundred dollars will save the lives of *ten* children. For a thousand dollars you may have the joy of saving *a hundred* little ones. We urge our readers—we urge *every one* whose eyes are on these words—to give quickly as many of these units as possible, **to buy for themselves that precious and priceless thing, the life of a little child—as many of them as they can,** and every one will be a shining star in an eternal crown. It was the Divine Lover of little children, who came to earth as a little child, and who reigns now as the King of Glory, who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." He does not forget, nor fail to reward.

So deeply do we ourselves feel the urgency of this great need, knowing all the facts, that we should feel a heavy burden of guilt if we did not go beyond anything we have felt possible heretofore in order to save these innocent children from suffering and death. Therefore, THE LITERARY DIGEST will start this fund with the sum of $25,000 to feed and clothe twenty-five hundred little boys and girls this winter. What an inspiration it will be to all of us—what an inspiration *and example* to many thousands who may be uncertain how much to give—if in the very first week there shall be a great shower of checks for $1,000, for $5,000, for $10,000, as well as a deluge of smaller amounts, to send the fund rolling on toward the necessary twenty-three millions. Let us all see again what the father's heart is like in this great rich land of America. Let us have again a wondrous revelation of the heart of American motherhood. Let us have a great outpouring of love and helpfulness in the name of him who said, "Feed my lambs!"

Make all checks payable to "The Literary Digest Child-Feeding Fund," and mail them direct to THE LITERARY DIGEST. Every remittance will be acknowledged, and THE LITERARY DIGEST will be responsible for every dollar contributed, to see that it goes, without one penny deducted, to the purpose for which it is given. Address Child-Feeding, THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.



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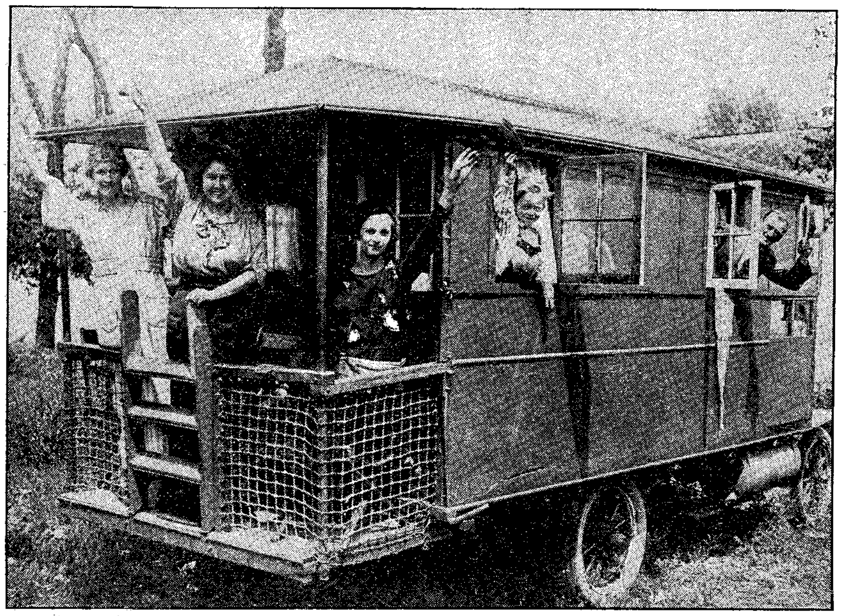
MOTORING AND AVIATION

ROLLING HOMES THAT GATHER NO RENT

HOUSES on wheels have come into unusual popularity during the recent and continuing scarcity of houses on foundation. England, of course, has for many years supported a large moving population which lived in "caravans," but these small horse-drawn houses have never become popular in America. The house built on a motor-car, however, has qualities more likely to recommend it to the American temperament, on the authority of a number of persons who have built them, and this method of escaping the rent-man is said to be increasingly popular. We are told of the case of a movie actor who found it hard to find lodgings, not only in his "home town," but in the various localities to which his business called him. He built a bungalow upon the chassis of a small, popular-priced truck. It cost him only about $500, exclusive of the truck, and he can use it either as a touring-car or a place of abode. Hinged boards, and other clever fittings, suggestive of the cabin of a ship, allow him to have any kind of room he desires. Another man built his "motor-apartment" on a large truck. He cruises South during the winter, and lives during the summer in any part of the country that suits his inclinations. In California and Florida these traveling houses, each one built to its constructor's taste and offering a wide field for architectural ingenuity, have found appreciative tenants. A writer in *Motor Life* comments and specifies:



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A MOTOR BUNGALOW WHICH ACCOMMODATES AN ENTIRE FAMILY.

It even has a porch, with a set of "front steps," which can be let down. The driver's seat can be converted into a sleeping apartment, with an upper and a lower berth.

> In the present housing emergency the motor-vehicle is playing an important part in that it is saving some from going homeless. An instance of this is found in California, of course. It is a bungalow on wheels, the car being fitted with all the conveniences of home in the way of electric lighting, heating, and a complete plumbing system. It is a convertible proposition, the one-room apartment being used as a living-room in the daytime and a bedroom at night. The driver's seat can be changed into a sleeping apartment, with an upper and a lower berth.
>
> Another example is found in Florida, where William Travers has discovered that a rolling home gathers no rent. Travers is a former soldier and lives at Jacksonville. Mustered out of the service, he was up against it for a home, so he bought a used army truck and built a three-room house on it.
>
> This home on wheels is 26 feet long and 10 feet wide. In front is a room large enough to accommodate the driver and everything in a modern kitchenette, from gasoline-stove, cabinet, and cooking-utensils. In the center is the dining-room, with table, chairs, china-closet, and book-rack. Next to this is the combination living-room and bedroom, with a small bathroom containing stationary plumbing fixtures, and flexible piping for sewer connections when in town.
>
> In order to be right up to date when in the city for the winter, Travers has the motor-flat piped for gas and wired for electricity with still other pipes for city water connections. He expects to spend the summer and fall months in the country and the winters in the city, where he can connect up his motor-home with city water, gas, and electricity. The flat is now connected up with electricity obtained from a line leading from a traction line near the highway.
>
> This kind of a home costs now about $800, including the truck. Excepting the annual motor-truck license, it is tax free and no rent to pay. Every day may be moving day if you wish and the price of moving is only the price of gasoline.
>
> Perhaps one of the most novel methods of combining comfort with freedom, quiet, and efficiency is due to the invention of a motion-picture actor, John Bowers, who plays leading parts in Goldwyn pictures. He planned and built his own house and used the chassis of a Ford car as a foundation.
>
> "Not counting the cost of the chassis, the building materials stood me a little less than $500," he said proudly, looking at his handiwork. The "house" looks like a one-room bungalow, but it has several convertible features that make it a touring-car, a living-room, a bathroom, kitchen, dining-room, or bed-room, with but a few shiftings of hinged boards.
>
> Mr. Bowers's house on wheels has a folding bath-tub, a closet large enough to carry a complete wardrobe, a folding-table on which meals can be served, an ice-chest, and several other articles of furniture.

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THE KITCHEN END OF AN AUTO HOME.

This wife and her husband have built a complete little home on an auto chassis. The one room, by the use of numerous clever fittings, can be made a living-room, dining-room and kitchen, bedroom, or printing-shop at the whim of the occupants.

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MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

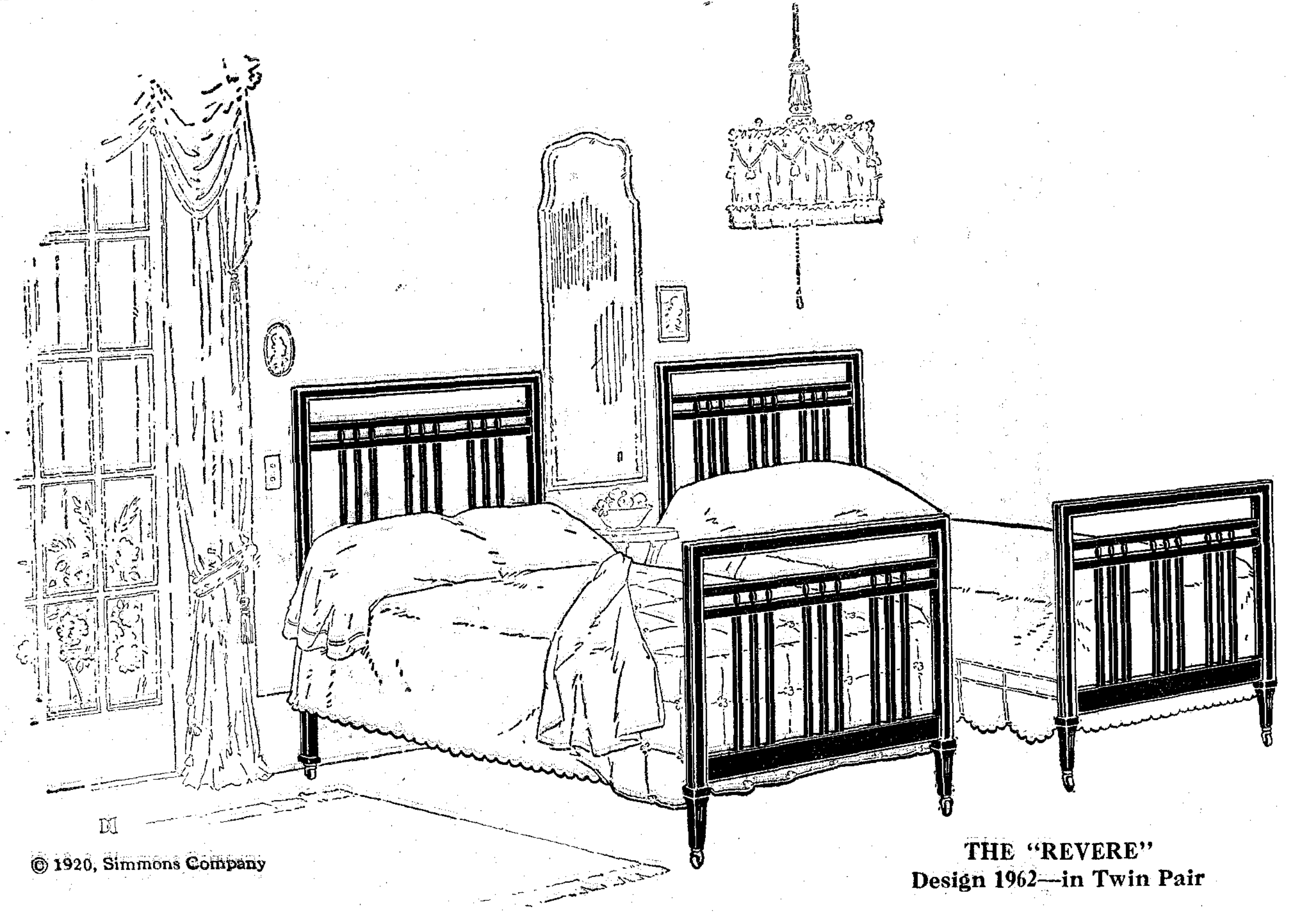
AMERICAN BACKWARDNESS IN FORMULATING LAWS OF THE AIR

THIS country, which was the pioneer in successful flying, is still without a vestige of aerial law—without any beginning even of a system of jurisprudence for the control and regulation of man's activity in his newly conquered element. While no European country has yet attempted to formulate a complete system of jurisprudence to govern air travel, most of them have made at least a beginning in that direction. Great Britain established an Air Ministry three years before the end of the world-war, and for several years now this department of the Government has licensed pilots, inspected machines, and exercised control over aerial navigation, one of the regulations being that cross-country flights in airplanes must be at a height of 5,000 feet. Recently in that country an aviator was fined $250 in a police court for making several Immelmann turns at a height of 500 to 600 feet. A measure embodying rules laid down by an international conference held at Paris, in October, 1919, is pending in Parliament, having passed the House of Lords and now being before a committee of the Commons. The international conference laid down the principle that complete territorial sovereignty should be exercised by each nation over the air space above its own domain. Among the provisions adopted are clauses giving local authorities power to acquire land for the furtherance and regulation of civil aviation, and others dealing with jurisdiction in the subject of crimes committed in the air. As Mr. G. W. Harris informs us in the New York *Evening Post:*

> In France the regulation of flying is vested in a Secretary for Aeronautics and the existing national regulations are strictly enforced, but those laws are now considered inadequate. Only a few days ago cable dispatches reported that, as a result of a tragedy at Montrouge, when a foolhardy army aviator caused the death of four children, various newspapers and public-spirited citizens had started a campaign for a new code of laws to safeguard the public against reckless fliers. The Aero Club of France also registered a strong protest against trick aviators flying over crowds, and asked the Parliament to enact such legislation as might be necessary to lessen this menace to public safety.
>
> All air travel in Germany is under supervision of the Governmental Department of Transportation. Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, the Scandinavian countries, each has an air code of its own, which is strictly enforced and which normally makes improbable at least the dangerous practises often indulged in in the United States, because here there is no law whatever on the subject to exert a deterrent influence.
>
> The lack of law and lack of any real governmental control or regulation here are reflected in the continuing numbers of fatal accidents following disregard for common rules of flying, and even for common sense, and it may be pointed out in passing that, thanks to their rigid enforcement of regulatory laws, airplane accidents are of very infrequent occurrence in European countries and general confidence in the safety of air travel is pretty well established.

To illustrate the results of England's national policy regulating flying, and, therefore, encouraging it by making it safer, the writer gives these facts and figures from the latest available governmental report:

> In the twelve months preceding last July within the British Isles alone almost 700,000 miles had been flown by airplanes of all types. More than 67,000 passengers had been carried and more than 100,000 pounds of freight transported. In that period there had been only four fatal accidents and only twenty other minor accidents without fatality. Actually 28,877 miles had been flown for every accident.
>
> To-day the United States is far ahead of the rest of the world with its aerial-mail service, and the successful operation of this air-mail service is arousing much admiration abroad, but this is the only aeronautical undertaking in which we lead, and competent observers returning from overseas report that Europe, generally speaking, regards aeronautics far more seriously than most people here do. In Europe there are now more than twenty regularly organized commercial operating companies engaged in carrying passengers and goods by aircraft. The principal lines are between London and Paris; Copenhagen, London, and Amsterdam; London and Glasgow; Amsterdam and Antwerp; Paris and Brussels, and Rome and Athens. Passage on some of these lines has to be booked seven to ten days ahead, and by conservative estimate several hundred people daily are making business trips by air in England, France, Belgium, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries. It is not an uncommon occurrence for people to fly from London to Paris to attend the opera. Czecho-Slovakia, which has no seacoast, is encouraging aviation and advertising itself as "the heart of Europe by air."
>
> In America nearly every aerial accident that results in loss of life or damage to property raises the question of air-lanes and the right of aircraft to fly over cities, and frequently causes more or less local agitation for some sort of ordinance to protect the public. A few such ordinances have actually been passed in various parts of the country. But such parochial legislation, or even State enactments, can not be made effective, can not produce any good results, and are not at all what is needed to meet an entirely new situation in human affairs.
>
> Aircraft do not use private rights of way; neither do they make any use of State highways. The speed of the airplane is so great that it can traverse half a dozen States in a few hours—in less time, indeed, than an express-train or a fast automobile requires to travel the length of one medium-size State—and in commercial aviation it will be the exceptional flight that will be made within the boundaries of any one State. Ordinarily, if flown high enough, an airplane can glide to a safe landing if a mishap befalls its mechanism, and so need not endanger life or property under its course.
>
> To make air-travel safe, inviting, and profitable, and to encourage commercial flying and the business of air-transport, airplanes must be required to use those "highways of the air" prescribed by the Federal Government and those landing-fields and airdromes owned or licensed by the nation and controlled and operated under rules and regulations based on an international code administered by officers of the Federal Government in a manner somewhat similar perhaps to that regulating steam-vessels used in navigable waters. And the inspection, licensing, designating, and numbering of aircraft, the licensing of pilots, and the like, should be uniform for the whole country, and therefore should be done only by the National Government.
>
> From the very nature of the possibilities of air-travel and transport the whole subject of aerial legislation must be based on an international convention, must have international concurrence, and must bring eventually great and radical changes in the laws pertaining to communications, transportation, and commerce.
>
> The undertaking to provide a system of jurisprudence that shall govern and control this whole subject is one of the most important confronting present-day civilization and one of the most complicated. The public must be protected from the careless or reckless flier and from the dishonest or unscrupulous manufacturer who might attempt to put out unsafe machines. The flier also must be protected from the manufacturer and from public carelessness. The manufacturer must be protected against the flier. And the airplane-manufacturer, the owner, the pilot, the passenger, and the shipper, all will need insurance, such as no insuring agency now in existence is prepared to provide.
>
> More and more the thinking men who are taking an enlightened interest in aerial navigation are convinced that the one thing most needed to encourage and advance the development of the airplane industry, as well as aviation itself, in the United States is a wise system of jurisprudence applicable to aeronautics and aerography. And they are likewise convinced that in the consideration of the urgently needed legislation these two facts are of primary importance:
>
> First—Aerial navigation is international in scope; therefore, regulation must be based on a foundation common to all civilized countries.
>
> Secondly—International regulation of aerial traffic; the adoption of standards and the issuance of licenses consequently can not be a function of merely local governing bodies, but must be the duty of the National Government.
>
> Recently the American Bar Association and the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association have been cooperating in the study of the whole subject of aerial legislation, and each association has a committee at work on the problem, the findings and recommendations of which probably will be placed before Congress next winter. Last April Representative Julius Kahn, of California, introduced in the House a bill "to make more effectual provision for the aerial defense of the United States and to provide for the concentration of the national air strength," by creating a "bureau of air," separate and distinct from existing executive departments, and a director of air, to be appointed by the President, to receive a salary of $12,000 a year, and to coordinate and control all the National Government's undertakings in air navigation. After having been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, this measure fell by



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THE "REVERE"
Design 1962—in Twin Pair

Should the great hotels have a monopoly of comfortable beds

For your own Bedrooms

Ask your *Home Merchant* to show you the beds that famous Hotels all over America pride themselves on—

SIMMONS METAL BEDS
Built for Sleep

Twin Beds, Cribs, Day Beds—and Simmons Springs, in every way worthy to go with Simmons Beds.

PEOPLE often speak of the comfort of the Metropolitan Hotels as something impossible at home.

Yet your own table brings you every day food prepared just as you like it.

And just so soon as you make *sleeping quality* your first point in selecting a bed, you can have the same luxurious beds as the Hotels have—Simmons Metal Beds and Springs, *Built for Sleep.*

From the Hotels you may get a hint, too, how beautifully Simmons Beds furnish a room.

You will want to discard your old wooden beds, your rattling metal beds, putting Simmons Beds—*Built for Sleep,* in every bedroom. Then you, your children and your guests will finally get the *sound, relaxing sleep* Nature intended.

In every room shared by two persons, *Twin Beds,* by all means! One sleeper does not disturb the other, or communicate colds or other infections.

THE "REVERE"
Design 1962—in Twin Pair

A Simmons creation of rare simplicity. Charming rectangular pattern, carried out in rich inlay effect.—Simmons new Square Steel Tubing; seamless, smooth, beautifully enameled in the accepted decorative colors.—Simmons patented pressed steel *noiseless Corner Locks.*—Easy rolling casters.—Your choice of Twin Pair and Double Width. Specially pleasing in *Twin Pair.*

If your dealer does not show you the Simmons line, you need only *write to us.* We will see that they are shown to you.

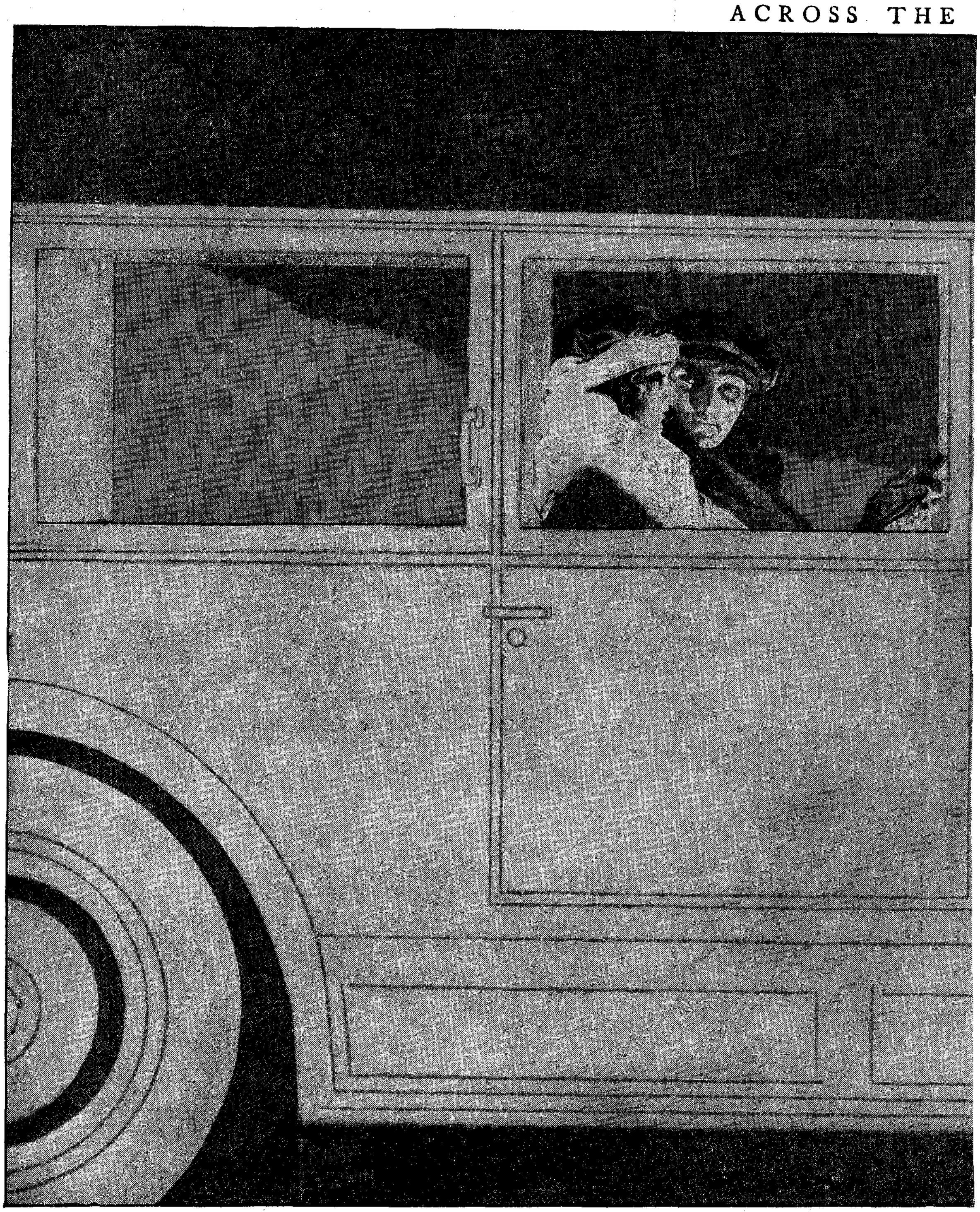
Free Booklets on Sleep!—Write us for "What Leading Medical Journals and Health Magazines Say about Separate Beds and Sound Sleep" and "Yours for a Perfect Night's Rest."

SIMMONS COMPANY
ELIZABETH ATLANTA KENOSHA SAN FRANCISCO MONTREAL
(Executive Offices: Kenosha, Wis.)

SIMMONS BEDS

Built for Sleep

ACROSS THE

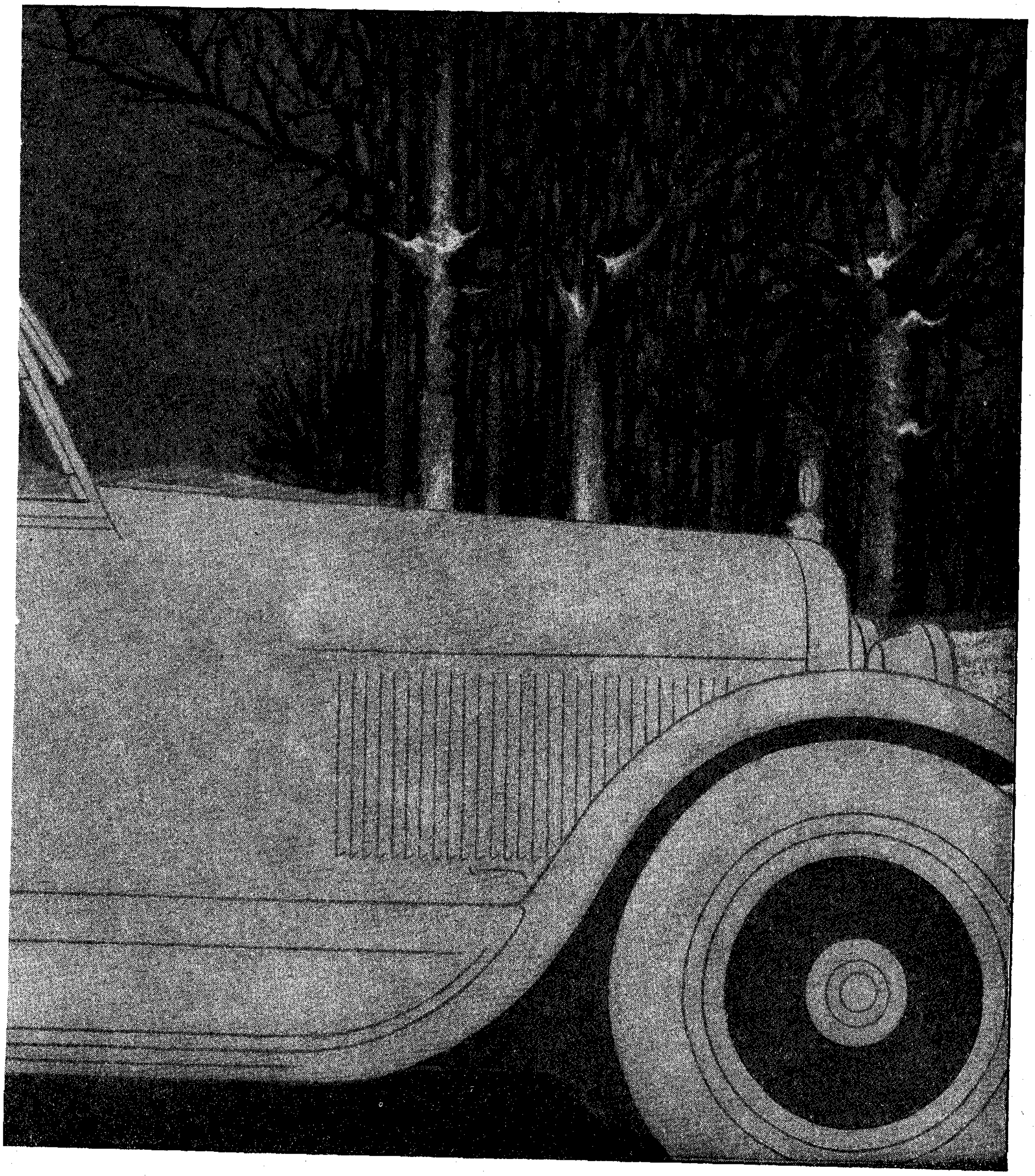


The JOR

Across the valley in the dusk, like a phantom thing possessed, a fleeting shadow with two fiery eyes sweeps for a moment and is swallowed in the dark. It's a car, quick—responsive—subtle—seeming wild. The Jordan Brougham leaps lightly to the throttle on its way. Nimble, snug and hammock swung, close to the skimming road, it carries young hearts

JORDAN MOTOR CA

EY IN THE DUSK



AN *Brougham*

and young hopes on Christmas Eve to a place where the lights of myriad festival lamps tell of revelry for those now young and for those now old—the spell of old enchantments—old untarnished dreams. Such comfort as is known in homes where the Yuletide spirit abounds is the comfort that completes the charm of the Jordan Brougham.

MPANY, Inc., *Cleveland, Ohio*

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

the wayside. Its enactment would have marked a beginning of aerial legislation by this nation, but its scope was not broad enough to have been of much advantage, probably, in furthering civilian interest in aeronautics or non-governmental ventures in air navigation.

The American Bar Association's special committee on aerial jurisprudence comprises William V. Rooker, of Indianapolis, chairman; Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn.; John P. Briscoe, Prince Frederick, Md.; Stiles W. Burr, St. Paul, Minn.; R. E. L. Saner, Dallas, Texas; and Julius Henry Cohen, New York City, secretary.

As chairman of this committee, Mr. Rooker sent to his associates a letter pointing out that, because of the lack of "empirical knowledge" of the subject, it would be necessary to invite the assistance of those learned in other professions. Accordingly, he suggested, says the writer, that a questionnaire asking the required information be addrest—

> To universities and seats of learning, that astronomers and mathematicians may support the claim that aerial law is astronomical, and therefore analogous to admiralty law.
>
> To members of the bar, that they may show how to phrase and suggest the various forms of law.
>
> To economists, financiers, and capitalists, for suggestions as to how the aircraft industry should be financed.
>
> To the skilled workmen and engineers building aircraft, that just laws may be made to permit the economical production of the best aircraft and their greatest possible use in transportation.
>
> To leaders in other and in terrestrial forms of transportation, such as the railroads, steamships, automobiles, and the like, who will be asked for opinions as to how aircraft should be limited in activity, or permitted to develop and supplement all earth-bound carriers.
>
> To insurance and casualty experts, the purpose of which is to fix responsibility for accident to passengers and owners of aircraft and for damage to property and persons.
>
> To the governors of States and other municipal officers, that they may prescribe the limitations to which the non-participating surface interests of the State are entitled.
>
> To the Department of State, to be employed by it, through diplomatic agencies, in acquiring from other countries information relatively like that which it is sought to assemble in this country.
>
> Witnesses should be called from both commerce and industry to state how best aircraft can be developed as common carriers for passengers, freight, and mail.
>
> In a preliminary discussion of the questions involved Mr. Rooker said the basis of the reasons for the appointment of his committee is "wholly scientific, and is founded upon the distinctions which exist between those branches of mathematics which we denominate geometry and astronomy." He wrote:
>
> "Bearing these distinctions in mind and making their application, we learn that neither the ocean nor the atmosphere is exposed to geometrical measurement. One can not plant a corner-stone nor establish a boundary-line in either the ocean or the atmosphere. It follows from this premise that neither the ocean nor the atmosphere is exposed to allocation. No person's portion of either the ocean or the atmosphere can be set off to him in severalty. It follows from this that both the ocean and the atmosphere are common funds for the use and benefit of all forms of life, with no element of segregation except such as nature has employed to distinguish marine life from life on land. It follows further, in the absence of those qualities which withdraw the ocean and the atmosphere from power of allocation, that there can not be established in either the ocean or the atmosphere a State nor any municipal subdivision of government nor any unit of dominion, not even so small a unit as a home. It further follows from these situations that there can be no such municipal organism in the ocean or the atmosphere as functions under the common law, and as the common law can not be present except as a function, it follows that the presence of the common law must be wholly denied on the ocean and in the atmosphere because of the lack of any agency appropriate to the common law's administration.
>
> "We have, historically, a richness of intelligence most happily useful to us in respect of the jurisprudence of the sea. It is not worth while at this point to enter into any extended survey of this rich intelligence. Mr. Justice Story, in the De Lovio case (De Lovio *v.* Boit, 2 Gall., 398; Fed. cases No. 3776), made an examination of the literature of the jurisprudence of the sea and traced it to its origin. He demonstrated happily the adequacy of the admiralty law to perform those duties which have resulted in bringing the continents of earth in communion."
>
> Four important facts, it may be observed, are drawn from the facts stated:
>
> 1. That there can be no such thing as the allocation of the atmosphere.
>
> 2. That the atmosphere is a common fund for the use and benefit of all forms of life.
>
> 3. That there can not be established in the atmosphere any State or municipal subdivision of government or any unit of dominion.
>
> 4. That the principles of the common law are not applicable to the atmosphere, because of the lack of any agency appropriate to the common law's administration, but that (inferentially at least) the principles of the admiralty law are applicable to a large extent.
>
> Commenting on these conclusions, W. Benton Crisp, chairman of the special legal committee of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, said:
>
> "While these conclusions, in the main, are academically correct, nevertheless they should be received with some reservations. Thus it is not strictly accurate to say that there can not be established in the atmosphere any unit of dominion, because it is now well recognized that the air space of the world may be subdivided into as many jurisdictions as there are nationalities, each subdivision being subject to the jurisdiction and jurisprudence of the nationality owning or controlling the subjacent territory.
>
> "In the convention relating to international air navigation adopted by the Aeronautical Commission at Paris, in 1919, the principle was recognized that 'every state has complete and exclusive sovereignty in the air space above its territory and territorial waters.' This necessarily carries with it the right of every state to enact such laws as will enable it to make its sovereignty and jurisdiction effective.
>
> "While, therefore, it may not be physically possible to establish a state, a municipal subdivision of government, or a unit of dominion in the atmosphere, nevertheless it is possible to subdivide the air space of the earth in such a way as to give separate governmental jurisdictions and divisions and subject such divisions to different governmental agencies.
>
> "It is true, as Mr. Rooker recognizes, that these conditions may not be brought about except by the action of an international convention."
>
> It may be seen from the foregoing considerations, which really only graze the outlines of a great and important subject, that the legislators who attempt to formulate a system of jurisprudence for the control and regulation of air navigation will need all the help they can get from every possible source of wisdom.

SOME MYSTERIOUS ENGINE TROUBLES AND THEIR CURES

A MULTITUDE of ills beset the motorist, some of them so mystifying as seemingly to defy discovery of their cause. Investigation painstakingly made affords no clue, and the motorist is in despair until some one whose continual tinkering with automobile machinery has given him a lot of inside information comes along with a friendly tip. A writer in *The Motor* (London) discusses some mysterious troubles he experienced, and tells us how he found their cause, turned the necessary trick, and went rejoicing on his way. For instance, he writes that—

> One very hot July day, when taking the long hill over Ashdown Forest, there was a series of violent explosions in the carbureter, the power fell off, and eventually I came to a stop. Examination of plugs, magneto, carbureter, and valves produced negative results. The engine was restarted without difficulty, but in another one hundred yards the trouble was repeated. It took me twenty miles and at least as many stops to discover the reason, which was, simply, that several inlet valves were sticking up occasionally, owing to the oil on the stems having congealed. This was not so easily discovered as one would imagine, as the valves were all but closed when they stuck up, and moved freely in their guides when pushed up and down against the springs—except for the last sixteenth of an inch. When the charge was fired part of the gases blew down the inlet pipe to the carbureter—a very possible cause of a fire, by the way. The remedy proved to be to take all the valves out and give them a thorough cleaning—and they needed some scraping—grinding their seatings in at the same time. I spent the best part of the afternoon on the job, but the results were surprizing, for the engine—it was not my car—then indicated a wholly unsuspected reserve of power.
>
> Equally mystifying was another experience with a new car and a reputedly fast engine. On the very first hill it began to show signs of distress, after attaining a speed of thirty miles per hour; suddenly it pinked atrociously, blew back in the

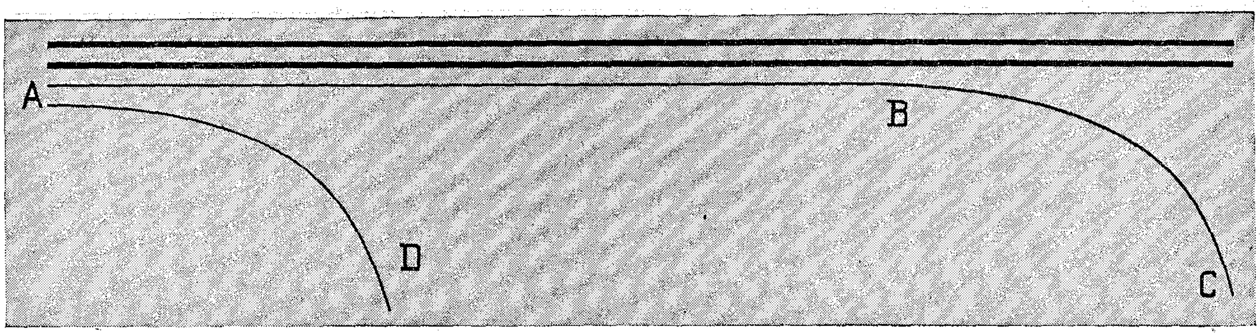
Why Leland Standards of Precision mean longer life and greater charm in the LELAND-BUILT LINCOLN CAR

To produce a motor car whose parts are made with greater precision than ever before, is a purpose inspired not only by the satisfaction to be derived from a work well done, but also by the determination to build the finest car of which human skill is capable; because that means a car of longer life and of lower maintenance; it means a car that is smoother and more delightful in its ways of going; and, too, because it is nothing more nor less than sound commercial policy.

Precision, for mere precision's sake alone, however, is of little value; but precision for the sake of what precision means and does is of value almost incalculable.

Precision, in a sense, is purely relative. A limit of tolerance which in one piece of mechanism would be amply precise, might be grossly ill-fitting in another.

A thousandth of an inch is approximately one-third the thickness of a hair from your head, and ordinarily is regarded as a fine and close degree of accuracy; but a limit so liberal as a thousandth of an inch in an operation which warrants a limit of only a quarter of a thousandth, might prove disastrous.



In the diagram, let the first straight line represent unlimited miles of travel, and let the second straight line represent limitless qualities of car endurance. This would be an ideal condition. It would mean a motor car in whose parts there would be no wear; hence if wear were the only factor with which to contend, the car would endure forever.

Unfortunately, science has not discovered nor has genius invented a substance which indefinitely will withstand wear; therefore, we can only choose materials from those available, best adapted to the various functions, and manufacture the parts to precise dimensions.

In an internal combustion engine, the parts subjected to impact, or hammer-like blows, must endure the most rigorous punishment—parts such as wrist-pins, connecting-rod bearings and crankshaft bearings. The more nearly these are made to approach the consistency of a solid piece, and with a film of oil between have no more than just sufficient freedom to permit their turning, the greater will be their wear resistance.

As a specific example, we will cite a wrist-pin and its bearing in the upper end of the connecting-rod, where it attaches to the piston. In the Leland-built Lincoln car, these are made with an extreme tolerance of three ten-thousandths of an inch (about one-tenth the thickness of a hair from your head). They fit with each other so closely that they are almost as firm as a solid piece, but there is just sufficient freedom to oscillate.

Fitting so perfectly, they should withstand millions upon millions of explosion impacts before there is a perceptible effect, or before the space between the wrist-pin and its bearing becomes enlarged even a thousandth of an inch.

On the other hand, if parts were made so loosely as to have even a thousandth of an inch too much freedom at the outset, then they would immediately have entered the period of serious wear and early destruction.

LELAND-BUILT
LINCOLN

These conditions are illustrated in the diagram. When parts are made to the correct degree of accuracy in the beginning, their usefulness extends over the long period shown from A to B, before they even enter the period of serious wear as shown by the line from B to C. But if those parts are not made sufficiently accurate, they commence to deteriorate immediately and decline rapidly as shown by the sharp decline in the curve from A to D.

In the Leland-built Lincoln car, there are many thousands of fine and close mechanical operations. This does not imply so many thousands of parts, because oft-times there are many operations upon a single part, the degree of precision in these various operations depending upon conditions and upon the function involved.

With what is recognized as one of the world's finer work-shops, having an equipment whose equal we have never known, and with an organization trained in Leland standards, it is scarcely a subject for conjecture that the makers of the Lincoln car will accomplish their purpose.

And that purpose, as we have said before, is to build a finer, a smoother, a more dependable, a more comfortable riding car—regardless of road conditions—than has ever been made before.

LELAND-BUILT LINCOLN MOTOR CARS COMPRISE EIGHT BODY STYLES

LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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GOOD
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Michigan Avenue, Chicago, where, as on other famed thoroughfares the world over, "more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind"

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GOODYEAR

For the Good of the Greatest Number

TWO distinct aims, each of them conceived in the interest of the public we serve, have animated this Company in all its activities since the beginning.

One is to produce products of uniformly fine quality; the other is to manufacture and distribute these products in sufficient volume to keep their cost low.

The passing years have seen the things Goodyear builds move steadily onward in excellence, and in the abiding public regard that such excellence always compels.

Today the millions who use these products enjoy the economy not only of intrinsic goodness, but of relatively low price made possible by immense and growing sale.

In no other article we manufacture has this process of advancing worth and receding cost been more evident than in Goodyear Cord Tires for passenger cars.

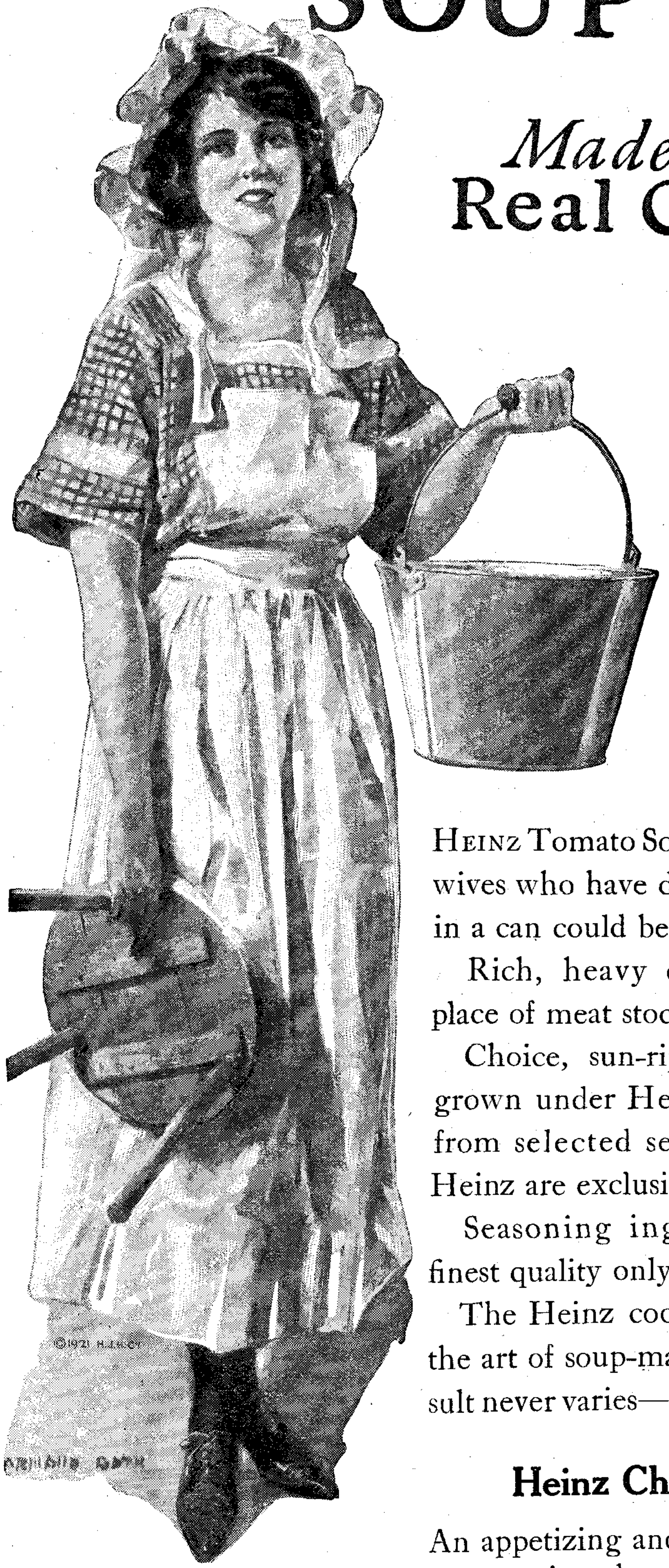
By improved construction, by an enlarged capacity for service, they have held their measure of value intact against even the rising costs of material and labor.

Goodyear Cord Tires deliver today a kind and extent of performance that for reliability and final economy is unapproached in any earlier type of tire.

Because Goodyear Tires and the sincere conservation service behind them afford uncommon satisfaction, more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Offices Throughout the World

CORD TIRES



HEINZ
Cream of Tomato SOUP

Made with Real Cream

HEINZ Tomato Soup amazes housewives who have doubted that soup in a can could be so good.

Rich, heavy cream takes the place of meat stock.

Choice, sun-ripened tomatoes grown under Heinz supervision from selected seed provided by Heinz are exclusively used.

Seasoning ingredients of the finest quality only are employed.

The Heinz cooks are skilled in the art of soup-making and the result never varies—is never in doubt.

Heinz Chili Sauce

An appetizing and satisfying goodness persists throughout the meal if there's a bottle of Heinz Chili Sauce on the table. Use it as a relish and see how good it makes everything taste.

57

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

carbureter, and I declutched and pulled up. The engine was still running on the pilot jet. Obviously, a choked main jet. It was not, however. After wasting some time making sure that all passages in the carbureter were clear, and that petrol was reaching the float chamber in ample quantities, I proceeded. There was no further trouble until the next long hill, when exactly the same symptoms were repeated. It was then that I hit upon the cause.

I noticed that the plugs appeared to be rather badly placed in deep valve-caps. Furthermore, upon taking one out, I found that the plug points were very thin and also projected one-eighth inch beyond the cylinder walls. At the next opportunity I fitted a fresh set of plugs of the same reach but with heavier electrodes not projecting so far into the cylinders. The trouble was completely cured, but the manufacturers of the car were not easily convinced until they, too, had solved the same difficulty in this way. What happened was that the electrodes, while good for certain engines where the plugs keep cool and the compression is not high, were entirely unsuited for one running at high speeds and with more than the average compression, with the result that the points became incandescent on full load, causing preignition.

Other causes of blow-backs are mixture too weak (as when starting on a cold morning); incorrect valve-timing; air leaks from the inlet valve stems, carbureter flange-joint, cylinder-head, valve-cap, or plug; preignition from carbon deposit; and irregularities in the ignition, such as faulty timing, broken carbon brushes, bad distributer connection, and oily or faulty plugs. At present my friend is going over all these possible causes and I shall be interested to learn what he discovers to be the reason.

I knew a car-owner who was very fastidious about his engine adjustments. The thought of the possibility that one plug had a gap a thousandth of an inch wider than the others was quite sufficient to induce him to take them all out of the engine and microscopically gage them anew. He claimed to be able to judge if there was a small leakage of compression in one of the cylinders; and would test all the joints with oil or soapy water in the hope of detecting the presence of an air-bubble. Loss of compression, however, was his *bête noire* and one day he related to me how he had been greatly mystified by his engine pulling badly after he had been on the road half an hour. On stopping to investigate he found he had come up against his *bête noire*—two cylinders had no compression. He could detect no blowing past at any point, he thought it must be the piston-rings this time, and visions of a general engine overhaul loomed in view.

The engine being hot, he considered it wise to wait until it cooled down sufficiently to test the plug and valve-cap joints. In a quarter of an hour he pulled the engine round again, and to his further mystification the compression had "come back" as strong as ever. It couldn't be "stuck" piston-rings, he thought, as he had not injected any kerosene to free them. Anyway, the compression was there all right and that was good enough. So, off again, once more with the engine pulling well. He covered about eight miles—then came the same ominous falling off in power as before. He stopt again to investigate. Compression in two cylinders all gone once more! He decided to make for home as well as he could and do no more tinkering on the road that day.

Relating the experience to me the next day, I learned that he had punctiliously and very thoroughly ground in the exhaust-valves the day before the incident, but was positive this fact had nothing to do with the mystery. His valve tappet adjustments were perfect, but, nevertheless, I suggested they might easily be "too perfect," and as he had done some extra grinding in, the tappet clearance would be smaller than normal, owing to the valve fitting deeper into its seating.

I pointed out that the length of the valve was appreciably greater when hot than when cold, in obedience to the law of expansion, hence he probably had not allowed sufficient clearance, and the valve, when hot, would not close properly, and, obviously, there could be no compression. He had never thought it a possibility, but decided at once to screw back the tappets of the two valves one-thirty-second of an inch and thus give more clearance. Next day he tried the car on the same route as before, and this time the compression did not vanish.

WHERE WOMEN MOTORISTS EXCEL MERE MEN

IF hitherto you have scoffed at the woman motorist as an amateur, it is both wise and expedient that you reverse your attitude, for, we are told, she has come to claim a permanent and enviable place among the turbulent brotherhood whose passwords are "blowout" and "puncture." In driving ability, says George Bancroft Duren, in *Motor Life*, woman does not quite measure up to man, but with the mechanism of her machine she more quickly familiarizes herself, and in the facility with which she locates a defect and repairs damages she is not surpassed by her brother. Observation, says this authority, has shown that men and women have an almost entirely opposite reaction to motoring. Women have a faculty of expressing themselves more clearly in the examination for a driver's license, and are more collected and have less apparent fear of the inspectors who conduct the tests. Invariably they pass the examinations with higher averages. While there are no statistics on which to base exact information, there are more women motorists than the layman realizes, this writer believes. In New Jersey there are 15,000 of the gentler sex who drive machines. This number is 5 per cent. of the total of motorists in that State, and, figuring on the same basis, our authority finds that we have approximately 300,000 women drivers in the country at large. It must be admitted, however, that woman's rise in the motoring field has been somewhat meteoric, says the writer, and explains:

The late war, which has shouldered the burden of many of the reforms and changes of the past three years, was primarily the cause for the rapid influx of women drivers back in the early days of 1917. This, at least, according to Mr. Dill, was the case in New Jersey, and in his opinion un-

The Most Thoughtful Gift of All

YEAR-AROUND freedom from spirit-breaking house-cleaning drudgery—days upon days of longed-for leisure and craved recreation—hours of delight in a home that is satisfyingly clean and restfully sweet—what more could any woman wish for?

Yet that is only part of what the gift of a Royal Electric Cleaner means to her. The best part is that it so aptly expresses your appreciation of her unceasing effort to keep the home bright and full of cheer.

Show your thoughtfulness by giving her a Royal. And be sure to include the attachments. With them the Royal is a complete house-cleaning plant that will meet every cleaning purpose.

Many of her household possessions give a woman satisfaction. In a few she experiences pride. But for her Royal Electric Cleaner she has a genuine affection. Its contribution to her comfort and well-being has invested the Royal with qualities that are akin to human.

In this light it is not surprising that thousands of women feel that they are doing their friends a real service by recommending the Royal.

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This emblem of membership in the Rice Leaders of the World Association is your assurance of satisfactory quality and dependable service.

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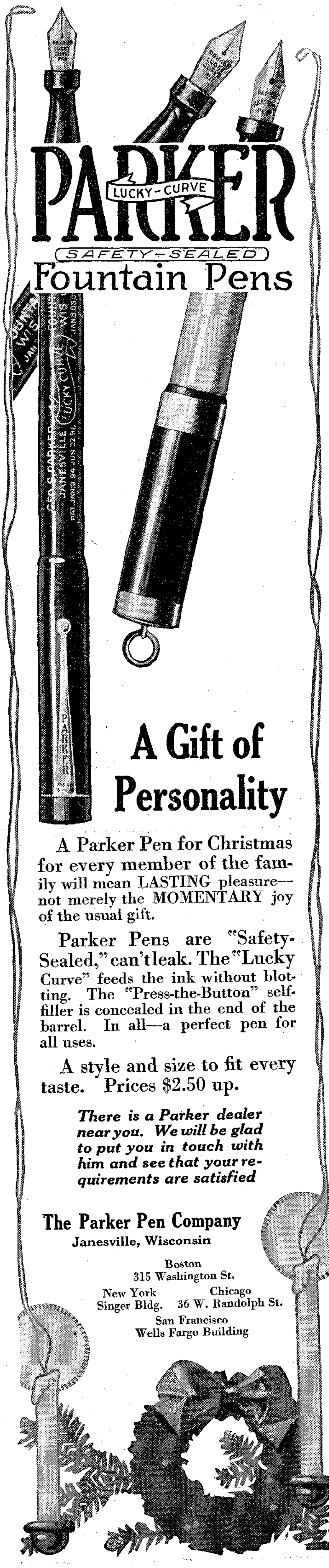
QUALITY SERVICE
ELECTRIC CLEANER
Cleans By Air Alone!



PARKER LUCKY CURVE
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LUCKY CURVE

PARKER
LUCKY-CURVE
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A Gift of Personality

A Parker Pen for Christmas for every member of the family will mean LASTING pleasure—not merely the MOMENTARY joy of the usual gift.

Parker Pens are "Safety-Sealed," can't leak. The "Lucky Curve" feeds the ink without blotting. The "Press-the-Button" self-filler is concealed in the end of the barrel. In all—a perfect pen for all uses.

A style and size to fit every taste. Prices $2.50 up.

There is a Parker dealer near you. We will be glad to put you in touch with him and see that your requirements are satisfied

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

doubtedly held true throughout the width and breadth of the United States. Reports which he has received from various sources at least point to such a condition.

America's manhood, answering to the nation-wide call to the colors, left behind many vacant places to be filled. There were the great wheels of industry to be kept in motion, and, as in every other country of the world, the women of America turned eagerly from their more genial duties and accepted the heroic task of keeping the home-fires burning. To tell how well they did the job would be out of place here. Merely we may mention that they fought the battle against loneliness, heartache, and separation with the utmost courage.

But to return to the question as it directly concerns the motorist. Thousands of automobiles were idle in garages. Fathers, brothers, and sweethearts who had driven them were Over There in the mud and hell of Flanders. There were tasks to be done which required the use of automobiles, there were heartaches which could be soothed by drives into distant places. And thus it was that the great army of women drivers, spurred on in part by desire and in part by necessity, came into existence.

This is not fiction, but truth, upheld by actual observation. At one period of the war the New Jersey motor-vehicle inspectors were examining more women for driver's licenses than they were men. This average continued for many months, and it was during this period that the greatest number of women ever recorded became automobilists in every sense of the word.

The many ambulance corps which were organized in every section of the country added appreciably to the number of women motorists. And this type of work, calling for unusual nerve and ability, graduated a class of drivers particularly able at handling cars as well as repairing and otherwise caring for them. The result is that there are probably more women drivers who are familiar with the mechanism of their automobiles than men. That is to say, on a percentage basis.

You don't believe this? Well, in the vernacular, "you'd be surprized." When a woman concentrates on something (if you are a married man you will appreciate this without a detailed discussion), whether it be knitting a sweater, winning a husband, or learning the intrinsic mechanisms of a motor, she puts her whole heart, soul, and ability into the task. If you ever have conversed with any of the young women ambulance-drivers, who were forced during the war to do much of the so-called (and, rightly) dirty work about their cars because of the scarcity of male labor, you undoubtedly discovered that they knew more about automobiles than you ever gave them credit for. Perhaps, if you were like the writer, you might deftly have changed the subject to something with which you were more familiar in order to save yourself from an embarrassed confession of ignorance.

It was a common practise for the girl members of these corps to do every bit of the repair work on the cars themselves, except in cases where it became necessary to call upon a mechanical specialist to cure the ill. Changing tires, cleaning carbon, and a great many other similar tasks, which many a man would have had done at the nearest garage, was just part of the daily routine for them.

A woman fussing over an inert spark-plug will display as much attention to detail as her more domesticated sister will over the mysterious process of cooking a plum pudding. Or perhaps to make the picture even more effective you might find this same Miss Motorist herself bending over some fragrant dainty as it emerges in a vapor of lusciousness from the oven. The fact that a woman makes a good mechanic or driver does not in the least mean that she is not equally as apt at housework or cooking.

This efficiency with the "in'ards" of an automobile seems to be due to woman's infinite patience with detail and to her painstaking care. In New Jersey, which the writer takes as an illustration for the country, woman comes to the examinations more thoroughly equipped with knowledge, not only of the automobile, but also of the laws governing driving. It has been observed by Mr. Dill that a woman who fails to pass the written test never returns ahead of the next date set for the examination. A man will return ahead of time with great assurance that this time he "will do the right thing"; but the woman waits patiently for the proper hour. Usually her patience is rewarded with the coveted license, while the man loses even his assurance. However, continues the writer—

> In respect to driving ability, Mr. Dill believes that women do not quite measure up to men, altho he is frank to admit that there are many excellent women drivers. This condition, he believes, is due primarily to their natural sense of timidity and nervousness. It must be admitted also that when compared to men they are for the most part virtually novices at the game.
>
> Despite a woman's natural carefulness and her feminine horror of causing others pain or discomfort, Mr. Dill has found that they are participants in equally as many accidents as men. Often in that zero hour, when every second of cold, clear-headed calculation is of vital importance, they are found wanting. Understand, this is not a prevailing condition. Yet its occurrence is prevalent enough to offset the advantage which woman has in her other attributes, with the result that statistics show men and women measuring up practically equal in the number of serious and lesser motor catastrophes.
>
> So here's to the women motorists—God bless 'em! Hubby will find sweet solace in the assurance that if a tire "blows" wifey will be useful as well as ornamental. Father will be glad to know that daughter will take the wheel when his arms get tired.
>
> And in conclusion, turn back again if you will to the second setting. You remember the little slip of a girl and the red roadster ambling in a cloud of dust along the highway? If you are still single, but nevertheless susceptible, perhaps you've dreamed sweet dreams of such a little woman to light your pipe and fetch your slippers. (Please note that we admit you must have been dreaming.) And perhaps you have mentally heard the wedding-bells and felt the trickle of rice behind your collar. Well, if you have dreamed all this and the fatal step is not many moons away,

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HALF a century ago Anton Rubinstein, like his immortal contemporaries, Wagner and Liszt, pronounced the Steinway "unrivalled" among pianos. Today Sergei Rachmaninoff, the greatest Russian pianist since Rubinstein, has said: "Only upon a Steinway can the works of the masters be played with full artistic justice." Generation after generation the Steinway stands supreme—the chosen piano of the masters—the immortal instrument of the Immortals of Music.

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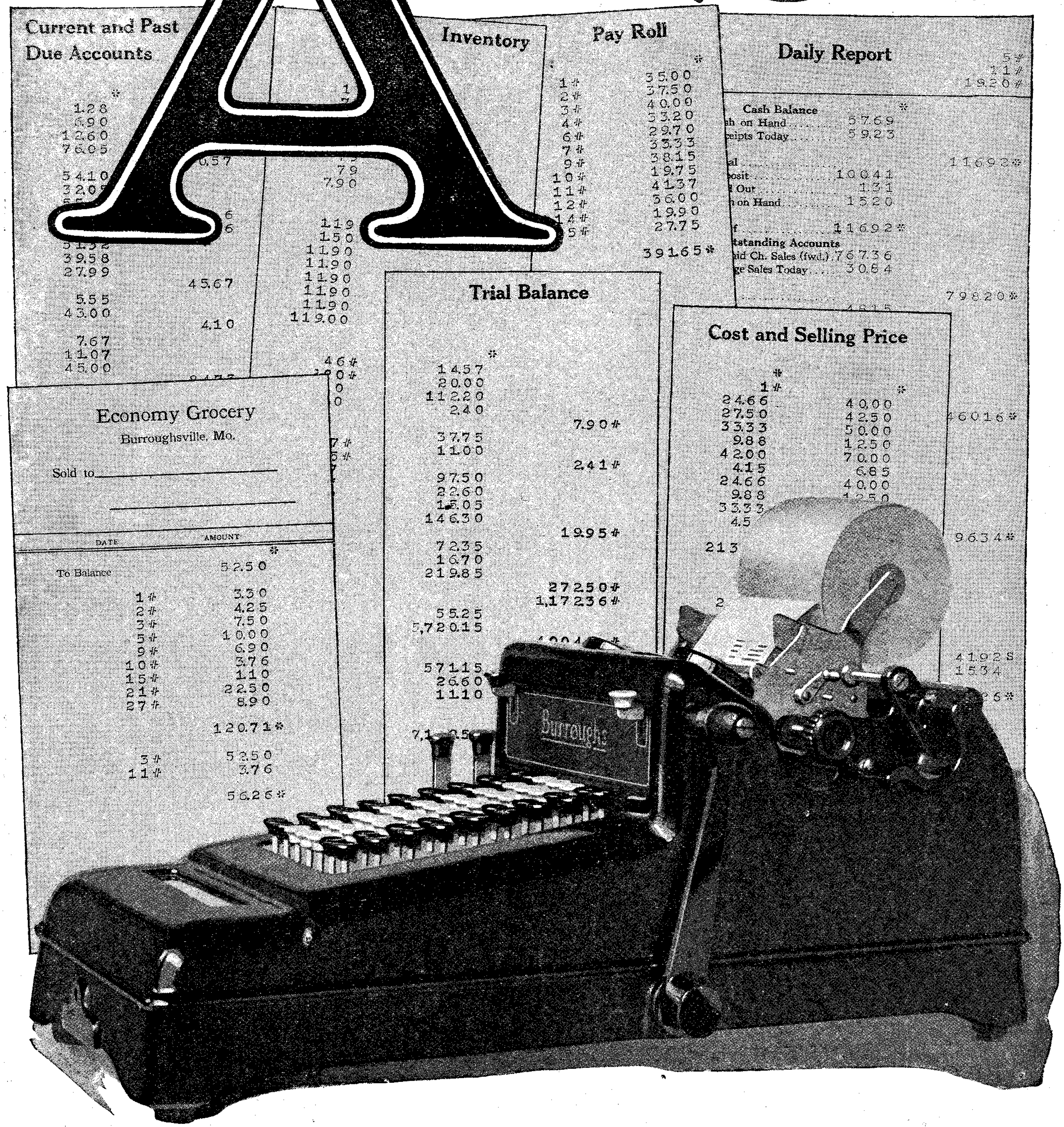
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Its Features and What They Mean in Your Work

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Complete Visibility—You can see all items on the keyboard before they are printed, they are visible as soon as listed, and the total in the adding dials is in sight at all times.

Automatic Ciphers and Punctuation—The automatic printing of ciphers and punctuation saves 25% of time required to write down amounts.

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Burroughs

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

what, we ask you, would be sweeter than a honeymoon with such a girl as chauffeur?

You are sitting beside her, smoking. Your arm—but we will refrain from the revelation. The car is humming along the roadway. Please pinch yourself, you're dreaming. But the dream is not an impossible one. Remember, there are over 300,000 of them—discounting those who have already "gone and done it." Why not a motto something like this, "One good motorist deserves another." Go to it, friend Cupid!

TO ALASKA AND BACK IN 112 FLYING HOURS

NINE *thousand miles of flying over* uncharted territory ought to leave a flying-machine pretty well frazzled, it would seem, and its occupants practically all in. This was not the case with the United States Army Air Service Alaskan Flying Expedition upon its recent return to New York, however, from a little jaunt up to Nome. Both men and equipment were as spick and span as on the day of the start three months before. "We never had a missing cylinder on the entire flight between here and Nome, and return," said Capt. St. Clair Street, commanding officer of the expedition, "and we never changed a spark plug." At that, the aviators were united in the opinion that they had had a rough trip. "I never want to fly through such weather again," said Captain Street, "but the planes stood it magnificently." The commander said it was the worst weather he had ever flown through. They had samples of everything—rain, snow, hail, and sleet, clouds, fog, and mist. They found that the existing maps of British Columbia and Alaska "aren't worth a cracked spark plug," and that they might as well have had a photograph of the mid-Atlantic to steer by. While the expedition spent some three months on the round trip from New York to Nome, the 9,000 miles were made in only 112 flying hours. The rest of the time was spent waiting for the weather to clear and in gathering data of various kinds. There were four machines in the expedition, all of them *D. H. 4-B* biplanes, each equipped with 400 horse-power Liberty motor, and manned by two men. Probably no flight was ever undertaken over a wilder stretch of territory than that traversed by these aviators after leaving Wrangell, Alaska. Here they began coming in contact with men who still pack guns on their hips. It was the land of the dog-sled and caribou, with hundreds of miles of unbroken forest, mountains, and glaciers. Wherever they went the roar of their motors brought out the men and the beasts of forest and trail to gaze with wonder or fright at the bird-men. Most of the natives had never seen an airplane before, and some had scarcely ever heard of such a machine, and held the same views regarding it that the countryman did about the giraffe. In an interview given a representative of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association of New York, Captain Street told of some of their experiences. He said, according to a bulletin issued by the Association:

> On the return trip we were held up five days by a southwester. We wanted to get back to Wrangel, and were told we could make a landing at Telegraph Creek. This was on a bee-line to Edmonton, so we started out, but ran into clouds over the mountains and had to put back 150 miles. The next day in good weather we set out again, and found that flying at 8,000 to 9,000 feet we were still below the tops of mountains we had been told were only 5,000 feet high. The field at Telegraph Creek, which we had been informed was perfect, proved to be an old beaver dam from which hay had been cut. I broke an axle landing, and we had to wait four days for a replacement. The trails out of Telegraph Creek were impassable even for horses. Meanwhile, we hunted. Nelson shot a black bear.
>
> As in other places we visited we dined sumptuously on reindeer meat, caribou, and bear. We saw much wild game. At one time we flew over herds of caribou, moose, reindeer, and mountain-goats. Over the Bering Sea we spotted schools of white whale and hair seal.
>
> But getting back to Telegraph Creek, on leaving we had to climb 12,500 feet to clear the first mountain peak, and then we ran into the worst snow-storm I ever saw. First, we would fly very high to avoid the mountains, and then we would have to come down to find the course, because while we were flying mainly by compass, we knew that the Yukon River would guide us direct to our destination. Passing over the native villages was great fun. As the inhabitants would see us whir around a bend in the river a majority would scatter and run for shelter. Whenever we landed the Indians always waited for one of us to step out of the plane before approaching. One chief remarked:
>
> "You heap smart man; but heap damn fool."
>
> Flying through Canada was one continuous round of hospitality. Evidently the people thought we had flown up for a drink, because the first thing offered us on every landing was liquor—liquors of various kinds and brew, and from flasks as distinctive as the contents.
>
> In Alaska, I half believe, every person owns his own still. Hospitable? The most hospitable people we ever met in all our lives. That heart painted on my ship? They call it "The Golden Heart of Alaska." Our trail led over golden hearts from the time we left New York until our return.
>
> The maps of the Yukon and Alaskan mountains a few miles back from the coast are mere blanks. Yes, we secured much data and a fair number of photographs which will be employed to correct the existing maps. The maps of British Columbia, at least over the uninhabited areas, are derived mainly from reports brought in by trappers. The geographic survey maps along the rivers were correct however, and proved of considerable help in maintaining the course.

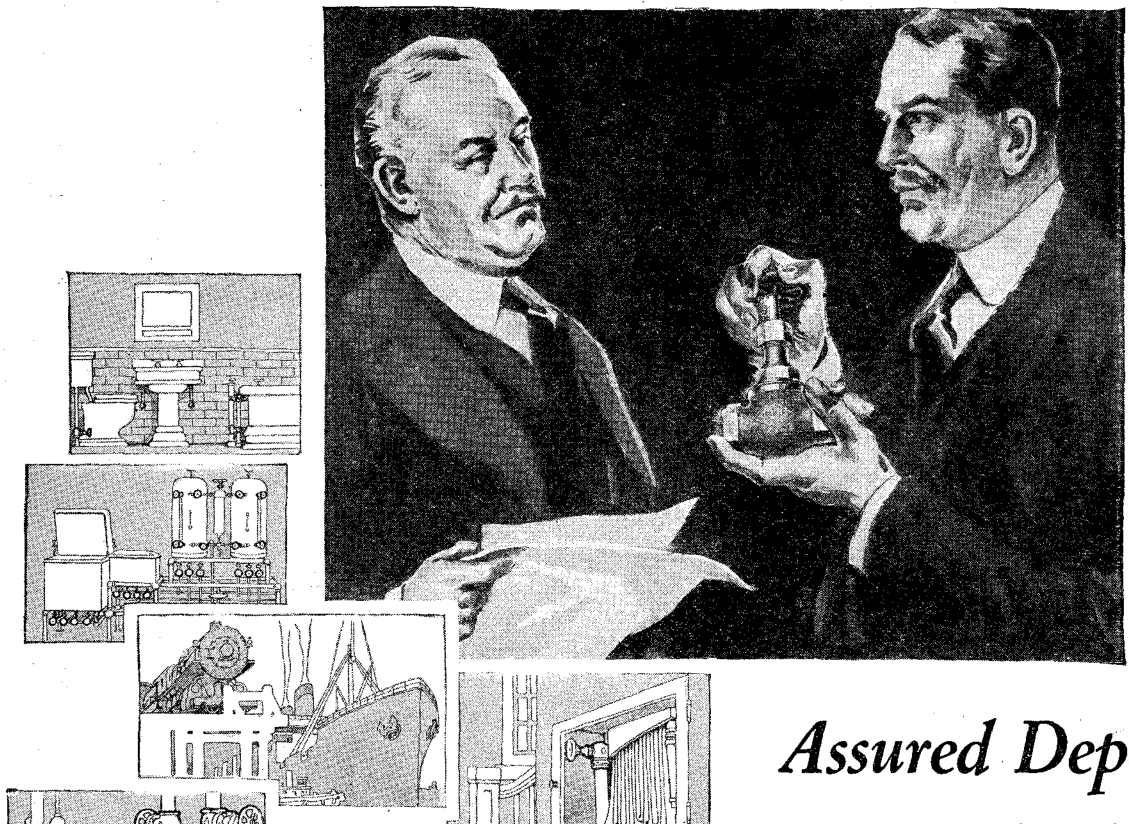
Captain Street gave Lieutenant Nelson, the engineering officer of the expedition, chief credit for the success of the trip because of his strict supervision of the motors. All the machines and motors had to be operating perfectly before they left a field. Their plan was to fly one hop a day, devoting a part of each day to looking after the machines. The only serious mishaps were a broken propeller or two and a shattered wing panel. They were handicapped by the lack of landing-places, which necessitated a good deal of dodging of various obstacles and consequent havoc to their tires. The captain is quoted further:

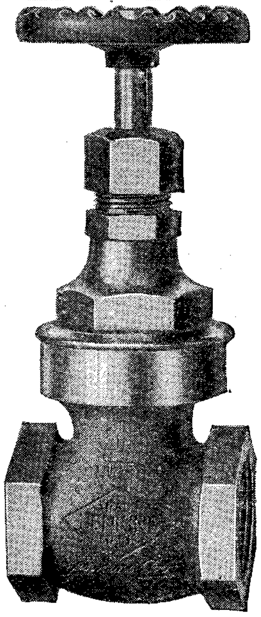
> I think that a regular service could be established clear through with very little trouble—and with landing fields and permanent service stations we could make the trip in much less time. July is a poor time to start on a pathfinding trip to the North, tho. Dense clouds, fog, and mist literally blanket the entire region after June. We did not get all the photographs we hoped for. We had planned to photograph the entire area, but were able only to secure a number of strips whenever occasion permitted.
>
> We found the people of Alaska and British Columbia greatly interested in commercial aviation. The Canadian Air Board, with all the kind and courteous treatment possible, facilitated our progress and tendered all necessary aid. I believe the Canadians will make permanent our route through British Columbia. Governor Riggs of Alaska is very enthusiastic, as are the entire populations of some sixteen of the largest cities in Alaska. They will appeal to Congress for a permanent air service from the States.
>
> Still, those regions have only a population of some 50,000 with an area a third of the United States; and it is doubtful if a commercial venture would be a paying proposition at the start. However, there are good chances for it. Freight charges are excessive. It costs from $55 to $65 a ton to transport freight up the rivers. Add that to the cost of haulage and freightage from Seattle to Alaskan ports and you have some idea of what living means to these people.
>
> Mail requires thirty days to get through from the States, if it does get through. By air mail Alaska would be within seven or eight days' communication from the eastern part of the United States.
>
> Why, in all the months we were gone, I received only one letter.
>
> Our photographic data are worth the trip. For example, airplanes will be required up there to establish railroads, which are greatly needed. Planes will be necessary to lay out routes and make general surveys. In the valleys such as the Yukon and Tanana, thousands of square miles of fertile lands are awaiting drainage, and we proved that this work can be accomplished easily by airplane survey. Our meteorological data are not complete for all seasons, and are not for prevailing weather conditions. We learned that the weather in Alaska is determined closely by that prevailing on the Pacific.
>
> We found that to negotiate these vast distances on regular schedules, planes must be made to avoid crystallization. Motors must be perfected so that they will remain heated at even 60 or 70 degrees below zero. The latter part of May is the best time of the year to make the flight. I would recommend a relay service for a permanent route, such as having a plane make only one hop, and then use another plane.

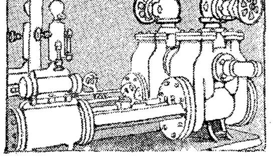
The results of the trip are considered highly satisfactory. The fliers succeeded

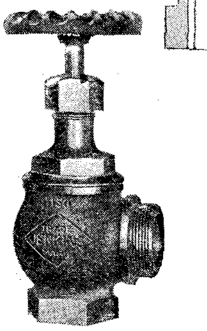
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE JENKINS MARK

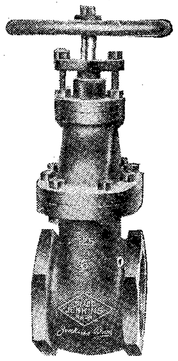
Jenkins Bros

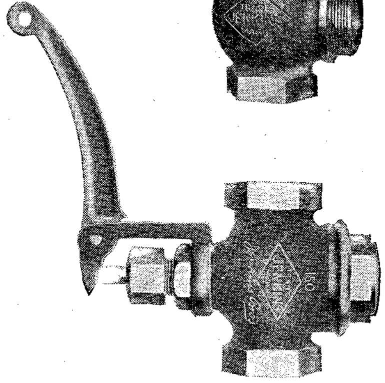


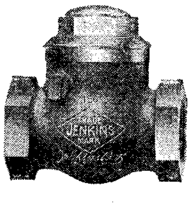


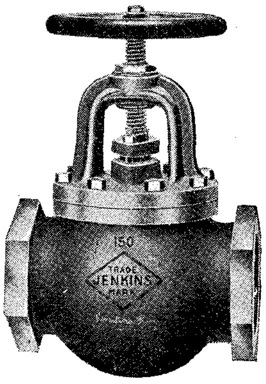












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Architects can specify, engineers can recommend, plumbers and steamfitters can install Jenkins Valves with confidence born of a knowledge that Jenkins Valves have been standard for more than 55 years. Home owners having plumbing and heating systems equipped with Jenkins Valves are assured of dependability and freedom from valve annoyance.

Every Jenkins Valve is strong and heavy; made of the best brass, iron, or steel, and so proportioned that it remains dependable and unaffected when subjected to the strain of hard usage and severe service.

The valves illustrated are of the types commonly used in plumbing. Jenkins Valves are also made to meet the requirements of power plant service, high and low pressure; of plumbing and heating service in the home, office, factory, hospital, and public building; of railroad, round house and marine service; and of any service where a substantial, satisfaction-giving valve is demanded.

Write to the nearest Jenkins Office for data on the valves in which you are interested. Home owners can be supplied with booklets on plumbing and heating valves.

Genuine Jenkins Valves are known by the name within a Diamond Mark cast on the body. They are obtainable through supply houses everywhere.

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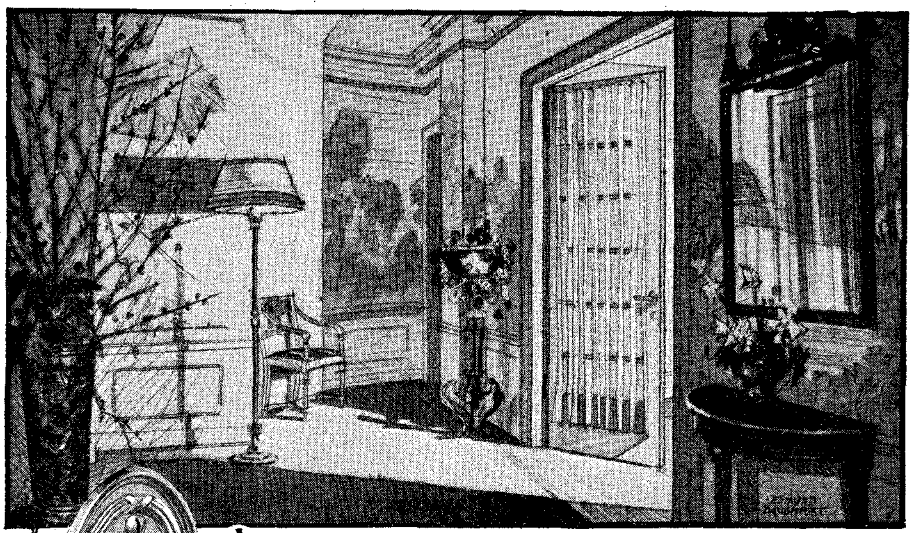

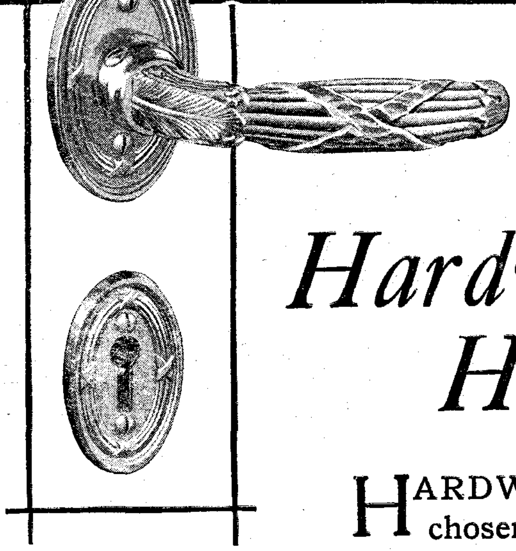

Hardware Harmony

HARDWARE should not be chosen for utility alone. Its decorative features should also be considered. Care should be taken that your hardware does not clash with its surroundings.

In Sargent Hardware you are sure to find just the pattern to harmonize with your architectural and decorative standards. You will also find in Sargent Locks and Hardware that solid quality which assures protection and durability.

We have prepared a book for the convenience of architects and home-builders. In it are shown the many tasteful patterns created by Sargent designers. Write us for a copy and select with your architect the design that will harmonize with your new home.

SARGENT & COMPANY
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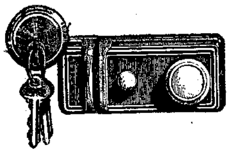
40 Water St., New Haven, Conn.



Sargent Night Latch

IN your present home, store or office, you need the extra security given by Sargent Day and Night Latches. They should be on the front door, cellar door, back door, and on out buildings. Made extra strong and sturdy to resist entrance of the lawless. The handy Push-Button Stop is an exclusive feature.

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

in accomplishing their mission, which included:

1. Establishment of an effective aerial route to the northwestern corner of the American continent and Asia.
2. The charting and photographing of inaccessible areas in Alaska which had never been mapped.
3. Demonstration of the airplane as a means of transport, both for mail, passengers, and freight.
4. Pointing out the necessity of landing fields and service-supply stations throughout the United States and its territories.
5. Proving the durability of modern airplanes and motors.
6. Proving that flying is safe, even over territory where transport by railroad, automobile, and wagon is considered extremely dangerous.
7. Demonstrating the comparative ease and dispatch with which troops can be transported over long distances by air.
8. Practicability of aircraft for use in photographing and surveying, meteorological work, and general observation.
9. Cooperation between the United States Army Air Service and the Canadian Air Board.

Where the mail from the interior of Alaska is thirty days or more in reaching the United States at present, two or three days by air will bring this mail from the very heart of Alaska to the center of the United States.

THE GEE AND HAW MECHANISM OF THE AUTOMOBILE

THE "steering-gear" of an automobile is one of the most ingenious contrivances in the whole machine. Many persons remember the first autos with a long steering-bar like the tiller of a boat. These were all right in the days before the speed-bug developed to the robust proportions it enjoys these days. It was soon discovered, however, that if the horseless carriage was to get any sort of a move on, it couldn't have a "wobbly" front axle. So men of genius went to work with the result that to-day we have a practically vibrationless steering mechanism, and one that does not tire the driver's arms as tho he had been sawing wood, or jerk out of his hands in a savage and peremptory manner when the car strikes some little obstruction. A description of the common steering mechanism in use to-day, together with a few hints as to its care, is given by H. Clifford Brokaw in the New York *Herald:*

The steering-gear consists of a wheel attached to a rod or tube mounted in a housing in which it turns. On the lower end is a worm or spiral gear which meshes with a worm-gear or sector, through which a proper motion is transmitted by a lever, called a drag link, to one of the steering-knuckles on which a wheel is mounted. A rod known as a tie-bar connects this knuckle with its mate on which the other front wheel turns, so that they move in common.

Where the throttle and spark-control levers are mounted on the hand-wheel the steering-post is a tube. Within it is another tube to which is attached a lever, controlling, with proper linkage, the throttle. Within this inner tube there is a rod, with a lever on the lower end, and linkage from this controls the spark advance. All the linkage mentioned here has ball-and-socket connections, easily kept lubricated and clean, and the entire mechanism usually is easy of access, so that there is no excuse for not keeping it in order. And inasmuch as upon its condition much of the comfort of steering depends the wise guy will spend a few minutes occasionally looking after it.

As has been stated previously, the front axle does not move, but is rigidly attached to the frame, and the wheels move. On each end of the axle is a steering-knuckle mounted in a yoke and moving on a pin. A spindle on which the wheel hub revolves is attached to or made a part of the knuckle. A tie-rod connects the knuckles and is provided with a turnbuckle or other device for keeping the wheels parallel.

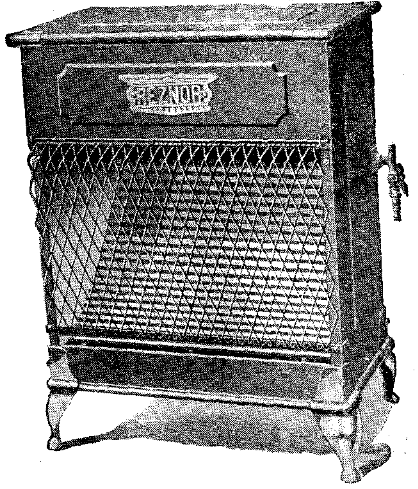
As a matter of fact, while in theory the wheels should be at all times exactly parallel, in practise they are not, and the reason they are not is exactly why the auto steers so easily. No matter how perfect the steering device may be to prevent vibration, wheels turning straight ahead would magnify every little unevenness of the road and turn the wheels aside, producing a wabbling effect.

A square prow does not steer easily in the water; with the pointed bow the water presses equally on both sides and keeps the vessel straight. So with the auto. The wheels are very slightly toed in, and there is equal pressure from either side, tending to keep the wheels straight ahead. But beware any excess in the toe-in of the wheels, for then there is a grinding of the tires over the roadway, with great wear. I have seen a pair of tires worn through the fabric in a seventy-five-mile run because the tie-rod had been bent enough to throw the wheels off true.

The wheels do not run perfectly vertical either, but are slightly off the upright—narrower at the bottom than the top—so that the load is brought directly over the tire, that is, a vertical line of weight would intersect the knuckle and tread contact, and there is thus no undue strain upon the knuckles. The steering-knuckle pins also are often set on an angle to give the wheels a caster effect, so that they trail easily.

For all that the steering-gear is a complicated piece of mechanism, there is usually but little trouble with it. According to Mr. Brokaw, the most important thing to observe is to see that the mechanism is properly oiled, in harmony with the manufacturer's directions. We read further:

> About the only wear there is comes to the worm and worm-gear or sector. These move together for such a limited part of the thread and gear that all the wear comes practically in one spot. The worm-gear is fastened on an eccentric to take up this play, but this only moves the parts together, and there might be a binding when the wheel is turned for a sharp curve or corner. So that on an old car where there is much play it is wiser to take off the worm-gear and turn the steering-wheel half around, then replace the worm-gear or sector, or put in a new one, and it will engage a part of the worm which is not worn.
>
> If not kept lubricated the ball-and-socket joints will wear and give an annoying play, besides making the front wheels wabble excessively, but there ordinarily will be little trouble between the steering-wheel and the steering-knuckles with slight attention regularly, according to book.



Regulated Sunshine

No danger of Baby's catching cold after her bath—*There's a Reznor in the room.* The Reznor distributes the heat evenly throughout the whole room.

Reznor Reflector Gas Heaters

The copper reflector directs the heat to the cold floor. It spreads out and rises in a sweet mellow flood of comfort that envelops everything in its permeating warmth.

As a supplement to the furnace or as a complete heating system in itself, it makes the Reznor-equipped home a comfortable home and a cheerful one.

The Reznor is safe where there are children. The front is protected by a strong metal guard.

The Reznor Heater was demonstrated very successfully under the extreme low pressure of one-half ounce in connection with the conservation display of cooking ranges and gas heaters which attracted so much favorable attention and interest at the Second Annual Convention of the Ohio Gas and Oil Men's Association, held at Columbus, Ohio, September 28th and 29th.

Wall-style where room is small, fireplace models, designs especially built for living room, bedroom, nursery, office or garage.

At your dealer's. Booklet upon request.

GAS
The Healthful Heat

This interesting and valuable booklet free —write for it.

To Dealers: In case you are in unrepresented territory, it will be worth your while to write us. A Reznor agency is valuable, and will be even more so in the future.

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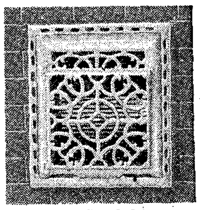
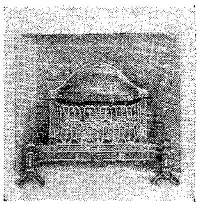
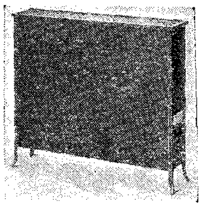


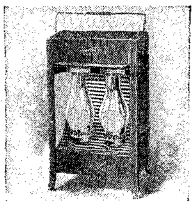
Reznor Wall Heater



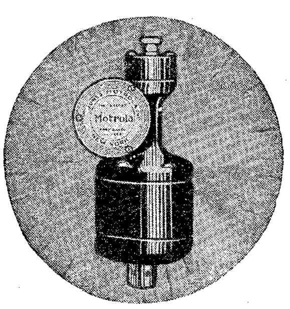
Reznor Fireplace Heater



Reznor Garage Heater



Reznor Oil Heater



THE electric Motrola is the marvel phonograph accessory. It has come to the rescue of people who were winding their talking machines by hand, just as the self-starter came to the rescue of the automobilist.

Motrola

winds any phonograph electrically

A simple touch of the button when changing a record—and the MOTROLA electrically brings the spring motor to the proper tension for playing. Easily attached to any phonograph in place of the winding crank without the slightest injury to the woodwork. *Could any Christmas gift be more practical and delightful?* At all phonograph shops.

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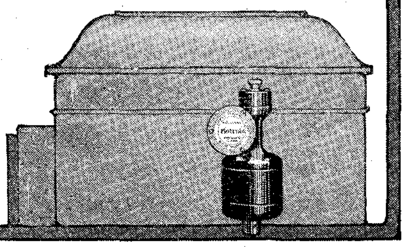

OUR
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GUARANTEE
Protects You When You Buy A Can of
RADIATOR
NEVERLEAK

If it does not do all we claim for it and more, if it does not mend all ordinary leaks anywhere in cooling system without the least injury to any part of your motor, your dealer will refund your money or replace the goods, free, at your option.

Try a 75c can of this perfect liquid and you will be astounded by the results. Can not clog the cooling system. Prevents scales and rust. There are inferior imitations; be sure you get the original. At your dealer's or send to us. Write for free pamphlet.

25 years' experience in manufacturing leak-mending preparations.

Buffalo Specialty Company
"The LIQUID VENEER People"
398 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.

BIG BUSINESS

Continued from page (44)

the Cottonseed-Oil Trust." Moreover, "it has become a business, almost a profession, to promote a consolidation of large enterprises. The great banking houses, especially in New York, are the agencies for great aggregations of capital, and their members are large owners. Through these agencies understandings have been reached between the heavy capitalists, especially the owners of railroads: the great East and West trunk lines are in the hands of people who undertake to keep rates up to a paying figure, and who avoid competition with each other."

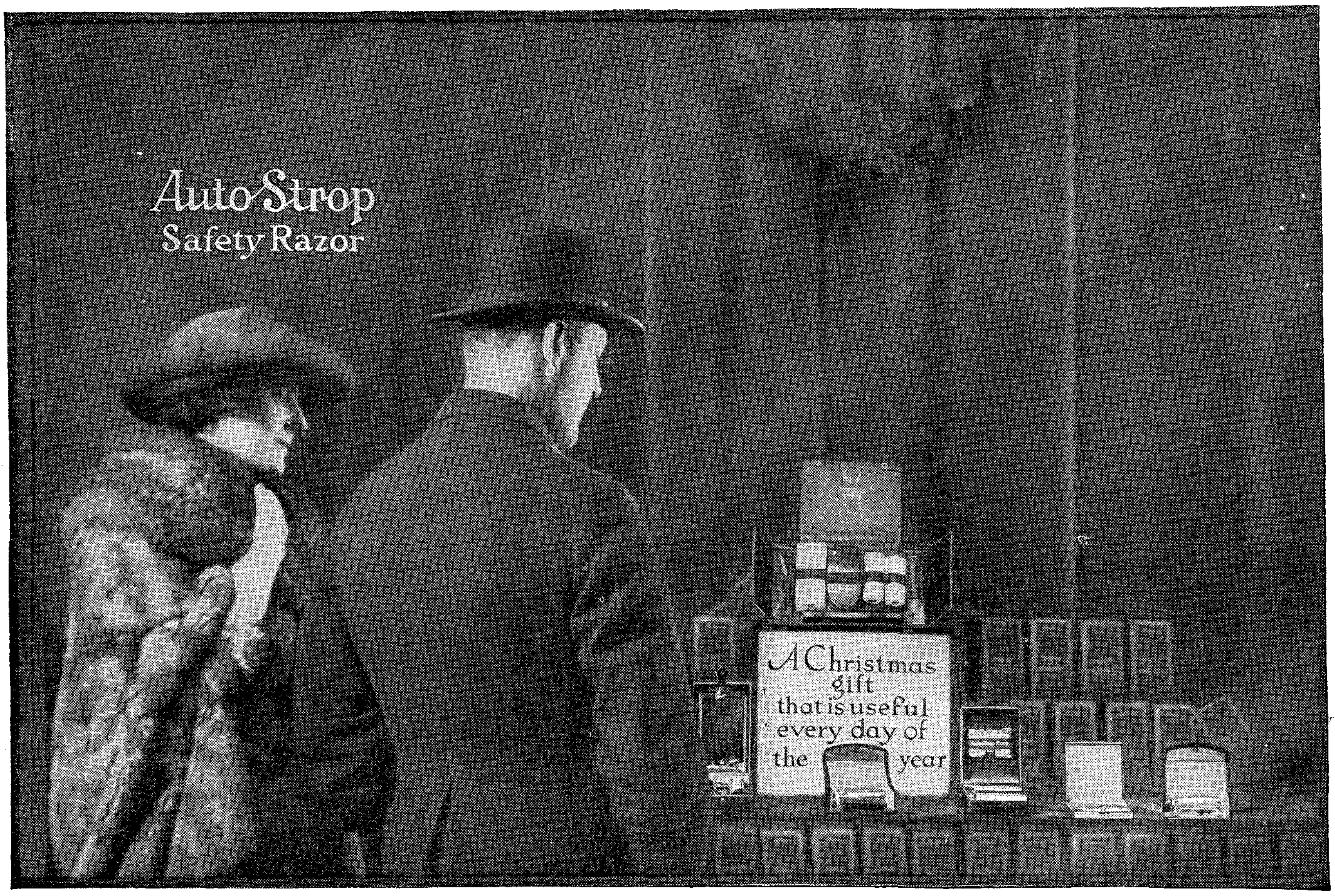
Remembering the old maxim, "Competition is the life of trade," and taking pity on the small merchant and the small producer "driven to the wall" by these "anomalous giants," Americans long ago raised the cry of "Down with the Trusts!" and the cry grew louder when they were told that Big Business "owned" the Government. Actually, it had its representatives in the United States Senate. A *World's Work* article, "The Senate—of Special Interests," was followed by another, elsewhere, called "The Treason of the Senate," and an era of political "house-cleaning" and legislative "trust-busting" set in at Washington, while State after State cast about for devices to "curb the trusts"—particularly the "foreign" trusts—in other words, trusts incorporated outside it. Says Dr. Brisco: "A corporation is domestic in the State where it obtains its charter. In all other States it is foreign, and in foreign countries, alien. The admission of a foreign corporation into a State is a matter entirely within the State's discretion. A State may entirely exclude a foreign corporation or restrict its business to a particular locality, or exact security for the privilege of trading with its citizens, but a State can not interfere with the interstate commerce of a corporation. A foreign corporation has no rights except through courtesy or such as may be granted by the legislatures of the States. It must strictly comply with the terms or conditions imposed. All States have passed laws differing in detail, but generally providing that a foreign corporation can not enter and do business without first obtaining a license. A foreign corporation is usually required to keep a local office with an authorized agent in charge, upon whom legal papers may be served. Frequently a copy of the charter must be filed with the proper State official. Some States demand the payment of fees based usually upon the amount of capital which the corporation employs in the State."

Big business no longer "owns" the Government. To that extent—and, in fact, to a much larger extent—corporations have been curbed. For example, no corporation is now permitted to contribute to a political campaign fund. But the "busting" of trusts was not at all magnificently successful. Despite restrictions imposed by the Sherman Act, they are still here, and apparently here to stay. We are less afraid of them than we were, for, as Prof. Charles A. Beard, of Columbia University, remarks in "American Government and Politics": "Within recent years there has come a clearer understanding of the nature of our economic development, and the undiscriminating criticism of all corporations is being replaced by saner views based upon the recognition of the fact that the era of small business concerns is at an end. Only relatively few men in public life to-day assume the attitude of the past generation that trusts and corporations, as such, should be broken up. A large number of publicists would discriminate between 'good' and 'bad' trusts, placing in the former category those business concerns which do not attempt complete monopolies and unreasonable enhancement of prices and in the latter category the corporations which are constantly violating the law and endeavoring to create monopolies. At all events there is, at the present time, a decided movement away from the old blind hostility to corporations, in the direction of some form of government regulation."

Even as long ago as 1908 a United States Commissioner of Corporations took the same view, and wrote, "There is an irresistible movement toward concentration in business. We must definitely recognize that this is an inevitable economic law. We must also recognize that industrial concentration is already largely accomplished in spite of general statutory prohibition. Recognizing these facts, the aim of new legislation should be to regulate rather than to prohibit combination."

WE ARE BECOMING A FOUR-BILLION-DOLLAR GOVERNMENT—President-elect Harding would undoubtedly like to see the Government cut down expenses during the next few years so that he could relieve the taxpayers from handing over $4,000,000,000 a year, as they are doing now. But indications are that it might be difficult for him to achieve this ambition within the limits of a single Presidential term. Some time ago, *Bradstreet's* reminds us,

> Secretary Houston exprest the opinion that about $4,000,000,000 of revenue would be necessary to meet the financial obligations of the Government during the next fiscal year, and a more recent survey of the situation has led to no modification of this estimate. Indeed, as appears from Associated Press advices from the national capital, it will be necessary to maintain that level for a period of at least three, and perhaps four, years in order to come out even. This is so because in addition to meeting current expenses, about $8,000,000,000 in Victory notes, war-saving securities, and Treasury certificates of indebtedness will be payable. The Victory Loan notes, amounting at the close of last month to $4,237,708,605, will mature on May 20, 1923, tho they or any of them are redeemable at the option of the Government on the interest dates, June 15 or December 15, in the preceding year. The war-saving certificates and thrift stamps maturing on January 1, 1923 and 1924, amounted at the end of last month to $786,848,146.38, and the Treasury certificates to $2,629,432,950.


AutoStrop
Safety Razor
A Christmas gift that is useful every day of the year

What shall we get him for Christmas?

MAKE your Christmas present something he will be glad to have—something that will fill a real need all the year round.

Nine out of ten men, for instance, will tell you that their faces are tender and their beards are tough.

This is only another way of saying that their razors pull and scrape—that after every shave their faces burn and smart. It is rapidly dulling blades that make shaving a daily discomfort for so many men.

What more welcome Christmas present could you give such a man than a razor that sharpens itself?

Built right into the frame of the AutoStrop Razor is a simple, efficient stropping device which quickly sharpens the blade. It renews the edge in a few seconds, without removing the blade or taking the razor apart.

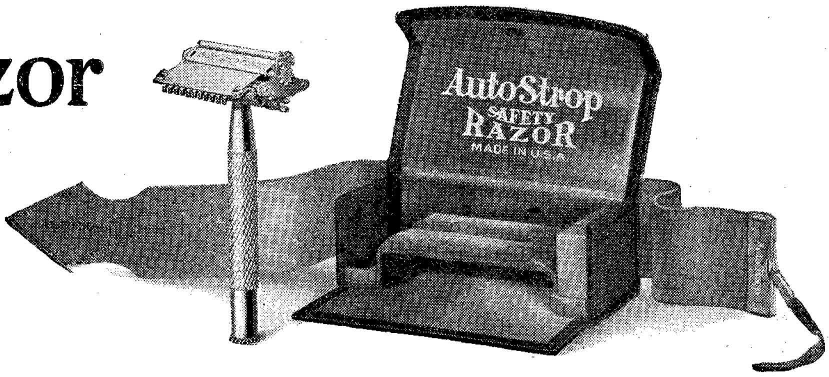
AutoStrop Razor users are guaranteed 500 satisfying shaves from every dozen blades.

This unique razor is a Christmas gift a man will enjoy day after day—something that will mean real shaving comfort every morning of his life.

Make your gift this Christmas an AutoStrop Razor. Ask your dealer today to show you the many different styles of AutoStrop Razor outfits—from the folding pocket kit to fitted and complete travelling sets—from the standard set at five dollars to the sterling silver set at twenty-five.

AutoStrop Razor

—sharpens itself



On razors, strops, blades, etc., hereafter manufactured by us we shall apply the trademark "Valet" in addition to the trademark "AutoStrop" as an additional indication that they are the genuine products of the AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., New York.

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

TWENTY-SIX CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

GRIMM'S FAIRY-TALES. Selected and Illustrated by Elenore Abbott. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Which] one of Grimm's fairy-tales would you like to illustrate if you were an artist? Such a question was probably in the mind of Elenore Abbott when she set to work, with her colorful brush, to make this holiday edition for young folks. Her choice not only gives us a good flavor of Grimm, but is an indication of her own taste as well. The picture of Cinderella's song before the hazel-tree is mystic in its fairy quality of moonlight, a delicate contrast to the ogre which thrills on the cover design, or to the giant, white-capped grandmother silhouetted against an orange sky in "The Giant with the Three Golden Hairs." Her decorative sense in "The Six Swans"; her forest spirit in "The Two Brothers"; her bright contrasts of costume in "The Shoes Which Were Danced to Pieces," and so on throughout the twelve color plates, are indication that Mrs. Abbott has grasped sympathetically the proper variety of the make-believe. She has seen with the eye of romance, and with the grace of the designer. There are thirty-eight tales in this rich volume.

THE BOY'S BOOK OF MAGIC. By Hereward Carrington. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The mystery of magic always catches the boy or girl who faces a sleight-of-hand man. They want immediately to know how the thing is done. In a book which invites study, Dr. Carrington reveals many tricks which he claims can be mastered by the veriest amateur, with hands that obey and with ease of manner. Those are the two requisites for any one who wishes to outdo Houdini or Kellar, or any of the masters of magic. The author tells you how to set the stage on which you are to appear, how to dress so as to obtain the greatest ease and so as to conceal any accessories you may need during the course of your entertainment. Tricks with eggs, handkerchiefs, coins, cards, all come in for detailed description. Altogether this is a manual which claims to graduate you in the mastery of illusion. It is written by a man who has given much thought to the occult, and who therefore approaches his subject as something more than trickery; rather as a psychological science. The text contains diagrams, as well as portraits of the world's most famous entertainers in this special line.

THE CHILDREN OF ODIN. By Padraic Colum. Illustrations by Willy Pogany. New York: The Macmillan Company.

If you wish to sense the rush, the atmospheric strength of the Northern Myths, just examine the end papers drawn by Pogany for this charming edition of old legends. And then turn to the color plates, and see how the artist, in his conceptions of Asgard, and in his picturing of the Valkyrie, and in his other color illustrations, catches the northern lights in their gold and grays and flashes of red. In addition to which, Pogany is most successful in his line-drawings that are used as head-pieces to the various stories. The text has been written by Mr. Colum with his usual artistry of style, and he has made the old saga spirit come back with a freshness which is somehow lost to childhood if the original sagas are used. Odin's supernatural and human adventures are clearly detailed. It is well to recall that Mr. Colum is also the author of "The Children's Homer."

PRINCESS WHITE FLAME. By Gertrude Crownfield. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

This story is shot through with a web-like imagination, and tells the love-story of Prince Radiance, who seeks to rescue Princess White Flame from the thrall of a wicked Earth Fairy. The adventures have largely to do with wicked fairies, who try to outwit the Prince in his efforts to throw a much-coveted veil over the Princess. At her birth she was turned into a spirit flame, and her father tries in every way to overcome the evil influence cast upon her. There is great picturesqueness in the local habitations and names in this story: the Palace of Burning Coals, Flying Soot, the Giant of the Wide Gray Plain, the Ash Goblin, and Curling Smoke—to mention only a few. The one objection is that most of the adventures take place in the land of evil, with grotesqueries which, while they are interesting, are none the less evil. Prince Radiance, and his love for White Flame, and the love of the King for his daughter, are really secondary, even tho the romance of the adventure is bound up in them. As with all *good* fairy-tales, this one ends happily, with conquest over evil, and obliteration of many of the wickedest Imps of Darkness, and Dragons, and Wielders of Dull Skies. The story is told with great charm of style, and is holding to the end. The illustrations are not distinctive, tho they are sufficiently graphic, while the cover design, artistic in its lettering, has not the juvenile flavor the publishers have given to the jacket.

ROBINSON CRUSOE. By Daniel Defoe. Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. New York: Cosmopolitan Book Corporation.

There is ample justification for regarding this as one of the notable gift-books of the year, first, because, like the Scribner editions of famous classics for children, it gives adequate type expression to this notable adventure story, but likewise because N. C. Wyeth has made sixteen full-page color illustrations for it. As the artist says in his introduction: "The outstanding appeal of this fascinating romance to me personally is the remarkably sustained sensation one enjoys of Crusoe's contact with the elements—the sea and the sun, the night and the storms, the sand, rocks, vegetation, and animal life." His pictures give expression to such. The end papers begin the adventurous spirit. The sense of loneliness, the touch of ingenuity, the excitement of discovery, the physical effort of conquest are all brought forward in these excellent illustrations. This is a book for every boy to own, for it gives "Robinson Crusoe" a setting such as it has not had before in recent editions.

THE SANDMAN'S MOUNTAIN. By Louis Dodge. Illustrated by Paul Bransom. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Louis Dodge, in a picturesquely simple style, digs out of the sandman's mountain a multitude of worth-while adventures—and they all befall a young hero named Giddy, who is waiting for his Uncle William one May day to go fishing. And he might have gone had he not looked at the picture of an eagle, and had his hammock not been too drowsily comfortable. For these factors changed Giddy's adventures into unexpected channels. Readers of "The Sandman's Forest" will welcome this new book, with its attractive cover-design — will welcome the eagle, the bears, the Captive Knight, and the Smugglers, and other fanciful characters from a fertile inventiveness on the part of the author. This is a well-printed book, a good story.

STORIES BY JULIANA HORATIA EWING. Pictures by Edna Cooke. New York: Duffield & Co.

Imagine under one cover—a thick, blue one, with a story-book design in color on it—being able to find "Jackanapes," "The Story of a Short Life," and nine other famous tales of childhood by this excellent writer—smiles and tears, and a poetic sense of juvenile joys and sorrows—written with a beautiful, old-fashioned flavor that never stales. It is a delightful idea, this, of giving children a generous feast under one roof, with such quaint illustrations in color as those done by Edna Cooke. There may be those who prefer each story in its separate boards—there are several good editions of Mrs. Ewing—but here is a rich, generous serving of her clear style, printed in a type that will rest the eyes of childhood. For girls and boys will pour over Mrs. Ewing from generation to generation, and will not be willing to give up this book until the last page is turned. This is one of the memorial holiday issues.

THE SECRET OF EVERY-DAY THINGS. By Jean Henri Fabre. Translated by Florence C. Bicknell. New York: The Century Company.

It is not a new method—the conversational one—of imparting information, which is here adopted by Mr. Fabre in his talks with children on what one might call—adapting a phrase from Maeterlinck to our purpose—the science of the humble. But Fabre—out of date tho some of his talks may be in their scientific facts—is a charming instructor, and there is in store for the girl and boy alike who read this volume a fascinating array of commonplace romances about pins and needles, soap, fire, water, matches, salt, spices, pebbles, and other things we come in contact with during the course of an ordinary day, and take for granted, just as we do interesting people on the highway—without thinking what romantic depths lie beneath the homely, familiar exteriors. Fabre's books for grown-ups—dealing with spiders and other creepy things—have about them a simple interpretation of fact that might easily hold a youngster. How much more welcome, therefore, this book, especially written for the young. Didacticism flies before Fabre's freshness of style like dust before a broom.

A BOOK OF BOYHOODS: Chaucer to MacDowell. By Eugenie M. Fryer. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

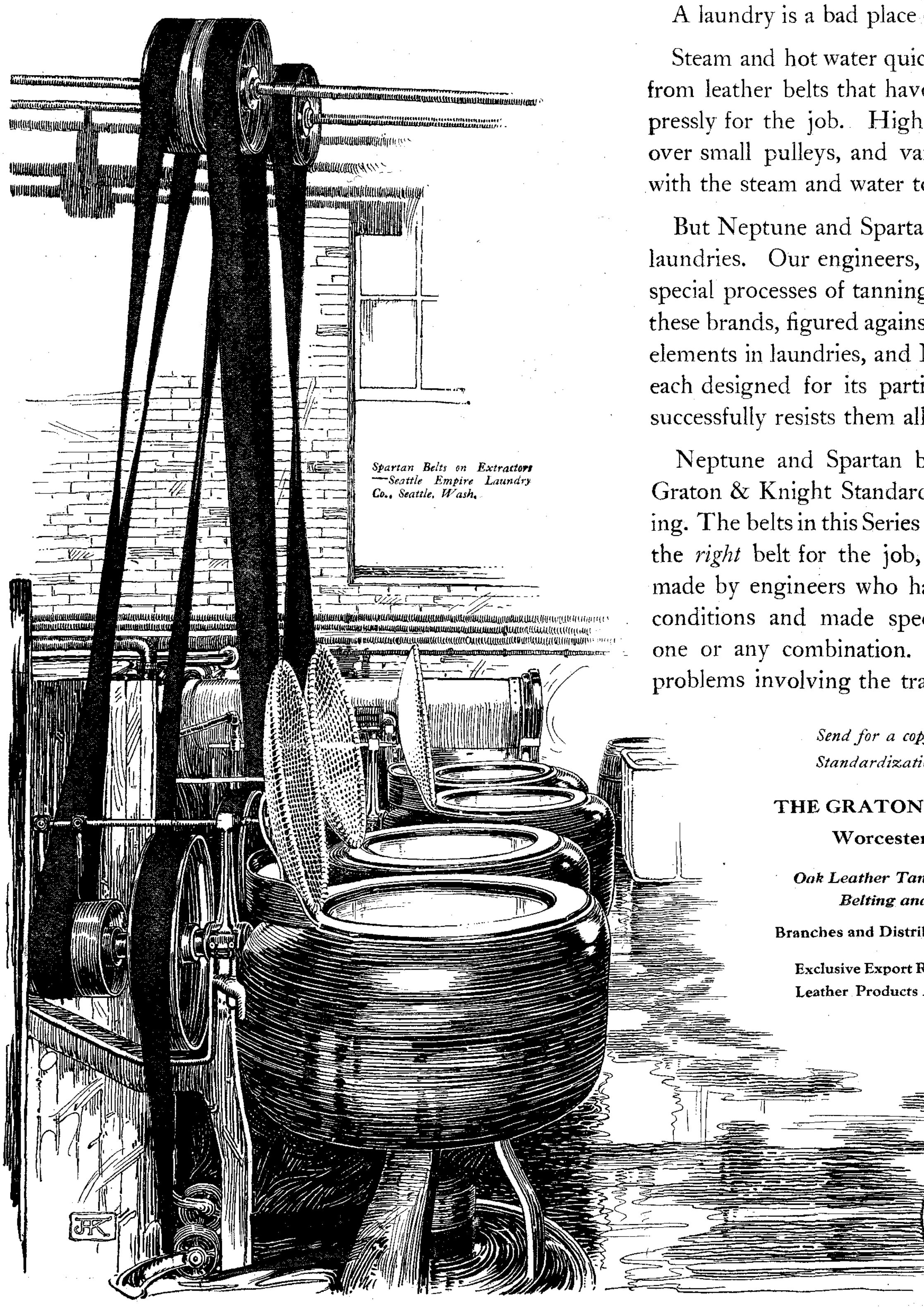
It's a delightful thing for an author to take the lives of noted personalities, and illustrate how boyhood sang

Graton & Knight

Standardized Series
Leather Belting

Tanned by us for belting use.

Where Clothes Are Cleaned —and Wrong Belts Ruined



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A laundry is a bad place even for good belts.

Steam and hot water quickly sap the strength from leather belts that have not been made expressly for the job. High speed, quick turns over small pulleys, and varying loads combine with the steam and water to kill the belts.

But Neptune and Spartan belts are *right* for laundries. Our engineers, who developed the special processes of tanning and manufacturing these brands, figured against the belt-destroying elements in laundries, and Neptune or Spartan, each designed for its particular type of drive, successfully resists them all.

Neptune and Spartan brands are two of the Graton & Knight Standardized Series of belting. The belts in this Series permit you to choose the *right* belt for the job, for they have been made by engineers who have classified belting conditions and made special belts to fit any one or any combination. Write to us on all problems involving the transmission of power.

Send for a copy of a booklet on the Standardization of Leather Belting.

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Oak Leather Tanners, Makers of Leather Belting and Leather Products

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"Take it from Father!"

A Durham-Duplex Razor! Handsomely finished—durable—useful! No gift from a father to a son could be more sensible.

Father is thoroughly familiar with the wonderful shaving qualities of the oil-tempered, hollow-ground, double-edged Durham-Duplex blades.

"Take it from him" that when he gives you a Durham-Duplex, he gives you not only a nifty Christmas present but a life-long guarantee of shaving comfort.

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Standard Set One Dollar Complete. (Made and sold in Canada at same price.) Razor with attractive American ivory handle, safety guard and package of three Durham-Duplex blades (6 shaving edges) all in handsome American ivory case.

Christmas Model Two Dollars. Same as above but with gold plated blade holder and safety guard.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

down the ages, from Chaucer to MacDowell. There are strong contrasts to be had in a volume which shelters Geoffrey Chaucer and Theodore Roosevelt. Miss Fryer, in her stories of Boyhood, includes such names as Leonardo da Vinci, Balboa, Drake, Washington, Nelson, Burns, Lincoln, Wordsworth, Joffre, and Kitchener. England and America join hands, and the spirit of the text is well measured by the picture of Millais depicting the Boyhood of Raleigh, which decorates the wrapper. There is feeling and style in the treatment of each subject, and so thoroughly does the author believe in her "beginnings of biography" that she plans further "lives" next year.

UNCLE REMUS: His Songs and His Sayings. By Joel Chandler Harris. Illustrated by A. B. Frost and E. W. Kemble. New York: B. Appleton & Co.

A few years ago, "Nights with Uncle Remus" (Houghton) delighted our eye with the fresh drawings of Milo Winter; it only took the added issue of such a green and gold treasure-house as the present new volume to complete our store of Brer Rabbit happiness. Here are page after page, with decorative thumb-nail sketches along the margins, detailing the characters of animal land, filled with that delightful dialect which is so humorous when well read—that difficult dialect which children find impossible themselves to master. But with those pen-drawings and full-page wash illustrations done by Frost and Kemble—who are to Harris what Tenniel was to Lewis Carroll and Charles Kingsley—our appetites are whetted afresh for the delectable Brer Rabbit and the Tar Baby, and for the further adventures of Mr. Fox, Miss Cow, Old Man Tarrypin, and the other animal frequenters of plantation paths in the South. The edition—what a fat gift for the Christmas-tree—is prefaced by Harris's interesting account of how he picked these legends from the untutored blacks—an excellent essay on folk-lore hunting—and by Thomas Nelson Page's appreciative comment which suggests in a small way the large measurement of Harris's place in American letters.

THE TIPPY-TOE BUBBLE BOOK. The Little Miss Mischief Bubble Book. Stories in each volume by Ralph Mayhew and Burges Johnson; pictures by Rhoda Chase. Each volume containing three records for the graphophone. Harper & Brothers.

The rimed stories told in these decorative little volumes are merely vehicles for carrying a series of songs which, in record form, may be taken from their pockets and played on the victrola. These are the tenth and eleventh volumes in a series of Bubble Books that are unique in their design, if not novel in their execution. The songs are sung by a male voice, the enunciation being clear and the rhythm catching. The tenth book contains: "There Was a Little Girl," "Oh, Dear—What Can the Matter Be!" and "Bobby Shafto"; the eleventh book has "The City Mouse and the Country Mouse," "Mother Tabbyskins," and "Old Mother Hubbard." The books' effectiveness is in their mechanical novelty.

WESTWARD HO! By Charles Kingsley. Pictures by N. C. Wyeth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Kingsley's stirring romance of the Spanish Main is a tale wherein wander such figures as Walter Raleigh and Francis Drake. Dashing heroism crowds every page. In addition to which N. C. Wyeth—to whom yearly we are beholden for joyful editions of his favorite boys' books, like "Treasure Island," "Kidnaped," and "The Black Arrow"—has painted a series of pictures which graphically illustrate the varied spirit of the book, and demonstrate his own fitness to appeal to young folks. As a test, look at the picture entitled "The City of the True Cross," facing page 320, and the one called, "The Battle with the Armada," facing page 382. And his dramatic effectiveness is well seen in the color plate, "The Duel of the Beach," facing page 158. We should be glad of such illustrators for such books.

LABOULAYE'S FAIRY-BOOK. Illustrated by Edward G. McCandlish. Translated by Mary L. Nooth. Introduction by Kate Douglas Wiggin. New York: Harper & Brothers.

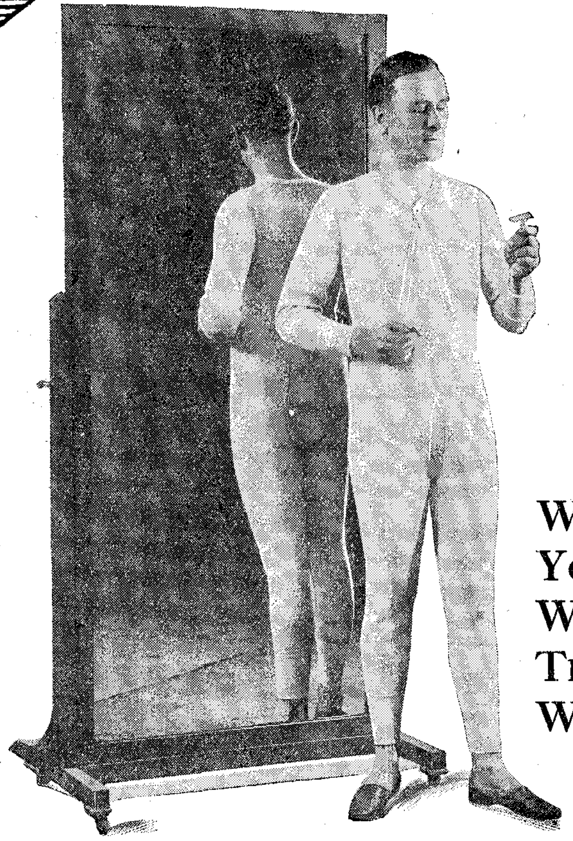
The reader of these charming tales should welcome Mrs. Wiggin's introduction, detailing so feelingly her own experiences with Laboulaye when she was a child. And the publishers should be thanked for presenting so delightful a printing of it, on paper soothing to the eyes, in a day when paper is almost worth its weight in gold. These are fairy-stories which have been swamped beneath a recent oversupply of obscure folk-lore, and which should be rescued from obscurity. Test the drawing power of Laboulaye with "Yvon and Finette," a tale of Brittany; there'll be no need to induce the child to go further with the other nine stories. There are an appealing cover-design to their book, good comic end papers, and rather bold, colorful full-page illustrations.

JIMMY QUIGG, OFFICE BOY. By Harold S. Latham. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Latham is now becoming one of the popular authors for boys. He aims in his stories to catch the rising spirit of helpfulness and patriotic zeal now rampant in the juvenile world, and typified in our Boy-Scout organizations and our Americanization plans. His sketching of the evils of the "Office Boys' Club" is done with the sharp pen of the sociologist writing about the limitations of the A. F. L., while his hero keeps pace with Marty of last year in his spirit of wide-awakeness and loyalty to comrades in distress. Jimmy's detective work, his manly honesty, his various reactions to events which show that not all office boys need be merely office boys, are likely to interest many a young reader, and will encourage the author, undoubtedly, to write more. Mr. Latham improves in his narrative style and cumulative interest of plot.

THE STORY OF DOCTOR DOLITTLE. By Hugh Lofting. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Certainly no doctor ever had a more peculiar life at home or more astonishing adventures abroad than this lover of animals. It is a pleasant surprize to open a volume whose illustrations appeal because of their inherent nonsense, and to find the author, who is as well the illustrator, maintaining a delightful sense of proportion in his imagination. Surely we do not care whether he stretches the natural-history truth in his invention of the extinct Pushmi-Pullyus, and we are glad, by the time we have read the story, that the poor doctor, who grows poorer because of the large family of strange companions he has to feed, discovers a source of income near at hand. Children will delight over Dab-Dab, the duck; Jip, the



WHAT'S YOUR WIFE'S TIME WORTH?

IF the week's mending is done by the lady of the house, ask how long it takes just to replace the buttons and repair the buttonholes on underwear each time the laundry comes back. You'll find it averages at least 15 minutes. Multiply by 52, and you have the time wasted each year. Wasted, because on the

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there is only the one master button at the chest. No row of nine or more buttons and buttonholes has to be looked after every week, as on the ordinary union suit.

But that's not the whole story—no indeed. The one button makes possible a greater underwear comfort than you ever knew before. It does away with the wrinkles and gaps that come when two edges have to be pulled together, as with a row of buttons and buttonholes.

The Hatch One Button Union Suit comes in the finest of combed cotton materials, and in fine silk-trimmed worsted and mercerized garments of all weights. There are suits for men, boys and misses, and we have just added to the line the most recent member of the "One Button Family"—a sleeping suit for the kiddies—the simplest, most comfortable sleeping garment ever constructed.

This garment is featured at the best stores everywhere, but if you cannot get it easily and quickly, send your size with remittance to our mill at Albany, and you will be supplied direct, delivery free.

Men's Fall and Winter Suits $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $6, $7, $8
Boys' Fall and Winter Suits $2 to $2.50
Misses' Fall and Winter Suits $2.50 to $3
Children's Winter Weight Sleeping Suits, $1.50 to $2

A catalog describing the complete line will be sent free on request

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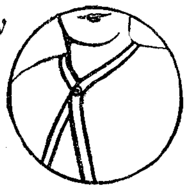

"Button One Troubles Done"

Some Christmas Present
Guaranteed All Wool $9.00

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Thermo Knitted Sport Coat

"Mother gave the children and me Thermo Sport Coats for Christmas. That's what I call 'some present'. I had no idea how comfortable and sort o' chummy a Thermo could be, especially as a house coat or smoking jacket. With a Thermo under the coat we'll all be warm enough outdoors *any* cold day. Men wear them who will not wear sweaters."

Guaranteed All Wool

The Thermo Sport Coat is a knitted fabric coat, soft and "easy," that fits without binding, yet is shapely and dressy. Makes a mighty pleasing appearance, and all wool means long wear. Comes in popular heather mixtures. Men's sizes $9.00. Your dealer will be glad to supply you; or write us.

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Thermo Coat Sweaters

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

dog; Gub-Gub, the baby pig; Polynesia, the parrot; and the owl, Too-Too. But more than any of these, they will find the doctor—whom the author describes with a satiric touch which now and again enlivens the well-written text—as an M.D., which "means that he was a proper doctor and knew a whole lot." Surely this author is a child at heart.

EILEEN'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND: The Life Story of Our Word Friends. By Zillah K. Macdonald. Illustrated by Stuart Hay. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A very clever little idea, this—the introduction of a word-game into fiction, and a visit to the Land Behind the Dictionary. But the author wisely doesn't tell us what dictionary, so it may be read by those who have Standards, or Websters, or Centurys as well. To make friends with Anglo-Saxon Words, with words born of the French Aristocracy; to come under the temperamental sway of Lexy, and to find out what a large heart Mother English Language has had all through the making of our own tongue—is a novelty indeed. Miss Macdonald writes her story with enthusiasm; one seems to hear her chuckle over the more or less outlawed characters in her book—words born of the trenches, bandit words, those vagrant words with Gipsy natures. And, with all her fun, she tries to be soundly etymological, which will please the educators, without annoying the children who will enjoy Eileen's adventures, and perhaps give a thought to the *strange manner in which dictionaries grow* and become overcrowded, just as hotels do when too many people seek to enter. The illustrator, Stuart Hay, adds much with his line-drawings to a book which is bound to give its readers a good time. Many will have great sympathy for the common characters in the book, such as one meets in Slangville. Dear old Gladhand, Joyride, and Jiminychristmas—democratic Getyourgoat and Inthesoup may not be able to enter Murray's Dictionary, but they are just such words one meets along the streets nowadays, rather than the frilled words of courtesy. In conjunction with this story, examine "Fairy Grammar," mentioned here in the list of short reviews.

TYLTYL. By Maurice Maeterlinck. The Play of "The Betrothal" Told as a Story for Children by A. Teixeira de Mattos. Illustrated by Herbert Paus. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The motive of this story of Tyltyl, who asks of his Ancestors and his Children of the Future the best choice of a Bride for his Happiness, is here well followed in a combination of line and color pictures by Herbert Paus. Naturally his illustrations suggest graphically the beautiful scenes from Winthrop Ames's production of "The Betrothal," because he designed the scenery for it. But the pictures here are distinctly made for the text, not merely repetitions of the play. Mr. Teixeira de Mattos has taken most of the dialog—Maeterlinck's dialog is always simple, even if misty sometimes—and woven it into a continuous narrative by slender threads which merely make the drama drop its play form and become a story. The color-plates are no whit more colorful than the incidents of Tyltyl's journey with Light and Destiny, the six little heroines, and the mysterious Veiled Form that comes to warm, breathing life at the close of the book.

THE BOY SCOUTS' YEAR-BOOK. Edited by Franklin K. Mathiews. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Mathiews, the chief scout librarian of the Boy Scout Organization, has for several years past compiled a book of stories, articles of adventure, and "shop" suggestions which have in large part appeared in the files of the official magazine, *Boy's Life*. He always tries each season to print messages from world leaders, and so, during the visits of the Prince of Wales, the King of Belgium, and others, he secured contributions which should warm the heart of any boy. There are stories by William Heyliger and Joseph B. Ames, description of animals by Dr. Hornaday, while Dan Beard and others tell the secrets of good scouting. One can readily see that Mr. Mathiews has tried to maintain in his annual the manly spirit for which the Boy Scouts are famed the world over. Nor does he disdain having a department of jokes, which shows that, even in doing good, this book doctor believes the boy should have a holiday from official courtesy.

BOY HEROES IN FICTION. GIRL HEROINES IN FICTION. Each volume by Inez N. McFee. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

The author has rightly felt that in this day of oversupply the modern story has crowded out from the children's library familiar characters of a past age. She has, therefore, rescued six girls and seven boys from the pages of famous novels, and, through a process of condensation, has told us, in the author's own words, incidents in the lives of David Balfour, Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, John Halifax, and Little Dorrit, Maggie Tulliver, Little Nell, and Cosette—to mention a number. It may be that these short chapters will serve as an introduction to the larger books in which they were born of the famous writers' invention. If so, these two volumes will prove a serviceable adjunct in library and school use.

ROADS TO CHILDHOOD: Views and Reviews of Children's Books. By Annie Carroll Moore. New York: George H. Doran Company.

To any one wishing an up-to-the-minute guide to children's literature this tasteful volume by the Supervisor of Children's Work in the New York Public Library will make instant appeal. Her vast experience in weighing the tastes of young people is drawn upon on every page, and she approaches her task with freshness and with an abounding love for childhood necessary for the work. Every librarian, parent, and teacher should catch Miss Moore's unfeigned joy in the task she has set herself. She has often made us forget the multitude of titles—some of them sound and some ephemeral—in charming memory of her early days and in her responsive appreciation of the quandaries of youth. Books, past, present, and tomorrow, are discust.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By Edmund Lester Pearson. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Pearson has told this eventful life within small compass, and he has quoted appropriately from the writings of Mr. Roosevelt. Being partly a product of party politics, it is not an easy task for the biographer of Teddy to advance victoriously over the snares of partizan warfare. Mr. Pearson has cleverly explained certain workings of our municipal, State, and national government, and has described the rise of Bossism, with Roosevelt's attitude toward it. He has been unwise in trying to explain Roosevelt's war-policies

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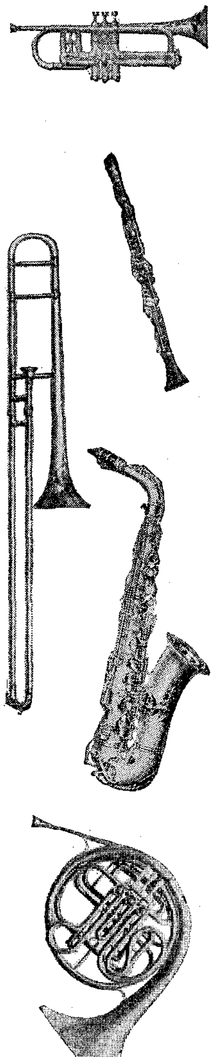

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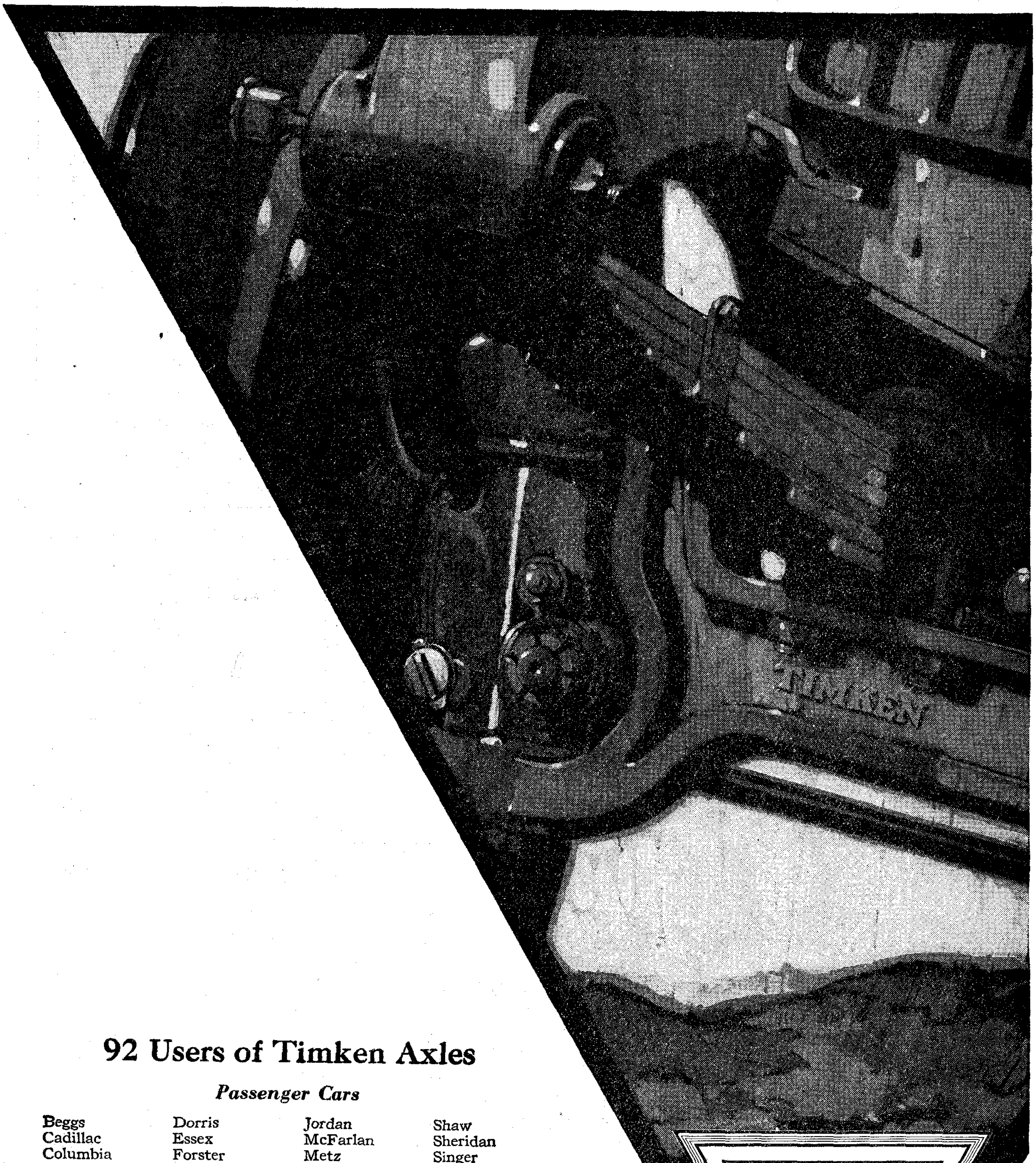

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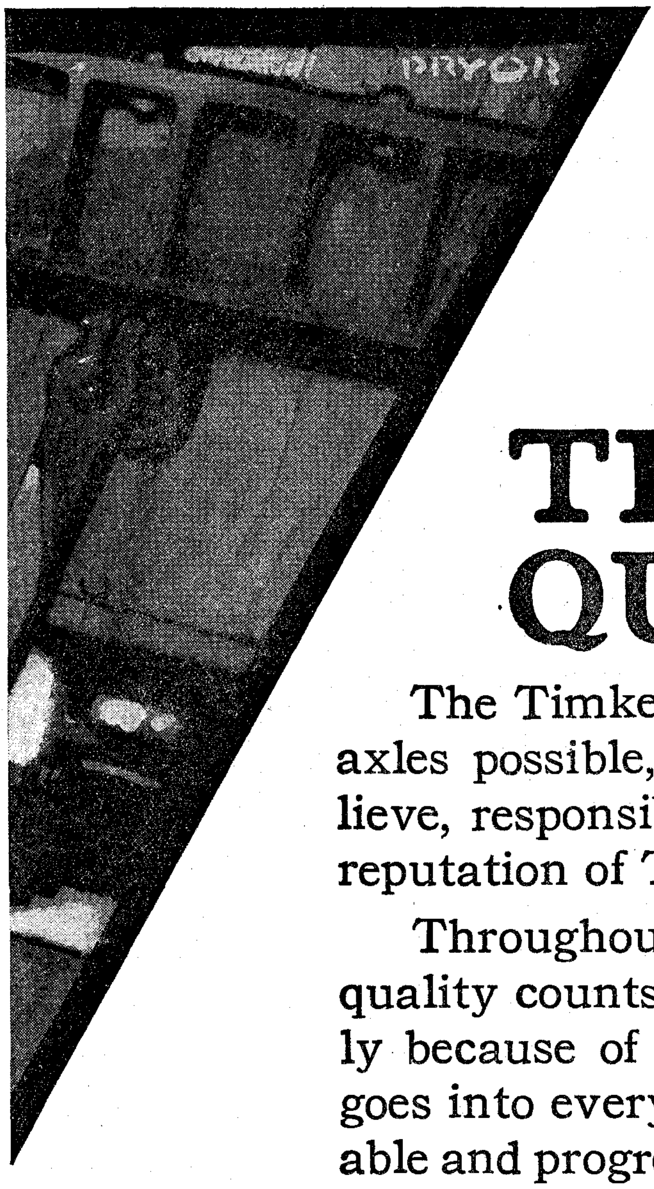

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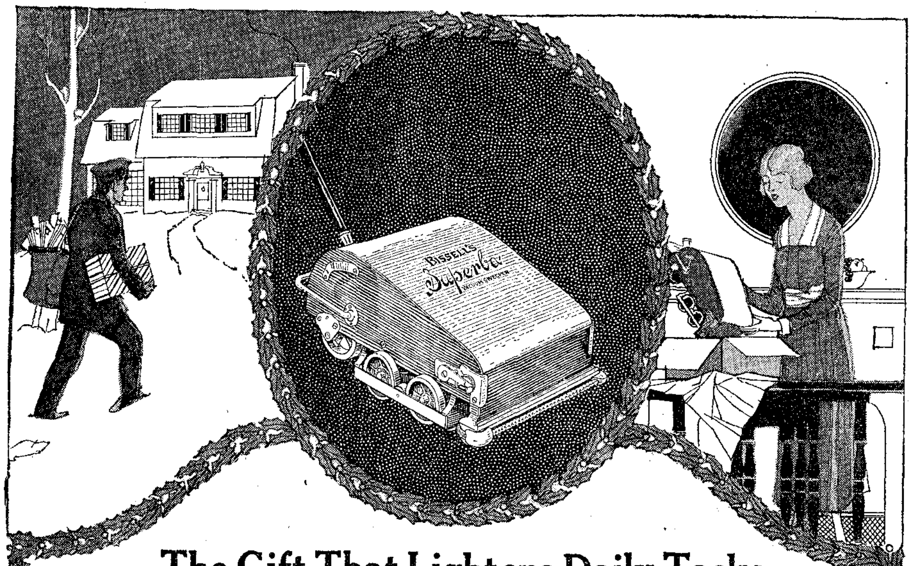

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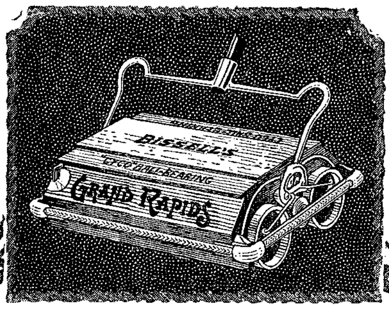

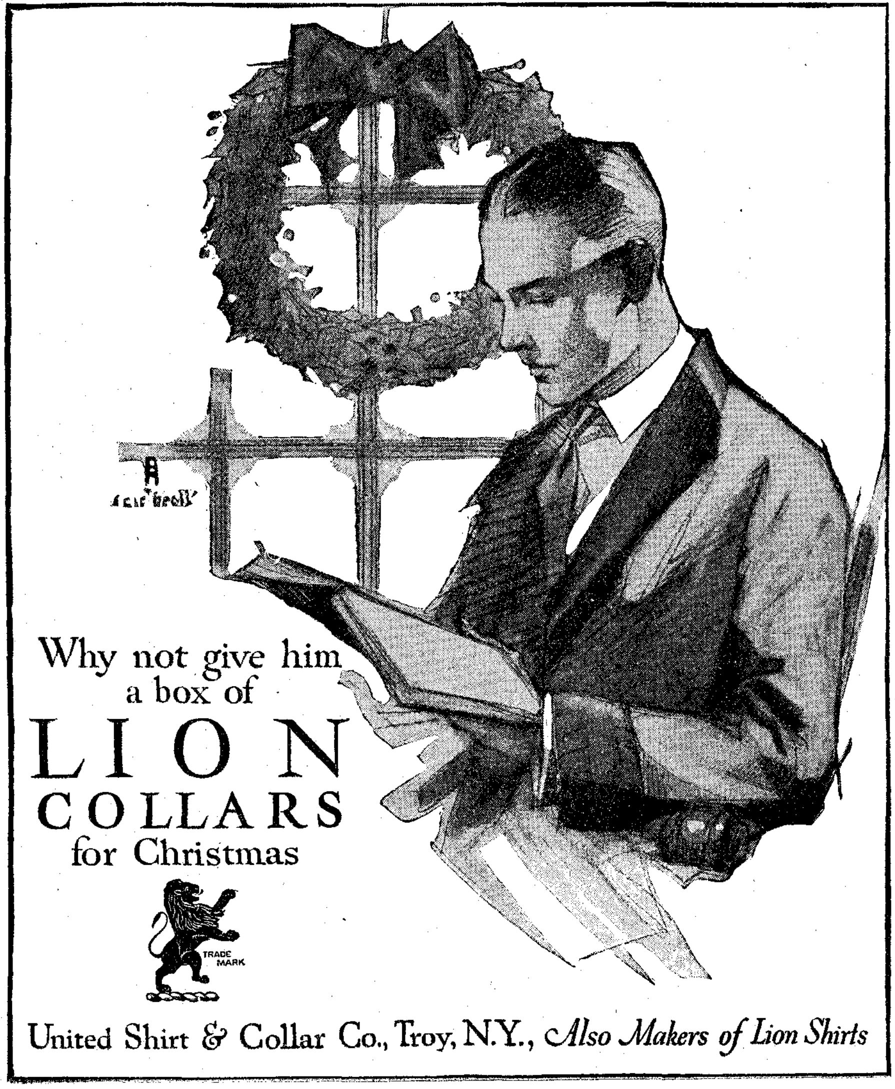

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

to the detriment of President Wilson, and to laud the efficiency of one party over another—especially in his capacity as writer for children who want the essential action of the man—Roosevelt—without the political struggles in which he was involved. For his life was stirring, was typically American in its strenuousness, and he himself will always be a hero to young folks, just as long as there are lovers of ranch life, of picturesque fighting, and of wild-game adventures!

THE ITALIAN TWINS. THE SPARTAN TWINS. Both volumes by Lucy Fitch Perkins. Illustrated by the Author. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

When Mrs. Perkins started her series of stories of children of different nations, with her inimitable "The Dutch Twins," it was clearly evident that she had lighted upon a scheme which eventually would lose its freshness if overworked. But considering the number of volumes that have piled up since then—she is still remarkably fresh and joyful and faithful, both with her pen as an anthor and as an artist. And the publishers have maintained that excellent level of typography and agreeable restfulness of ink and paper which they first adopted. "The Italian Twins," like their relatives from Mexico, France, Belgium, and Japan—to mention only a few—meet with adventures which enable Mrs. Perkins to detail characteristic events in national life and characteristic legends and beliefs as well. I imagine that children will not only delight in looking at the crayon effect drawings, but, if they are of an artistic nature, they will like to trace and to draw them also. Mrs. Perkins's stories appeal to youngsters between four and seven.

THE UPWARD PATH. A Reader for Colored Children. With an Introduction by Robert R. Moton. Compiled by Myron T. Pritchard and Mary White Ovington. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe.

An unpretentious little volume this, but striking a rather new note in the line of education. Selections are gathered together, written by the best negro authors, and the object has been to reflect in the choice the aspiration of the race. A body of pedagogics for negroes seems to be developing, so the principal of Tuskegee seems to think, and it is believed that the negro should be made to feel consciously the richness of his intellectual and imaginative life. The writers figuring in the contents indicate that the compilers of this "reader" had a mass of material to draw from. Paul Laurence Dunbar, Booker Washington, W. E. B. Du Bois, Charles W. Chesnutt, Fred Douglass are among the best known authors of selections. But the biographical notes in the back pages of the volume indicate that among negro writers may be accounted clergymen, literary critics, lecturers, educators, lawyers—and even a musician who studied under Jean de Reszké. Such a volume as this challegens discussion as to its particular uses.

SOME BRITISH BALLADS. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

It may be that when parents see Rackham's dramatic picturing, half pen and half tint, of the ballad of "The Twa Corbies," they will have some misgivings as to its suitability for young folks. But the contents of "Percy's Reliques"—accounted a boy's book for generation after generation—and upon which the nursery of a previous age was amply fed, is not delicate food. It

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

is strong, virile stuff of brave wars and tragic loves, of red passion, of anger and hate and loyalty, with many villainies thrown in. But the villains nearly always meet their deserved end, and sometimes, unfortunately, the innocent come to a woful finish. Nevertheless, there are worth-while loyalties in these ballads, and the lilt of the strange speech of many of them tingles the blood. That is why this large blue book—a gift, indeed—should not be passed over. For boys and girls of fourteen there is much to be missed, if "Chevy Chase," and "The Duke of Gordon's Daughter," and "Sir Patrick Spens" are passed by because of nerves or the difficulties of dialect. Rackham is always decorative, delicate, and dramatic.

A CHILD'S BOOK OF MODERN STORIES. Edited by Ada M. Skinner and Eleanor L. Skinner. With pictures by Jessie Willcox Smith. New York: Duffield & Co.

The Misses Skinner have for a number of years delved into stories for children, picking them out, adapting and abridging them for various tastes. Their school experience enables them to grade these stories in their many books to suit the various school tastes. The big, fat volume which bears their name on the title-page this year will fill a great need, for it appeals in its homely subjects to the very young child—and in this particular field there is a sad want of good material. The table of contents suggests that maybe the editors had some difficulty in gaining permission to use material which might have lent itself readily to adaptation from the pens of better-known writers. But the stories have been edited with tact and put into a style easy of comprehension by the simplest minds. The color-plates, which follow the spirit of childhood one usually finds in the pictures by Jessie Willcox Smith, were many of them made familiar to a grown-up public by their former use as magazine covers. For the kindergarten, the nursery, and that peculiarly modern invention, the bedtime hour—so peculiarly modern that it has encouraged a particular type of story for the young—this decorative volume will be most suitable.

MY DAYS WITH THE FAIRIES. By Mrs. Rodolph Stawell. Illustrated in color by Edmund Dulac. New York: George H. Doran Company.

Some years ago Dulac, the illustrator, painted a series of pictures for "Perrault's Fairy-Tales," and while they appealed ostensibly to grown people, they possest about them all the magic of fairyland for the wonderment of young people. The present volume confirms our opinion of his suitableness as a depicter of fairies and goblins and "things that go bump in the night." First of all, no doorway to fairyland is more inviting than the cover for this book—red and green and gold, with flowers of blue. Then, fortunately, the author of the text has told a series of nature stories which will have instant appeal, and which are so simple that reading them aloud will be joy to the parent. "The Bird of Shadows" is a poetic treatment of the birth of the nightingale and the evolution of the lark, while "The Making of the Opal," a mixture of jewel richness, is fantastic. Dulac mixes humor with his conceptions, tho Mrs. Stawell barely suggests it, her interest being centered on the symbolism which all children possess and upon which she counts for the appreciation of her tales.

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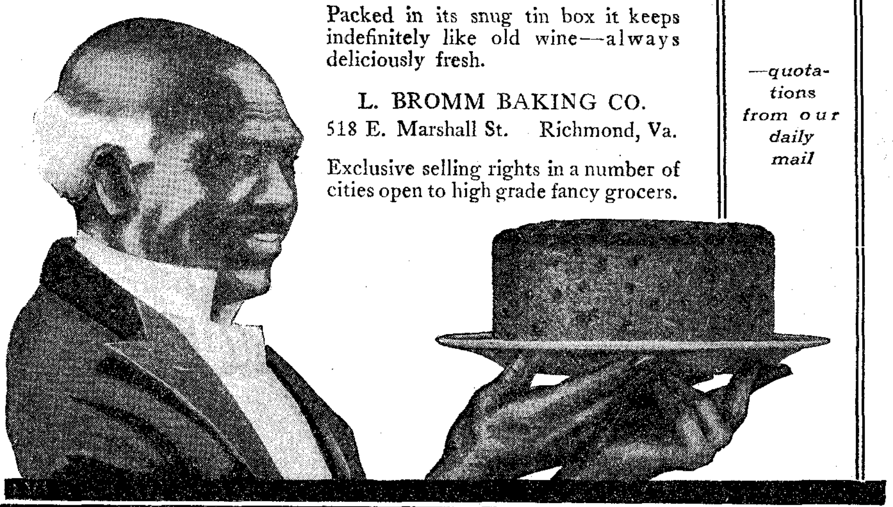

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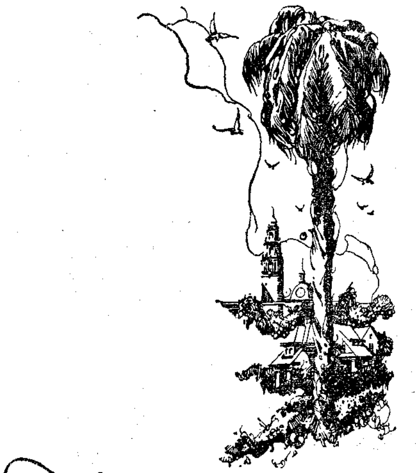

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Continued

A GLANCE AT TWENTY-FOUR MORE JUVENILE BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

WONDER-TALES OF THE WORLD. Retold by Constance Armfield. Illustrations by Maxwell Armfield. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe.

With very unusual illustrations by her husband, Mrs. Armfield retells some picturesque wonder-tales from seventeen nations, dedicates them to a family of children, and writes an excellent prefatory poem to the tune of "London Bridge is Falling Down."

FOURTH DOWN. By Ralph Henry Barbour. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The main idea of Mr. Barbour's stories is "the game," but into them he always introduces the misunderstood boy, the suspected boy, and the boy of mean inclinations. Either these are shown up or else their characters are saved in the end by the way they meet difficulties in "the game." "Fourth Down" is much on this order of football school story.

BOB THORPE, SKY-FIGHTER, IN ITALY. By Austin Bishop. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe.

The author served as an aviator in France and Italy during the war. It is natural that he should write a series the first volume of which deals with France; the second—the present one—dealing with Italy, and a prospective one with America. There is much technical knowledge displayed by the pilot heroes, who do much in the air toward winning the war.

FOOTBALL WITHOUT A COACH. By Walter Camp. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Camp, one of the great authorities on athletics, seeks in his small manual to give big counsel on every phase of the subject, and his "don'ts" are very likely to lead the amateur on the home gridiron to victory, if carefully followed.

FAIRY GRAMMAR. By J. Harold Carpenter. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

If only the grammar of old had been taught the way the hero of this small but well-written volume was taught the seven parts of speech, it would have been an agreeable occupation. The author has made use of a novel scheme for defining these parts, writing a good story as well. We recommend the book as a supplementary reader or as an out-and-out fairy-tale.

THE THIRD BOOK OF STORIES FOR THE STORY-TELLER. By Fanny E. Coe. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The rich contents of this serviceable volume contain the names of Andrew Lang, Howard Pyle, Joseph Jacobs, Mrs. Ewing, Dinah M. Mulock, S. R. Crockett, and others. The book is, as its editor declares, a "'first aid' to third-grade teachers, to busy mothers, and to social workers."

BOYS' BOOK OF SEA-FIGHTS. By Chelsea C. Fraser. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

The present volume, recounting the heroism of commanders, both British and American, begins with Drake and ends with the battle of Jutland. So it brings the romance of the sea up to the last word to be said on naval warfare. The pictures vividly illustrate the advance we have made in ship construction.

THE YOUNG CITIZEN'S OWN BOOK. By Chelsea C. Fraser. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

The rights of citizenship are discust simply and directly and the functions of the Government analyzed suitably for the boy of fifteen.

THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL. By Eleanor Gates. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This reprint is worth while emphasizing, because it is rarely that we get so well balanced the whimsical and the real; a story bordering on the psychic, with imaginative freshness, of a little neglected rich girl, whose environment gives the author excellent opportunity for social satire, which grown people also will relish.

REFUGEE ROCK. By Rupert S. Holland. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

A story of adventure and mystery dealing with the Maine coast and a mysterious Frenchman.

WHEN I WAS A BOY IN SCOTLAND. By George McPherson Hunter. **WHEN I WAS A BOY IN PERSIA.** By Youel B. Mirza. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

These two stories belong to the "Children of Other Land Books." Each one seeks to tell the social customs under which the different authors grew up.

THE CITY CURIOUS. A Story for Children. Told in English, by F. Tennyson Jesse. Illustrated by Jean de Bosschère, and told by him. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The color-plates are in the spirit of the new scenery and the black-and-white drawings are grotesque, as is also the text. The author will be remembered for his "Christmas Tales of Flanders."

NUOVA: The New Bee. A Story for Children from Five to Fifty. By Vernon Kellogg. Pictures by Milo Winter.

Like Maeterlinck, the author finds in the beehive an instance of modern struggle and an exemplification of modern problems. He makes rebellion enter the hive as it has entered the world, and he scrutinizes the modern "worker" as one would view the new woman. Children will not get the satire, but they will find much useful information as well as much fancy in the text.

THE BOOK OF BRAVERY. Third Series. By Henry W. Lanier. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is a book of courage, wherein people in their daily pursuits meet with obstacles which they surmount through excellences of character. The man who is *paid* for his brave work, like the life-saver, the policeman, the fireman, is none the less brave and his deed is none the less fraught with the tingling quality of bravery. In the missionary field and on the battle-field Mr. Lanier finds material for this volume of a series that, in homely application, in detailing of useful historical fact, and in picturesque telling, is distinctive.

THE ARGONAUTS OF FAITH: The Adventures of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims. By Basil Mathews. With an Introduction by Viscount Bryce. New York: George Doran Company.

The tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims has not figured very extensively in the season's output of books. Hence this simple and full account of the Pilgrims and their difficulties and their supreme faith will come as a timely book for young readers. It draws on original sources.

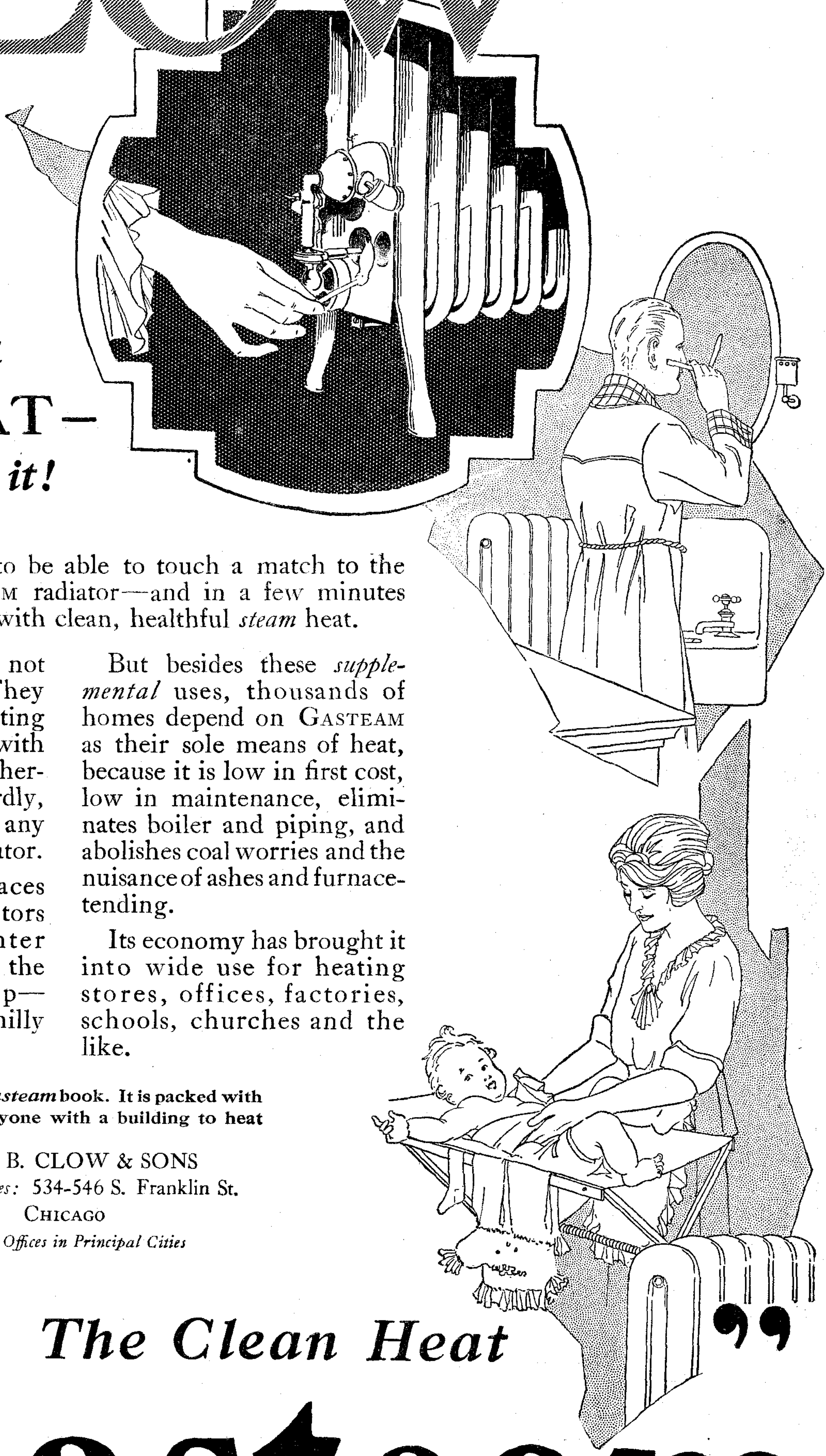
THE BLACK BUCCANEER. By Stephen W. Meader. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe.

The frontispiece will start the boy reader in this stirring story of the Maine coast. Where there are buccaneers there are buried treasures, and this adventure has much salt tang of the sea about it.

THE BOYS' LIFE OF LAFAYETTE. By Helen Nicolay. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Even tho this is pure history, as the author declares, there is a deal of romance in the life of Lafayette to fascinate the

CLOW



When You Want HEAT—
and plenty of it!

It's a wonderful thing to be able to touch a match to the pilot light of a Gasteam radiator—and in a few minutes have the room glowing with clean, healthful *steam* heat.

Gasteam radiators are not ordinary "heaters." They are complete steam-heating plants in miniature, each with its own little boiler and thermostatic control. Outwardly, they look exactly like any steam or hot water radiator.

There are many places where Gasteam radiators make winter pleasanter—the bathroom, before the house has warmed up—glassed-in porches—chilly attics—for example.

But besides these *supplemental* uses, thousands of homes depend on Gasteam as their sole means of heat, because it is low in first cost, low in maintenance, eliminates boiler and piping, and abolishes coal worries and the nuisance of ashes and furnace-tending.

Its economy has brought it into wide use for heating stores, offices, factories, schools, churches and the like.

Send for the *Gasteam* book. It is packed with interest for anyone with a building to heat

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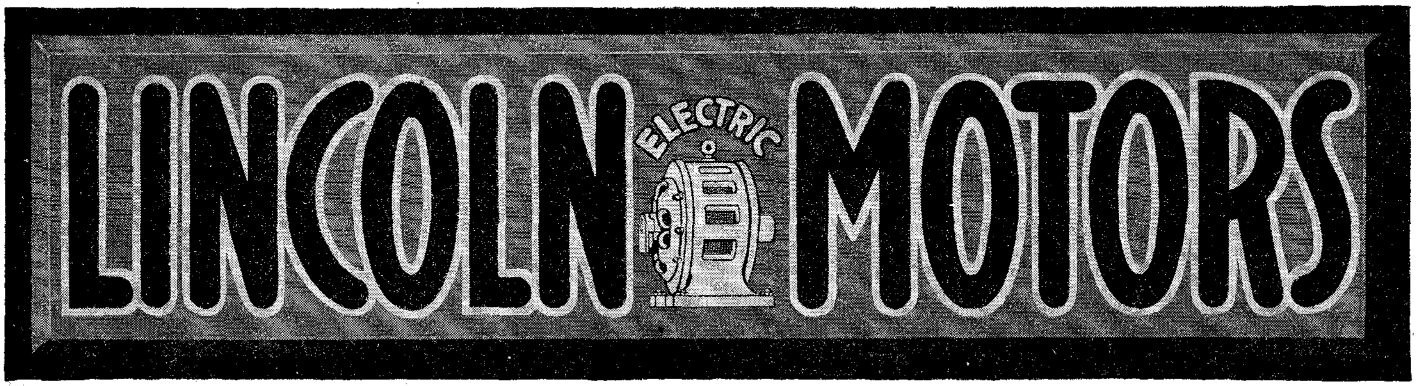
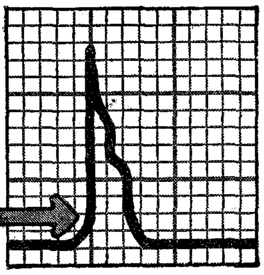
"*The Clean Heat*"
Gasteam

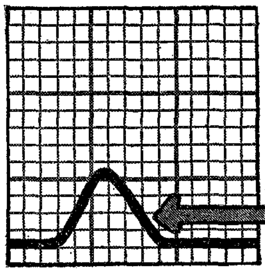


What the Right Motor Means to Your Pocket-book

THIS curve shows that this motor is not the right type for the machine it is used on.

It tries to do all the work at once instead of spreading it out over a longer time. It is therefore a larger motor than necessary and takes twice the power that it should.





THIS curve shows the right type of Lincoln Motor on exactly the same machine.

The motor itself costs 25% less to begin with, and what is more important, the power bills are approximately 50% less.

DO YOU know what it means to *your* pocket-book to get the right electric motor on a piece of machinery?

The illustration above shows one actual instance out of thousands where firms are buying bigger motors and paying larger power bills than they should.

Such waste is not the fault of any one in particular. It simply results from the old system of taking a machine with an arbitrary and inaccurate horse-power rating and trying to drive it with an electric motor which rates "about the same."

There is a scientific way to select a motor for a machine so that the two will absolutely fit and do the maximum amount of work at the lowest possible cost for power. That is by actually trying the two together and checking the result.

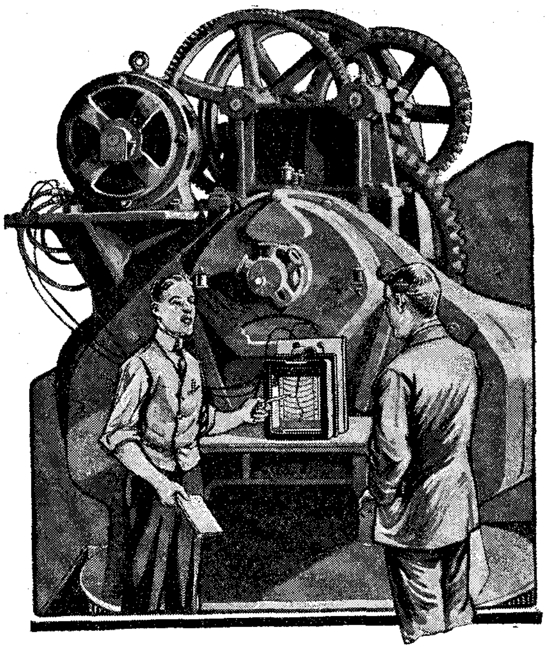
Lincoln Engineers, because they specialize on this one subject, can select motors for a machine by this scientific method. They work with the machinery manufacturer—test out motors on machines in actual operation—measure the results with delicate instruments.

Then they recommend a motor of correct type and size for each model of machine, even design a special motor if that be necessary, and guarantee that motor to do the work in the best way, at the lowest power cost.

Every user of motor driven machinery can save money by specifying that his machines come ready equipped with Lincoln Motors. Every machinery maker can give his customers more service for their money by having Lincoln Engineers test and recommend motors for his complete line.

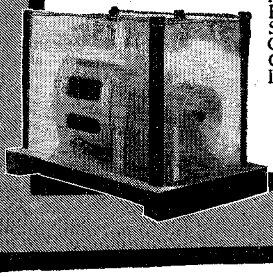
"Link Up With Lincoln"

LINCOLN MOTORS are 40 degree motors—their capacity for work is approximately 25% greater than the "continuous rated" motor.



Also Sold by The Fairbanks Company

LINCOLN MOTORS are the only motors sold by the 23 branches of The Fairbanks Company under their famous Fairbanks "OK."



New York City
Buffalo
Syracuse
Cincinnati
Chicago
Detroit

The Lincoln Electric Company

General Offices and Factory, Cleveland, Ohio

The Lincoln Electric Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto-Montreal

Columbus
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
Boston
Charlotte, N. C.
Minneapolis
Hartford, Conn.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

young reader. It is a story of a French gentleman and, for the moment, of an American patriot.

THE WHIRLING KING AND OTHER STORIES. Translated and adapted from the French, and illustrated in silhouette by Harriett Mead Olcott. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

These stories were all written before the American Revolution and, we are told, must have enlivened the childhood of Lafayette. Certainly the Countess d'Aulnoy entertained many a court family, and with Perrault she has come down the ages revered in the nursery. The translator has decorated her book with delightfully whimsical silhouettes—ninety-three in number.

TOBY TYLER, OR, TEN WEEKS WITH A CIRCUS. By James Otis. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This famous story for boys never grows old because it was told by a writer who loved to tell a story. In the present edition there is an account, by the author of the former editor of *Harper's Young People*, of how he accepted the story, and there is likewise a reminiscence by W. A. Rogers, the original illustrator of "Toby" some forty years ago; both of these forewords read like stories themselves. Those who love a circus will certainly love Toby's adventures beneath the tent.

PLAYS AND PAGEANTS OF CITIZENSHIP. By F. Ursula Payne. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The dramatic instinct as a means of Americanization: such a motive is behind the publication of this book and its kind. The aim is to teach through action, and through popular sentiment, the value of being a citizen of the United States. The author is a teacher who has shown a practical knowledge in the writing of these historical pieces, suggesting costumes and music.

THREE LITTLE KITTENS. By Katharine Pyle. New York: Dood, Mead & Co.

A clever little tale for clever little people of about three or four. The illustrations are done by the author. Those who recall "Six Little Ducklings" of previous years will find Miss Pyle just as understanding of the kitten family.

THE BLUE PEARL. By Samuel Scoville, Jr. New York: The Century Company.

This is a Boy Scout adventure in the woods of the Northwest. As the title of the book suggests, when the heroes set out to find the jewel, they know they are not going to have an easy time of it, but they did not know at the outset what adventures they would encounter with Indians. There are many quests and many tests in the course of the narrative.

TRAVEL STORIES, RETOLD FROM "ST. NICHOLAS." New York: The Century Company.

This is an entertaining, informative volume. It tells all about famous clocks, about how firecrackers are made, about Dutch cheeses, and other curious things one meets with in travels from New York to Timbuctoo—in other words, in adventures all around the world.

THE PURSUIT OF THE APACHE CHIEF. By Everett T. Tomlinson. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A tale of the campaign against Geronimo in which two young engineers have thrilling adventures. General Miles gave the author much first-hand information as to the Indian warfare in which he played so important a part.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

STEAM, OR ELECTRICITY?

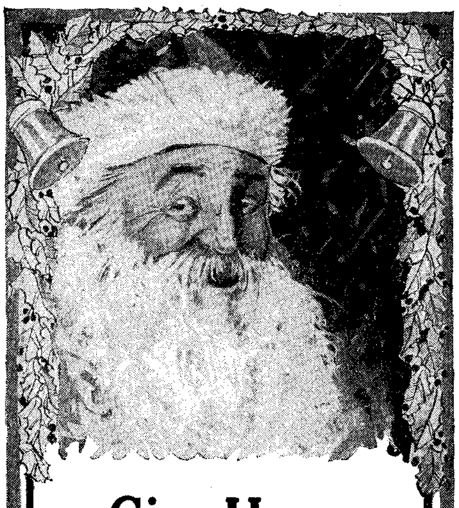
MECHANICAL and electrical engineers, in a joint meeting in New York on October 22, thrashed out the question of the respective merits of steam and electric locomotives. The proceedings, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York), differed from an orthodox debate in that the papers were all prepared in advance, no decision was rendered on the question by a board of judges, and each side, more or less, admitted the other to have some ground to stand upon. As the discussion proceeded, the need for a cooperative effort to determine the conditions under which electrification is desirable became increasingly evident. The writer goes on:

"While there will always be differences of engineering and economic opinion regarding the wisdom and practicability of electrifying a given section of track, there ought to be no difference in the aspects of the facts involved. In other words, a fact ought to look the same to an electrical or a mechanical engineer whether he is connected with the operating or the manufacturing side of railroading. The engineer of either type is apt to be prejudiced in favor of the apparatus which he most admires and most fully understands. The most helpful function which a meeting like that held in New York can perform is, then, what might be termed the 'mitigation of prejudice,' or, maybe better, the 'stimulation of tolerance.'

"In getting together, the first step is to agree upon a few salient principles or facts. There are some sections of railroads that obviously are not suitable for electrification, while others ought to be electrified at once, even in the present state of the money market. The reasons in both extreme cases are easy to find. Between these extremes are zones of less definiteness gradually approaching a region of doubt. There are, in each case, certain controlling factors. Why could not these factors be listed for present and prospective electrifications by a group of competent engineers—say by a composite committee made up of appointees of the railroad and engineering societies? This would not be a formidable task, and the result would constitute a piece of really constructive work."

The writer just quoted speaks from the electric standpoint. On the steam side, *The Railway Age* (New York) complains that most of the speakers "gave little or no consideration to the point of view of the other side." In particular, it asserts, the electrification advocates were guilty of making unfair comparisons. Says the writer:

"Thus one of the speakers did not hesitate to compare the operation of modern electrical equipment on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul with the results that were obtained many years ago on that road with Prairie-type locomotives. He did admit, however, that this was not an absolutely fair comparison and said that operation with modern Mikado locomotives might show different results. On the



Give Her a DOMESTIC Electric Iron

Solve the problem of your Christmas gift for her quickly, easily, acceptably. Give a Domestic Electric Iron—a gift that appeals in both utility and beauty. Nothing more welcome or more useful.

The Domestic is so good an iron that in eight years over a quarter of a million discriminating American women have added it to their household equipment. A wonderful record, built entirely on the quality of the iron, without one word of national advertising.

No Better Electric Iron Made, Regardless of Name or Price

Letters from hundreds of Domestic distributors and users prove it a time-tested iron giving efficient service, continuously. Hardware dealers call it "the iron with no complaints."

It's this service feature that places the Domestic in the home and keeps it there. Women can depend on it—handles any kind of fabric—never disappoints. It's just a good, honest, common-sense iron—no frills or fuss—built by a company with a thirty-year reputation for quality products.

The Domestic is also so gracefully formed and attractively finished that it makes an unusual appeal as a gift.

At Dealers Most Everywhere

Your dealer should have it, or we send it prepaid anywhere in the United States for eight dollars. Attractively packaged in Christmas gift box, presentation card included.

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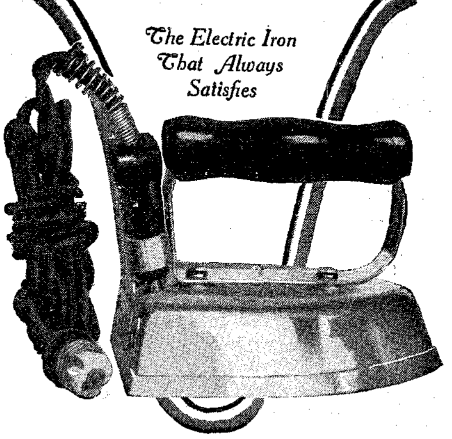
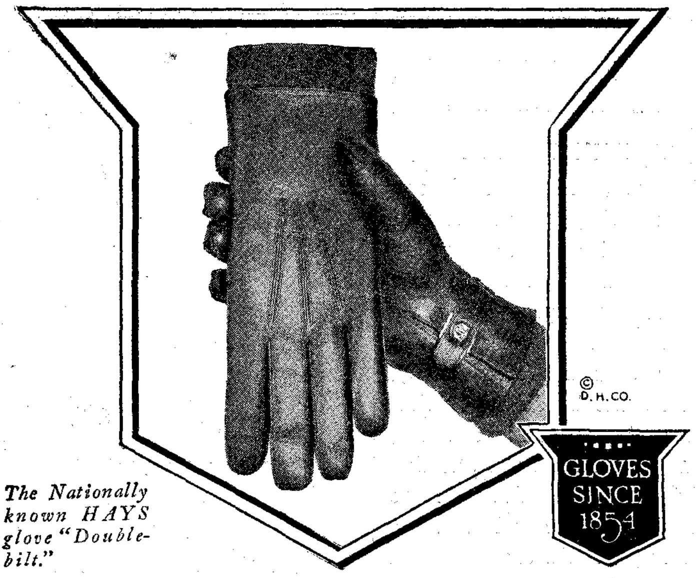




The Nationally known HAYS glove "Double-bilt."

You do not need to wear a *larger* size to get comfort in a LINED glove if you buy—

Hays Gloves

Lined gloves that really FIT—that are always warm and comfortable—that cannot bind and freeze a finger or so—must be made as we make HAYS lined gloves.

We use special dies in the cutting and considerably MORE leather than is usual, so Hays gloves are roomy and warm but still are your regular size. Like HAYS unlined gloves they are made in varied and attractive models—"Superseam" stitching of course—the seams cannot ravel, even though the thread is cut or broken.

HAYS Lined Gloves for Men and Women in Buckskin, Cape and Mocha are sold by the Dealers you like to patronize.

The Daniel Hays Company, Gloversville, N. Y.

SteerWarms
Shows Steer Warms laced on wheel
ALIVE! With Warm Rays of Comfort

You Need These Electric Hand Warmers

On a very cold day it is satisfying to jump into your car and put your hands on the wheel with Steer Warms laced on it. Your fingers may be tingling with the cold, but the generous heat from the "grips" will soon make them warm and comfortable. Warm hands, also, keep the body warmer and you are not so apt to catch cold.

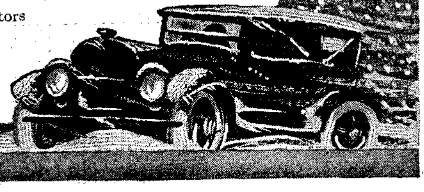
Steer Warms are a boon to women who drive in winter-time. They protect delicate fingers and soft hands. Steer Warms are simple, neat and efficient. They cost nothing to maintain and are guaranteed against burn-out for five years. Ask your dealer. If he cannot supply you, we will send prepaid upon receipt of price.

As a Xmas Present Steer Warms make an ideal Xmas present. Anyone who drives a car will appreciate a pair. Let Steer Warms solve your Xmas problem.

For Standard Cars $10.00
For Fords - - 7.50

Some valuable territory available for responsible distributors

Interstate Electric Co.
Dept. 177, New Orleans, U. S. A.
Canadian Distributors
Motor Sundries, Ltd., Toronto, Canada



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

other hand, one of the advocates of steam operation was unkind enough to compare the train-loading on the Virginian Railway with that on the electrically operated divisions of the St. Paul. He did not draw attention to the fact that the Virginian carries bituminous coal almost exclusively, whereas the St. Paul's traffic is of a very miscellaneous character not conducive to heavy train-loading. These are only two examples of many such that might be mentioned.

"Apparently the advocates of electrification do not yet realize how greatly the efficiency of the modern steam locomotive has been improved in recent years. Some may refer to the railroads' conservatism. The burden of proof is on those who make that statement, for the rapidity of the replacement of wooden by steel cars, the enlargement in the capacity of all kinds of cars and locomotives, the introduction of automatic block-signaling, etc., are certainly not signs of conservatism.

"The electrification advocates apparently do not realize the nature of the sales problem before them. They have long since sold electrical engineers in all lines of industry. At present they are trying to sell the general public. It would seem, however, that the real buyers in this sales campaign are the railroads. The present task of the advocates of steam-railroad electrification may properly be said, therefore, to be the selling of their idea to the hard-headed railroad executives and operating men. These men were brought up and educated under steam operation. They are, however, open-minded to the value of electrification and ready to spend large sums of money, if it is available, and if it can be shown that such expenditure will result in sufficiently lower operating costs to make such expenditures advisable. The advocates of electrification, in their presentation, made little, if any, progress in this direction; indeed, neither side showed a real appreciation of the necessity of basing its argument on simple, sound economics."

Another electric journal, *The Electrical Review* (Chicago), quotes as follows from the paper of F. H. Shepard, director of heavy traction of the Westinghouse Company, who reminds us that in considering the comparative performance of steam and electric locomotives, it is important to bear in mind that one is a generator of power and the other a transformer of power. He goes on:

"The generation of power in central stations is surrounded with many refinements, and in the consumption of coal there is every opportunity for skilful handling and supervision, so that the thermal efficiency of a modern central station is relatively high and is also continuously maintained. With the steam locomotive, on the other hand, the thermal efficiency is dependent not alone upon the design of the locomotive, but the manner in which it is worked, its condition (which differs widely from the best), and finally by the skill in firing. The electric locomotive consumes power only when in service and works at any load at its designed efficiency. The average performance, in the case of the electric locomotive, approximates the maximum in efficiency, while the steam locomotive, on average performance, will differ widely therefrom.

"We can, therefore, hardly expect that with the best steam locomotives the average coal consumption will be equal to twice the coal rate for the same work performed by electric locomotives with steam-generated power. Obviously, with hydro-electric generation, the saving in fuel is complete. There is further economy due to the lesser work performed, because the electric locomotive does not have to trail supplies of fuel and water, nor is there need for the hauling of coal to points of local supply, which will always be greater than hauling to electric central stations.

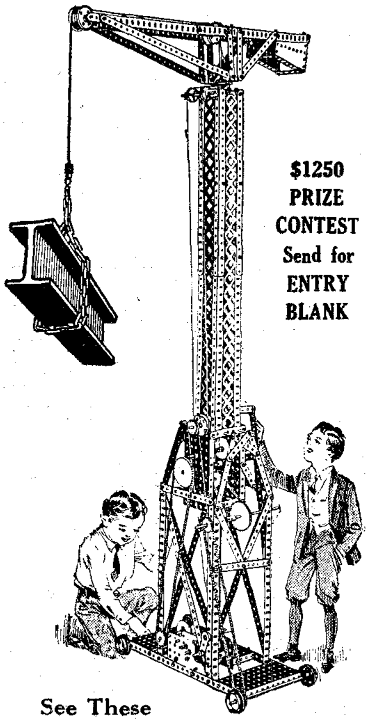
"There are a considerable number of different designs of electric locomotives all in successful operation, and each possessing certain advantageous features. Further experience will, undoubtedly, result in the survival of common types for the different classes of service. The great latitude with which electric locomotives can be designed while fundamentally most desirable, is in itself at the present time somewhat of a handicap. This is now the subject of intensive analysis, and this study is undoubtedly developing a better knowledge of the running characteristics of the steam locomotive as well.

"To state the case briefly, we are all interested in the transportation problem. Electrification is bound to be the most potent factor for its relief. We should, therefore, invite and encourage closest co-operation with the engineering and mechanical skill which has been so productive in the steam locomotive field."

ARE WE HALF-EDUCATED?

FRENCH girls with curls down their backs and boys in knee-breeches are taking their baccalaureate degree at the Sorbonne, which means that they are as far advanced as our college juniors. In the Polytechnic, the French military academy, 1,000 out of 1,200 candidates for admission are rejected, only those of the highest standing being accepted. It is a distinguished honor just to get into this school. Have we in America any scholars or any schools of this kind? Prof. Arthur Gordon Webster, of Clark University, thinks not. Why not? Do we not spend more money on education than any other nation? Professor Webster is afraid that we think education may be bought. The person who is to be educated is an important element in the situation, and Professor Webster fears that our young people do not take study seriously. Football is a serious matter, worthy of one's best attention and effort; but lessons may be neglected or scamped if necessary. Writes Professor Webster in *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.):

"We have been accustomed to flatter ourselves that the common schools are an American invention. We have no peasants in this country, and we think that the average of education and intelligence is very high. And yet we find as a result of the psychological tests made upon about three million men in our army that the average mental age of the soldier was about thirteen and one-half years. The officers were very good, it is true, but were chosen to a



Your Boy Can Build This Crane and Hundreds of Other Models That work!

$1250 PRIZE CONTEST Send for ENTRY BLANK

AND with his Meccano Electric Motor he can make them run like real machinery. It's loads of fun to build Beam Engines, Locomotives, Tractors, Looms, Clocks, and countless other models in shining steel and brass, that work. With

MECCANO

Toy Engineering for Boys

he can have a new toy every day. No study. The Manual shows how to build over 300, and he can invent and reproduce hundreds more. It's a glorious, manly sport, good all the year long. By all means, get him Meccano for Xmas.

Send for Free Xmas Book

called "Meccanoland." Contains the inventor's own story of Meccano, and over 50 pictures of models and boys building them. Just the thing to help you pick out his Xmas gift. Send for it now.

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See These Outfits AT YOUR DEALER'S

No. 0	$1.50
No. 1	3.00
No. 1X	5.50
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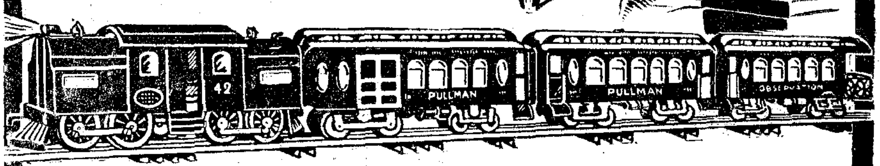
No. 2X	8.50
No. 3	9.00
No. 3X	11.50
Up to	40.00

Electric Motors $3.00 and up.

See the No. 1x Outfit at $5.50. It includes a dandy motor.

Sent prepaid on receipt of price, if not at your dealer's.

(X outfits and motors slightly higher in Canada.)



GIVE YOUR SON THE "BIG JOY" OF HIS YOUTH

YOU were a kid once, yourself. You had *your* "big joy." Maybe it was a pony, a row boat, or a velocipede—anyhow, the remembrance of it has gladdened you at intervals all through your life. Give your boy *his* "big joy"—a life-like Lionel Train. He'll remember you as well as the gift for many years to come.

This Boy Jumped for Joy

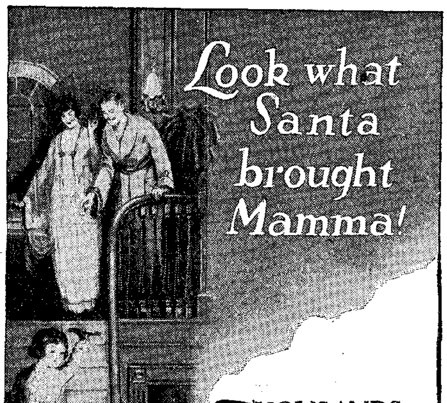
"I jumped for joy when I saw my Lionel Train," shouted an excited youngster on Christmas morning. He is but one of 550,000 boys who in 20 years have bought Lionel Trains. Lionel Trains have steel bodies and wheels—heavy metal tracks—powerful quick acting electric motors. Good for years of daily fun. Money put into a Lionel Railroad System is a genuine investment, yielding dividends of delight. Operates on batteries or from your lamp socket.

LIONEL ELECTRIC TOY TRAINS & Multivolt Transformers

Send for Catalog in Colors— Then Buy From Your Dealer

Catalog shows electric lighted trains, stations, tunnels, bridges, semaphores, 153 items in actual colors. Free—send for it and gladden your boy with a worth-while gift.

THE LIONEL CORPORATION, 50-D, East 21st Street, New York City


Look what Santa brought Mamma!

THOUSANDS of women's hearts will be gladdened Xmas morning by the gift of gifts—a

BEE-VAC

ELECTRIC CLEANER

If you want to see real happiness on "friend wife's" face, get her a BEE-VAC.

250,000 Sold Without Advertising

Up to a few months ago not a penny was spent in advertising to the public. The BEE-VAC sold on merit. You, too, will appreciate BEE-VAC superiority.

Ask Your Dealer to Demonstrate

Try it personally—note how light it is—a child can carry it anywhere, and use it, too. The BEE-VAC develops more suction than the average electric vacuum cleaner—its gear-driven, reverse-revolving brush loosens imbedded dirt and picks up hairs, threads, ravelings, paper scraps, etc.

The BEE-VAC is sold at an extraordinarily low price by responsible dealers everywhere.

Let us send you descriptive literature and tell you where to see BEE-VAC demonstrated.

BIRTMAN ELECTRIC COMPANY

Manufacturers

206 N. Desplaines St., Chicago, U. S. A.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

large degree from persons who had had the advantage of a college education.

"Now, what is the reason for this state of affairs? It is frequently said that it is because the country is new. How new is it? If I am not mistaken, the United States is the oldest republic in the world, with the exception of San Marino and Andorra. For considerably over a century we have had a large measure of political freedom and an unexampled degree of prosperity. Ever since the close of the Civil War, with rare exceptions, we have had such a degree of prosperity that it has been possible for almost everybody to have a college education, with the result that our educational institutions are full of the most mediocre intellects, persons who really ought to be plumbers or something of an even less intellectual status.

"A college is looked upon as a country club somewhat marred by attendance at recitations. Many of the colleges are no more than schools of a somewhat superior grade, and it is very noticeable that students and even professors coming from the South and West almost uniformly refer to the college as a school.

"How is it that boys and girls of fifteen and sixteen in France can pass the examinations for entrance at the Sorbonne? Are they brighter than our boys and girls? No. But they look upon education as a serious business. They look upon an educated man as a superior person. They consider the chief aim of man not to be the accumulation of a certain number of millions of francs, but the accomplishment of some creative task. In Paris it is not the fat profiteers riding about in limousines who attract the attention of the people. It is the members of the Institut, the great men of literature, science, or art. Rightly does Paris call herself *La Ville Lumière*. France is still *la grande nation*. After a residence of any length of time in Paris how tame seems life in the most attractive American city!"

The trouble with education in the United States, Professor Webster thinks, is with fathers and mothers, who do not insist that their children shall do anything exact, stick to it, and get it done. We are content with imperfection. If a boy multiplies two by three and gets five, of course that is pretty near; it is the next number, but that is hardly what we want. He goes on:

"Colleges have again and again changed their standard, making more and more subjects elective, until now nobody has to do anything that is very difficult simply for the purpose of training the mind, and I regret to say that psychologists have done more to spread the idea that there is no subject that trains the mind for anything else, an opinion which I do not hold in the slightest. If I had my way, no one should graduate from college unless he knew at least what the infinitesimal calculus was and what it was for, what relation its invention bore to the history of thought in general, and a few matters of similar import which should be a part of the intellectual equipment of every educated adult.

"If we turn to the Army and Navy the case is even worse. A very large amount of scientific research is now done in the United States, much of it comparing very well with work that is done anywhere else. But in the Army and Navy we have nothing of the sort. Boys are admitted to West Point or Annapolis, for I shall speak of the two on like footing, who have the merest fragment of elementary education, and in four years they are supposed to be turned out complete officers and gentlemen. These officers are always extremely agreeable gentlemen, accustomed to the handling of men and thoroughly competent in the ordinary duties of their stations. They are all alike in one thing, however. They have been deprived of the opportunities of a really superior education. Army and naval officers do not as a rule originate ideas, nor do they contribute to the advancement of science even in their own professions. In France, Germany, or Italy it is no rarity to see shoulder straps at scientific meetings. In the United States it is almost unheard of.

"In the Army and Navy the theory is that anybody can teach anything if ordered to. Of such a theory the less said the better. It is high time that this country had a college in which a few élite officers of both the Army and Navy could study together the superior portions of the technical branches of their subjects. They should have as professors the most distinguished scientific men that the country can afford. They need not necessarily wear chickens on their shoulders. It is high time that the feeling of self-sufficiency which impregnates officers of the regular military establishments should be somewhat dissipated. They may as well learn that occasionally a person not in uniform can give them some advice."

How can we better things? In the first place, says Professor Webster, we must cease our self-satisfaction. We are not the best-educated nation in the world. We do not produce the most original ideas. We are extremely quick and facile, and that is one of our weaknesses. It is easy to leave a thing until the necessity arises and then to jump at it and do it. He continues:

"Secondly, we must dispel the illusion that the chief thing in life is to have a good time, an expression which, as I recently heard a charming young Frenchwoman say in a lecture, does not exist in French. Youth is the time for work; youth is the time for beginning to learn. But manhood is the time for the appreciation of learning, for the appreciation of the fact that learning is the chief thing that distinguishes the upper classes from any other classes, that learning has a value of its own and is, like virtue, its own reward. We must improve our elementary schools, which are now in dire danger of extinction through the wretched rewards paid, insufficient to attract competent teachers. These schools never were good enough and now bid fair soon to fall almost to zero level. There is no reason that our children should not be as thorough as French children or that graduates of our colleges should not be able to pass the examinations formerly set for Rhodes scholars.

"In my opinion it will be necessary to relegate the colleges to the rank of schools and actually to limit the number of people who go to them. The insane desire to increase and increase the size of our colleges must be replaced by a desire to increase the quality even at the expense of numbers.

"We hear much in these days of research councils, of organizations of research, of cooperation, of organization, of efficiency, of questionnaires, and of red tape. I hear

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CONNERSVILLE, IND.
SPRING
SUMMER
AUTUMN
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Perhaps you are thinking of buying a Dodge Brothers touring car or roadster. Or you may already own one. A Rex All-Seasons Top will add materially to its utility and value.

The Rex Top that is installed on a Dodge Brothers car is specially designed and built for use on that car only. Consequently, it fits perfectly and harmonizes with original body lines and dimensions.

And while the Rex Top converts an open model into a handsome closed car of maximum comfort and protection, its purchase represents marked savings in the cost of a sedan or coupe of the solid body type.

New Dodge Brothers cars, Rex-equipped, are now on display in dealers' showrooms. These dealers also are installing Rex All-Seasons Tops on Dodge Brothers cars that have been on the road for a year and more. Write for descriptive literature.

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AUTUMN Tonneau protection—forward panels removed

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There is a Rex All-Seasons Top that is specially designed and built for touring cars and roadsters of each of the following makes: Buick, Dodge Brothers, Essex, Hudson, Lexington, Nash, Paige, Reo and Studebaker

A Dodge Brothers touring car fitted with a Rex All-Seasons Top. Rex Sun-and-Rain Visor furnished as an extra

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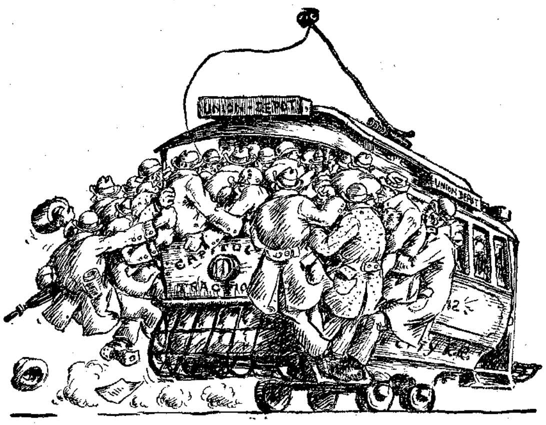

The Public Be Jammed!

Nothing like a ride in the street car at rush hour, if you're feeling lonely. There you will find companionship a-plenty.

Friendly elbows digging into your ribs, a foot or two placed affectionately upon your own, an umbrella handle caressing the small of your back.

This is the mode of travel we Americans apparently prefer. At any rate it is all that we pay for.

Yet, though the brave effort of two or more bodies to occupy the same space at the same time may be interesting as a scientific experiment, to the health of the contestants struggling in the foul and germ-laden air, it holds a menace.

But after all, the street railway can't give us any better service than we pay for. Whatever extra cars, extra seats, extra speed we desire can come only from the money we furnish.

The service of street railways, whether owned by the public or by private interests, must be paid for by the people who ride.

So, how much we pay and what we consider worth paying for, are questions purely up to us.

In the face of rising costs for material and labor, shall we hold our railways down to the old fare—and watch the service become less and less adequate as their resources shrink?

Or rather, shall we spend a few cents more each day to keep the street railway equipment in good order, to build up a better service for our own comfort and convenience, and even for our health?

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

yet of no corporations for the cooperative production of poetry, of music, of sculpture, or of painting.

"In my trip last summer I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Professor Paul Sabatier, of the University of Toulouse, who has received the Nobel Prize in chemistry and was looked upon, as was perfectly evident, by all his colleagues as the chief adornment of that flourishing university. Even then there was being constructed for him a new laboratory to accommodate those students whose influx there was due not to athletic prowess, or pride of age, or great buildings, or marble palaces, but to the reputation of the master.

"When such a spirit as this prevails in all universities of the United States, when professors do not have to act as policemen or judges to portion out punishments and rewards and to spend their time in doing things that are of no importance to the community whatever, when learning is looked upon as a sufficient motive for engaging the attention of the best intellects, and when those financial resources, which we command in a degree unparalleled in the history of the known world, have been devoted to this cause, and when it is thought better to invest twenty million of dollars in laboratories rather than in one battleship devoted exclusively to purposes of destruction, then possibly we may see the United States take the position that her material success entitles her to take among the great nations of the world."

NO VACCINATION AGAINST COLD—In answer to a correspondent, the editor of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) asserts that there is no scientific evidence that common colds can be prevented by the use of vaccines, despite the glowing recommendations of vaccine-makers. He writes:

"Colds characterized by catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat are caused by various organisms, including a number of the commoner cocci and the bacillus of Pfeiffer. They are contagious, and spread rapidly from one person to another by the transfer of the bacteria concerned, so that small epidemics of colds are continually occurring in homes and communities. The organism concerned in one small epidemic may be different from that in another, and it is impossible to anticipate what organism is about to invade the household or community. The inoculation of mixed vaccines in the hope of providing against a number of possible invaders fails to produce immunity sufficient to prevent the infection of mucous membranes. Where completely controlled experiments have been made with large numbers of persons, colds have occurred among the inoculated in as large proportion as among the uninoculated. During the war some evidence was obtained which indicated that preventive inoculation of troops with a vaccine containing large numbers of pneumococci reduced the incidence and mortality of pneumonia. In the case of superficial infection of the nasal and pharyngeal mucous membranes with diverse etiology, less can be expected, and practical results indicate that this skepticism based on theoretical considerations is well founded."

THE CHILD-FEEDING FUND

(Continued from page 21)

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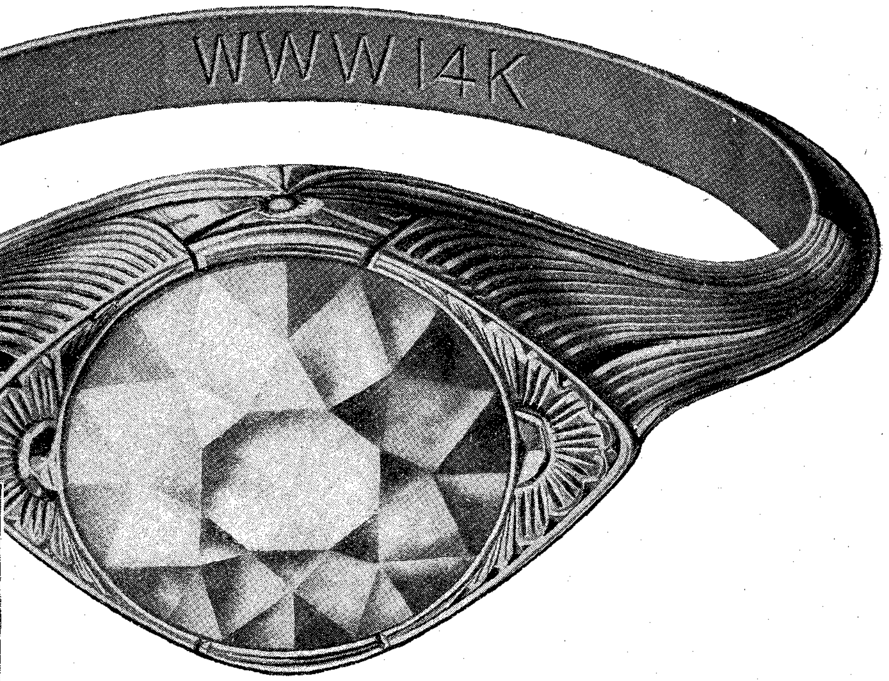

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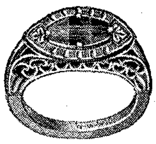

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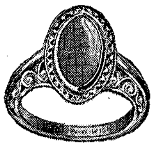

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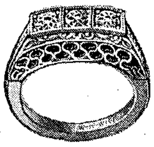

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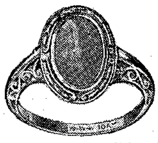

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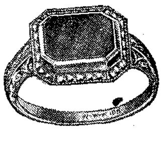

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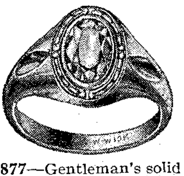

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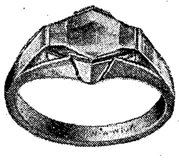

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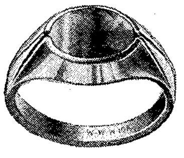

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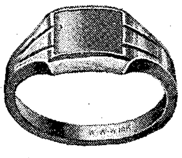

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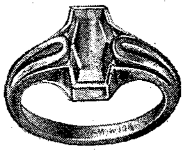

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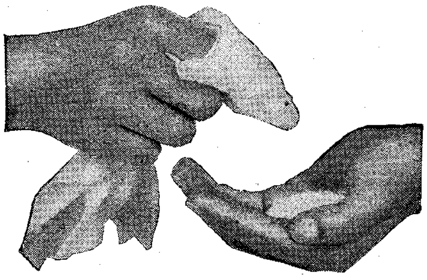

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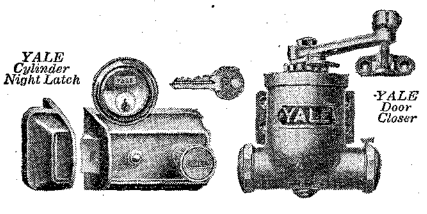

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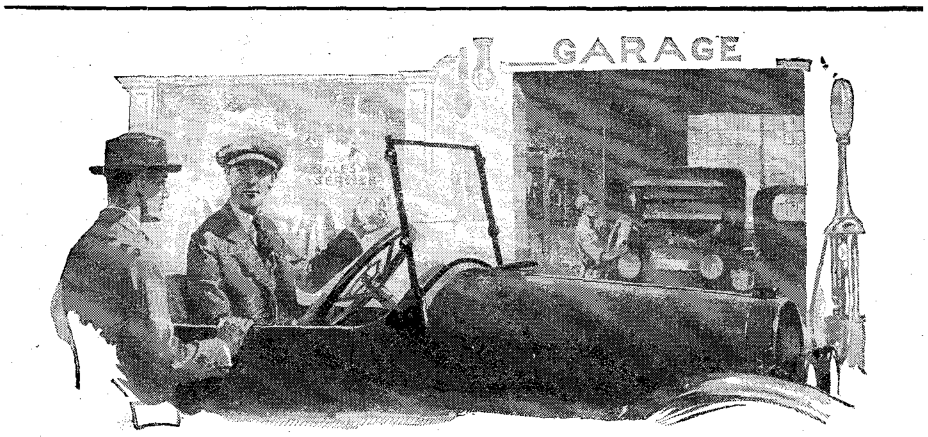

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Be guided by his advice in the matter of repairs and accessories.

Above all, don't try to "go it alone." Don't try to make technical decisions without the technical knowledge.

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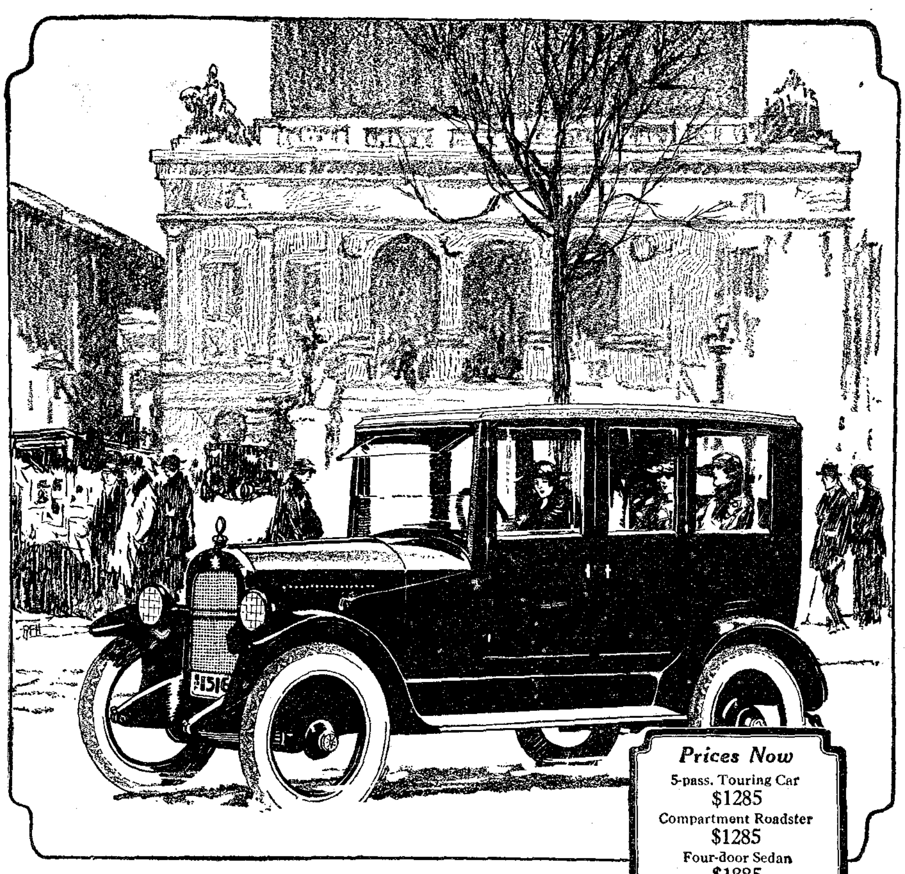

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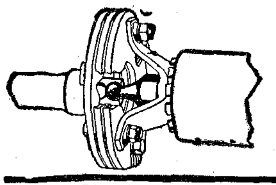

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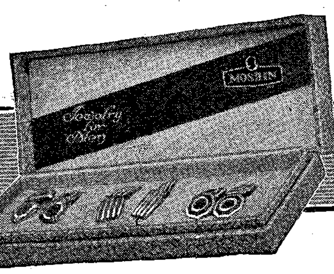

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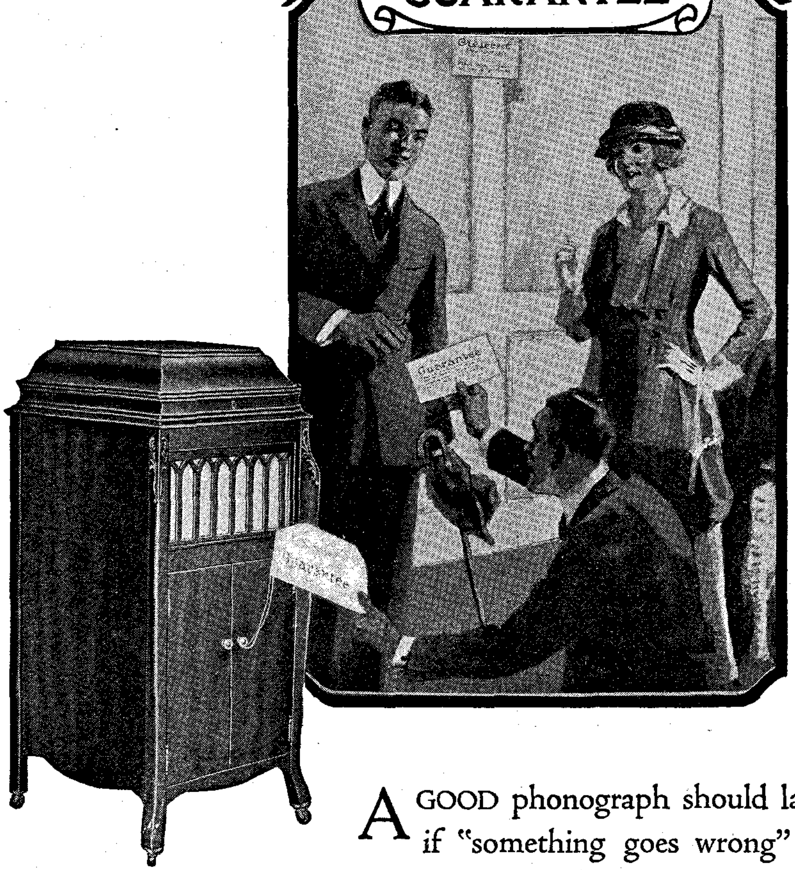

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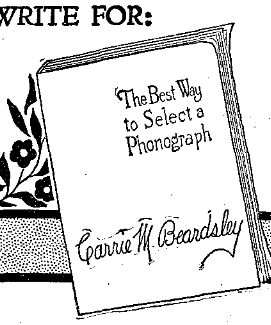

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BESIDE the loading tipple of one of The Consolidation Coal Company's big mines, there stands a tremendous mound that closely resembles coal. It looks so much like coal that the ordinary layman would probably buy it as such. It really is not coal, but slate—a waste substance of no fuel value. Piled ton upon ton that would cost many thousands of dollars to haul to tidewater, it stands there, a silent testimonial to our tradition and our ideal that Consolidation Coal must be clean coal.

From the first days of its operation, The Consolidation Coal Company has invariably supplied clean coal to its customers. No matter what the condition of the times, we have unfailingly sent from our mines only the fuel from which slate, rock, bone, dirt and sulphur balls had been removed. Sulphur balls produce about one-third as much heat as the same weight of coal, but the other impurities which we eliminate have practically no heating value. They represent mere worthless material bought by the coal consumer in uncleaned coal at the same price and freight rate charged for real fuel.

Only the closest inspection and consistent instilling of this tradition in the miners can produce clean coal.

In the midst of war, when the Government controlled the fuel industry, all mines were ordered to produce clean coal. Because of our fixed practice, the order necessitated no change for us. In the period of fuel shortage when many consumers were glad and anxious to purchase "anything that was black," we adhered to the Consolidation standard.

Clean coal maintains the reputation of our Company, provides our customers with maximum fuel value for money expended, and produces a feeling of institutional pride in every part of the Consolidation organization.

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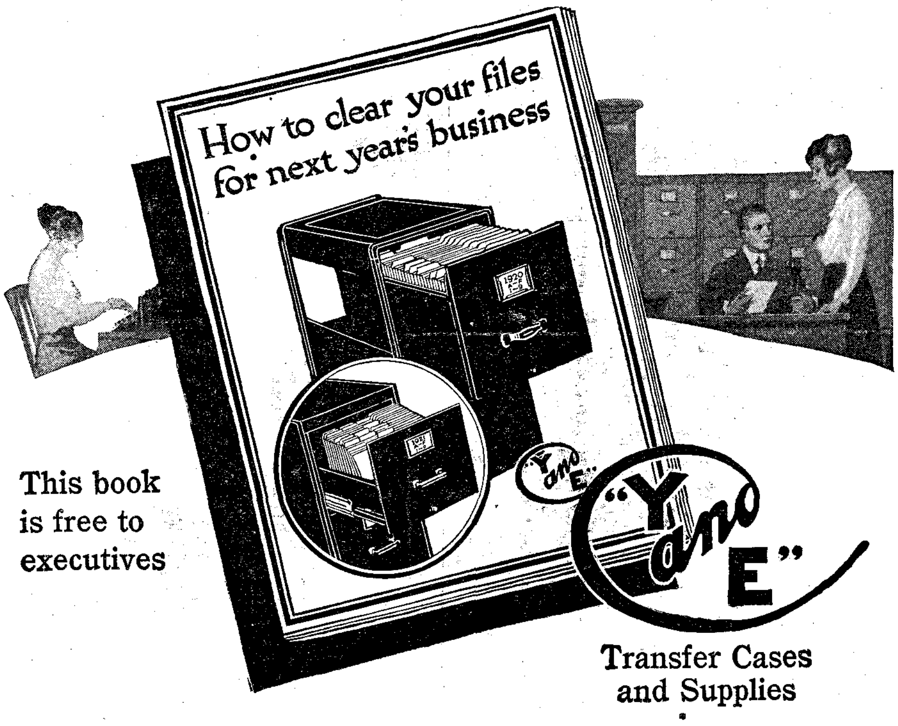
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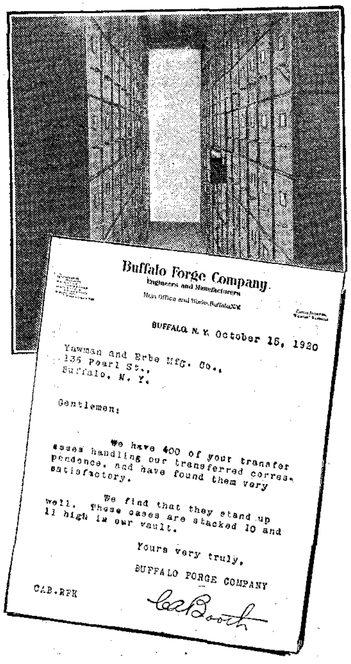

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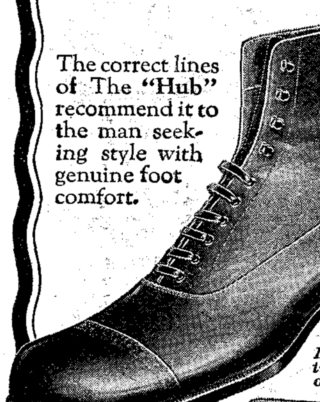

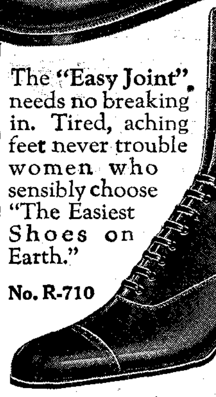

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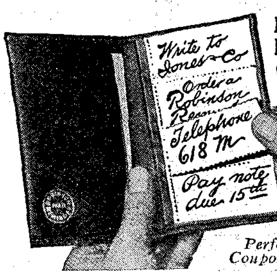

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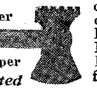

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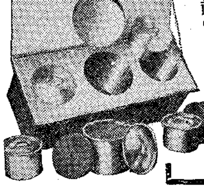

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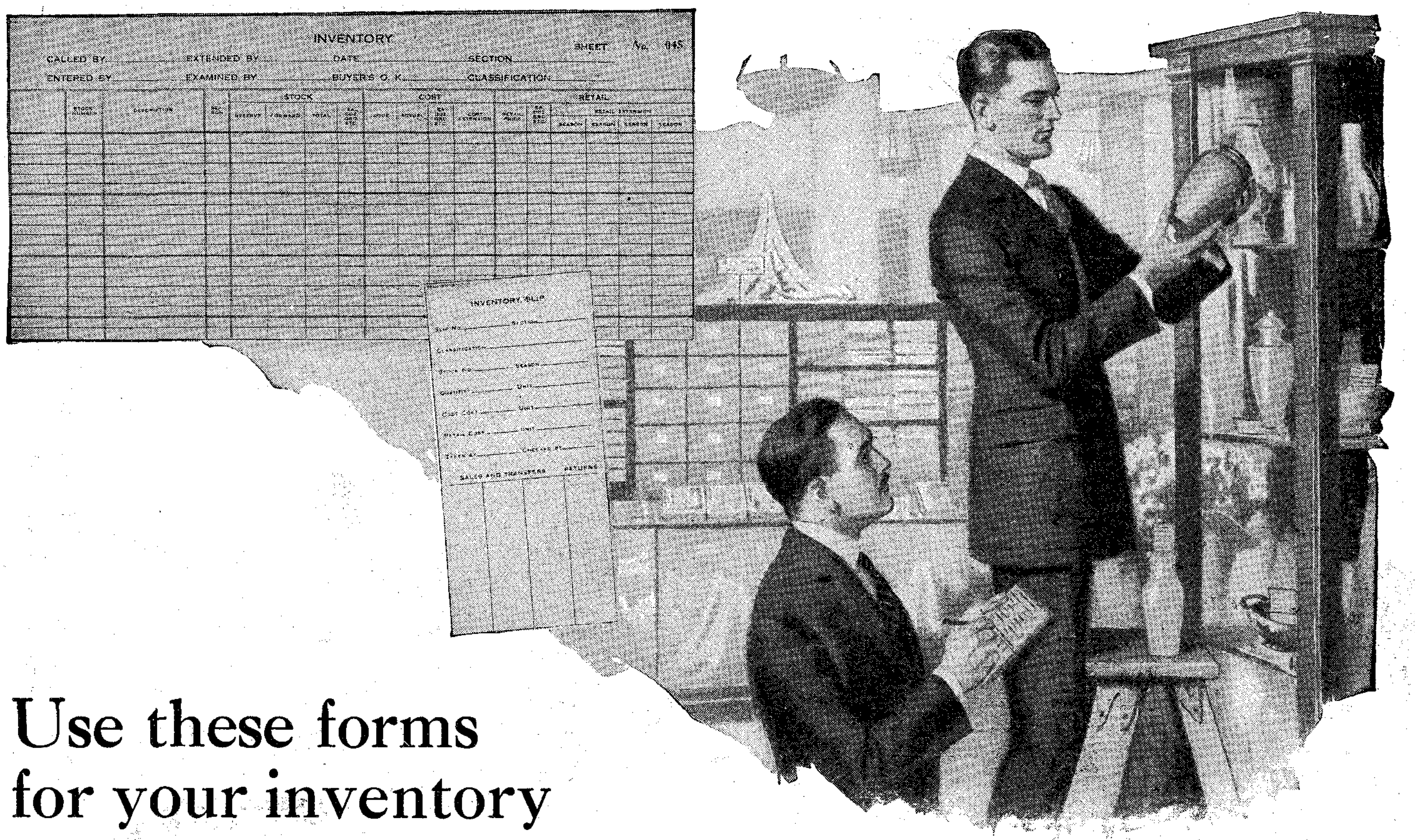
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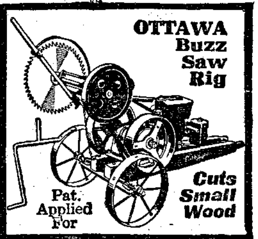

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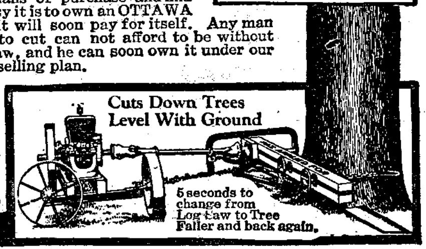
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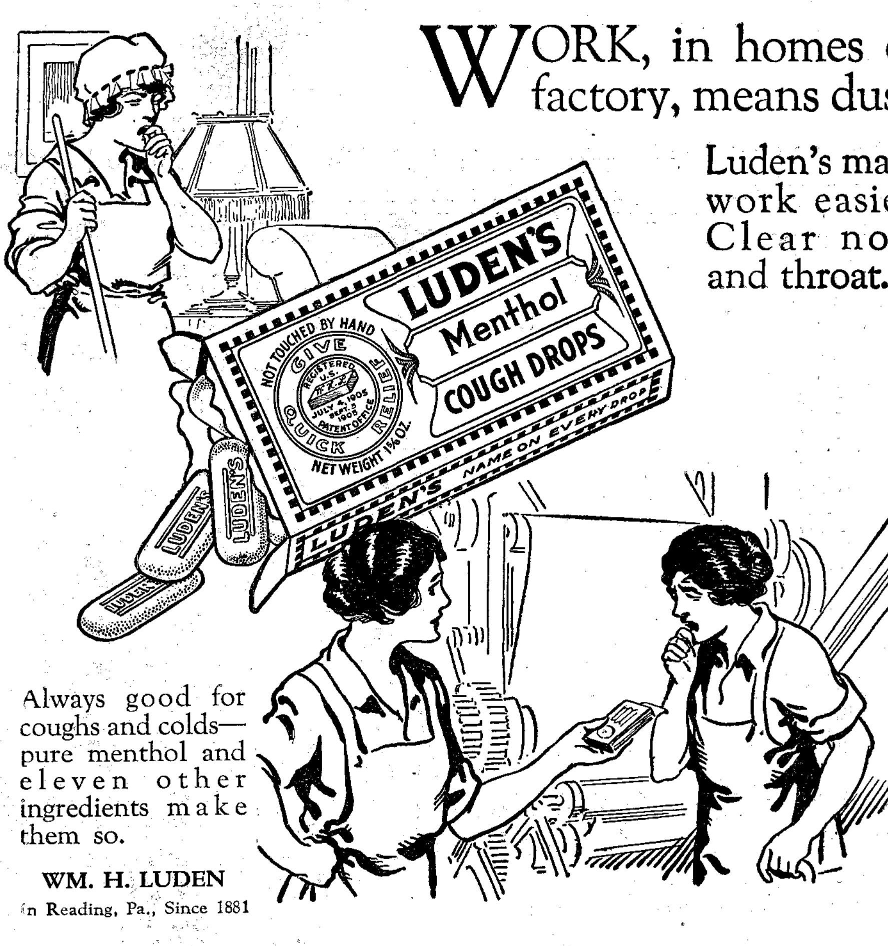

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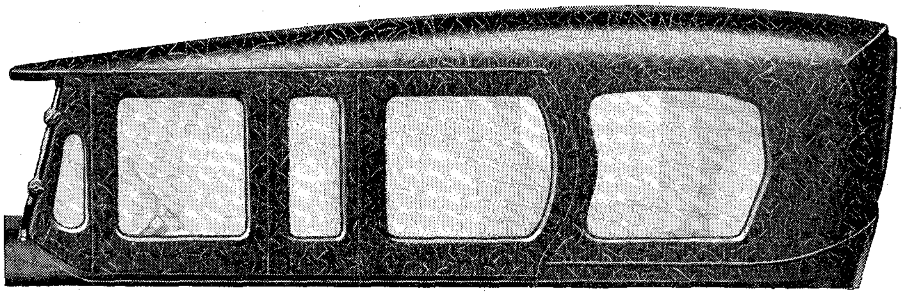

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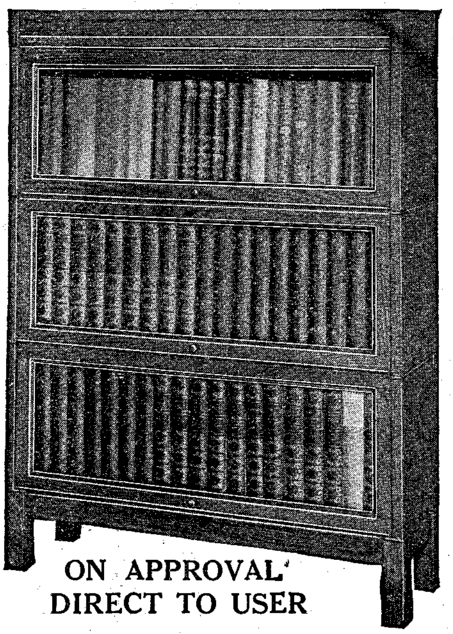

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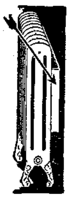

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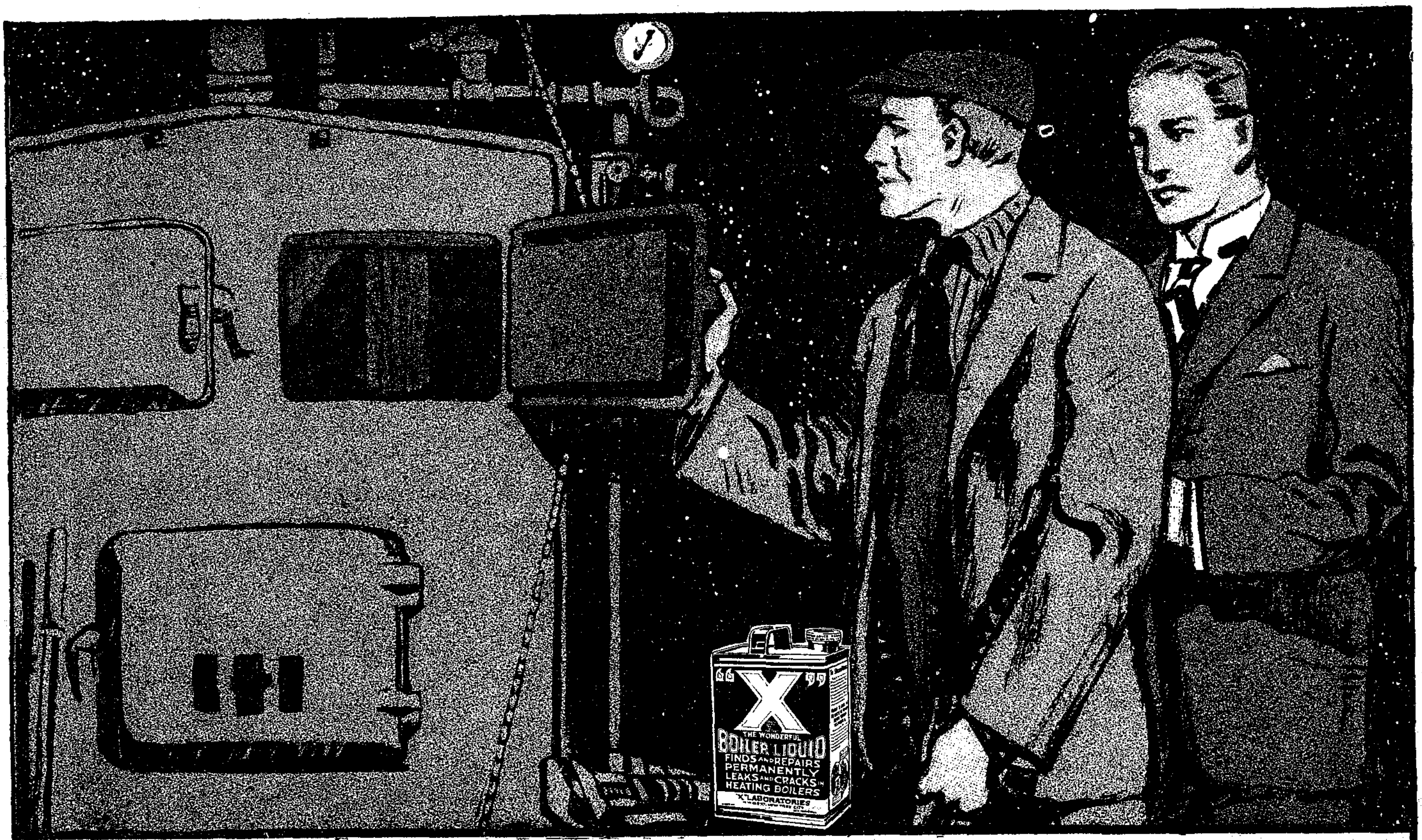

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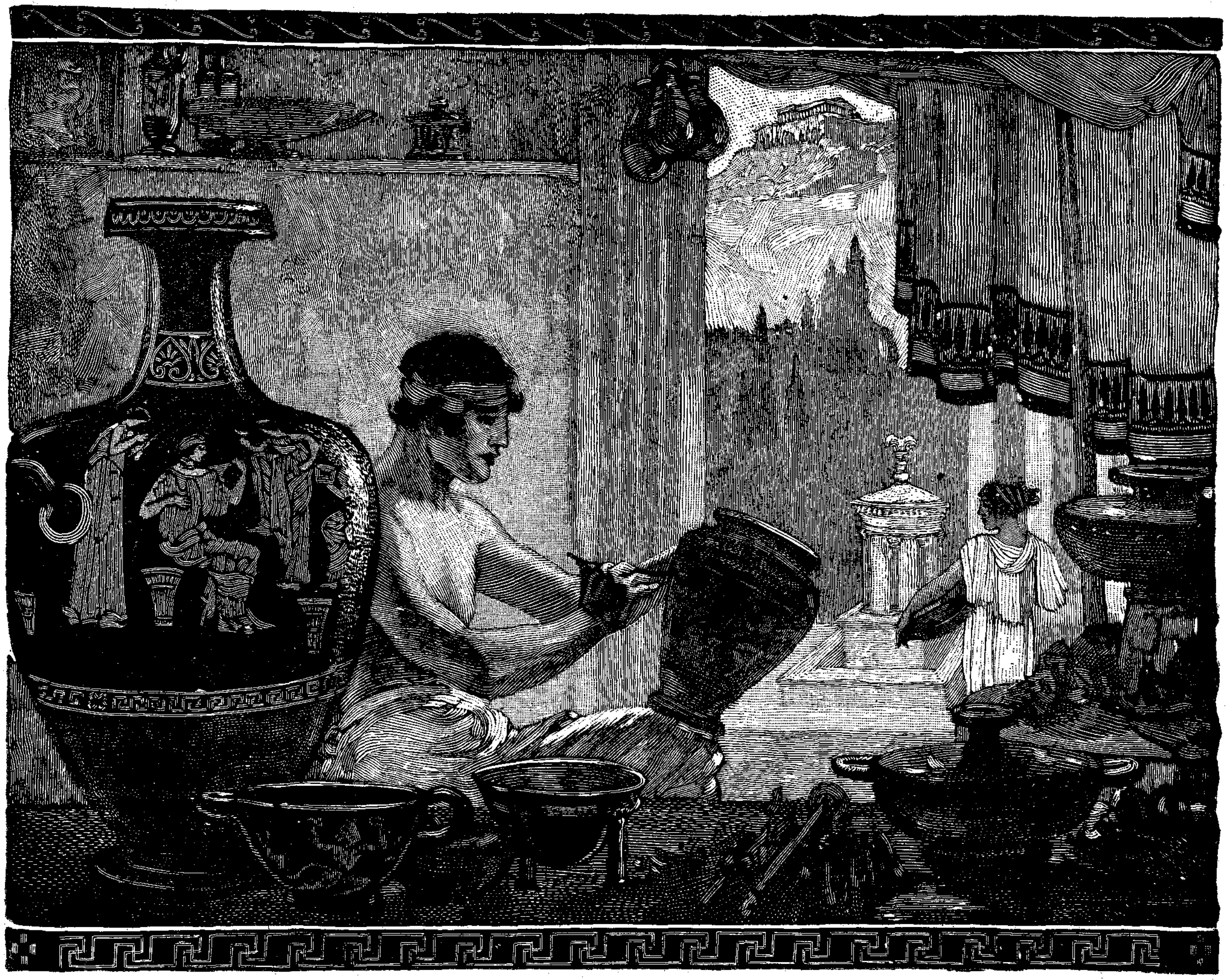

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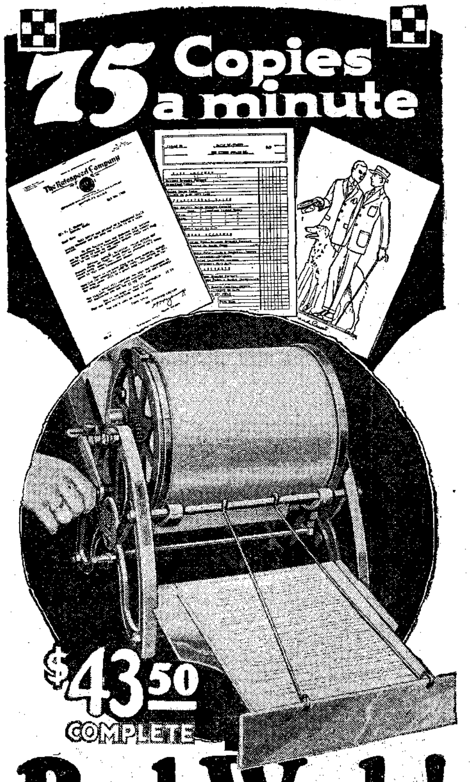

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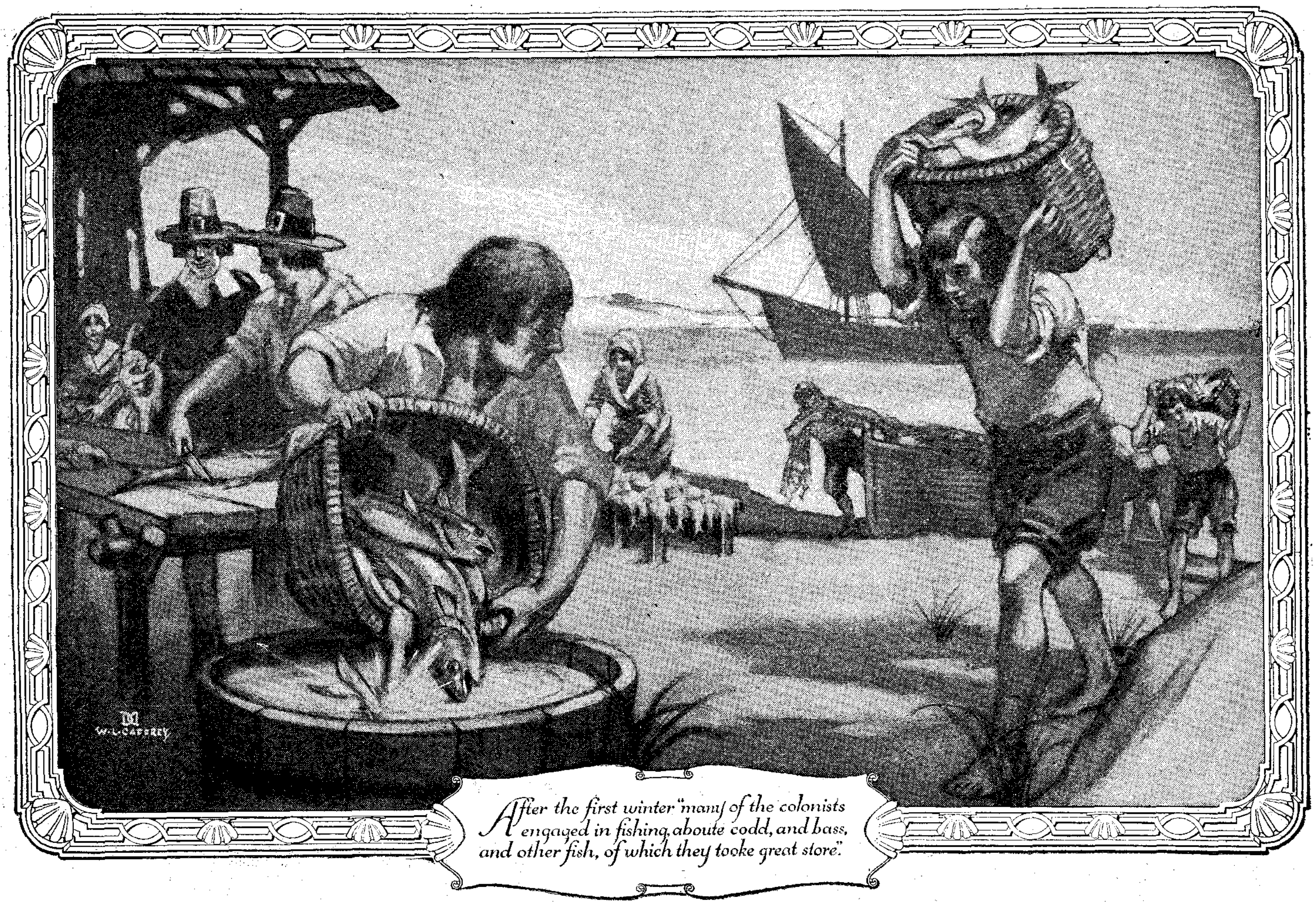

After the first winter "many of the colonists engaged in fishing, aboute codd, and bass, and other fish, of which they tooke great store."

New England's Fisheries

WHEN the Pilgrims sent their agent from Leyden in 1618 to secure the consent of the English crown to the settlement they proposed making in America, King James asked, "What profit might arise?" The single word, "Fishing", was the reply. But the colonists did not intend to engage in fishing as a business. Only by chance did they land at Plymouth Bay and by dint of circumstances they took to the sea for a means of livelihood.

Once realizing the value of this industry, however, the Massachusetts General Court soon passed enactments "for the encouragement of men to set upon fishing". In the year 1641, Governor Winthrop reported 300,000 dry fish sent to market—the early beginning of a business that in 1918 brought to Boston, Gloucester and Portland, alone, over 300,000,000 pounds of fish, valued at more than $10,000,000.

Not only in the fisheries, but in the canning and preserving of their products, does New England's interest extend. The latest available statistics report that Maine and Massachusetts together, in 1914, canned nearly 5,000,000 cases of fish and oysters—more than half the total in the United States—and over 100,000,000 pounds of cured fish.

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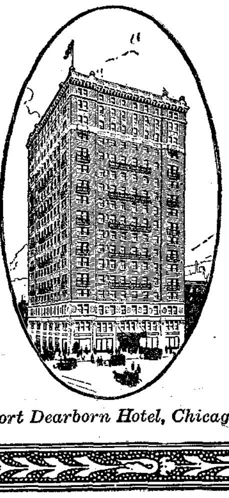

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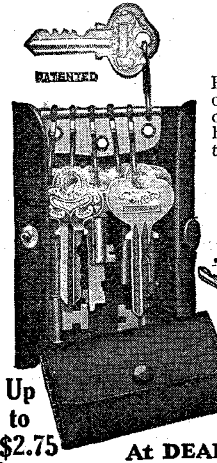

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Previously reported......	**$508,959.16**
Total this report.........	**238,940.47**
GRAND TOTAL.....	**$747,899.63**

Euphemistic.—Often when a man says he is misunderstood, it means he has been found out.—*Sioux City Journal.*

Stringing Father.—MARY—"I suppose your father will be all unstrung when he hears about your exams."

JACK—"No, I wired him last night."
—*Jester.*

Memorable Suit.—"Have you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?" asked the bully-ragging attorney.

"Why, of course!" replied the young lady on the witness-stand.

"What suit was it?"

"It was a blue suit with a white collar and white cuffs and white buttons all the way down the back," replied the young lady.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Severely So.—Summoning all the pathos possible into his voice, the amateur settlement-worker was addressing his audience on the subject of certain poverty-stricken foreigners, who, if they weren't wretchedly miserable, at least ought to be.

"Think of it," he cried, dabbing at his eyes. "There are people down there who live on garlic alone! Imagine it! Garlic alone!"

"Well," called back the Old Grouch, as he made his way down the aisle toward the nearest exit, "if they live on garlic, they ought to live alone."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

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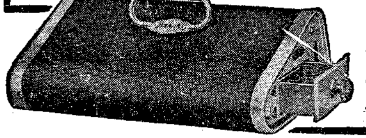

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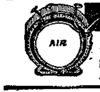

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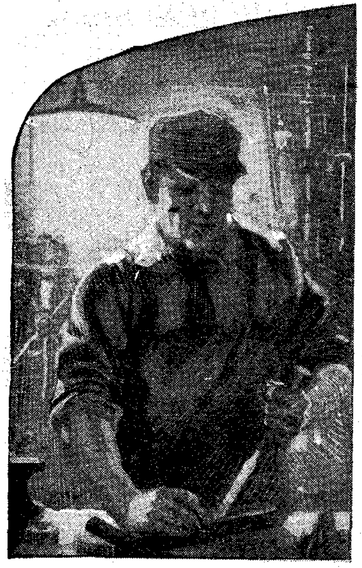

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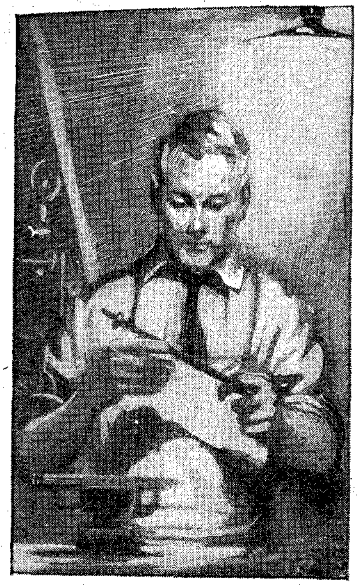
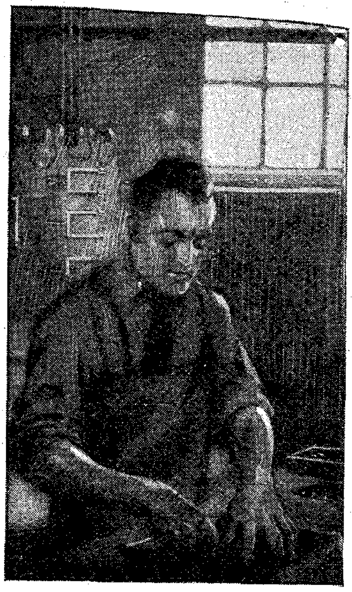
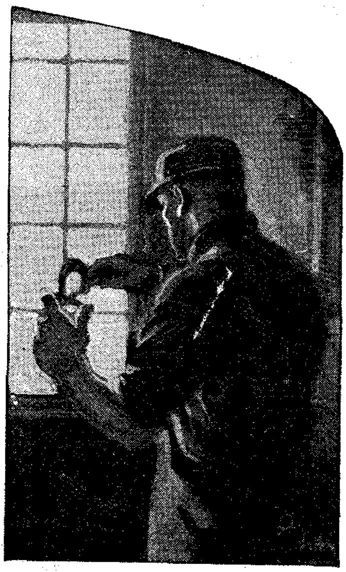


How many men in your plant work under a blinding glare?



How many men in your plant grope for their tools in semi-darkness?



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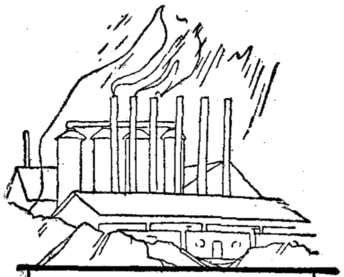

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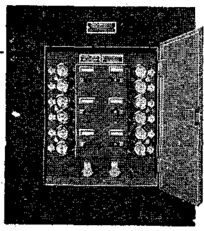

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CURRENT EVENTS

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND

November 17.—The Ukrainians evacuate Kief, and are fleeing defeated before the new Russian Soviet offensive, says a report from Warsaw. It is further reported that a strong Bolshevik offensive is developing along the entire Volhynian front.

A report reaching Washington says that all Americans have been brought out of the Crimea, after the downfall there of General Wrangel, and American naval and merchant vessels are now assisting in the evacuation of other civilian refugees.

The Russian Soviet Foreign Minister sends the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs a wireless message in which he says that participation of the British Fleet in the evacuation of General Wrangel in the Crimea would constitute a hostile act toward the Soviet Government.

A Moscow report received in London says that reorganization of the Government in the Crimea already has been begun by the Bolsheviki. It is reported that the Russians will agree to recognize Russian debts owed to the British Government and private British individuals.

November 18.—Premier Lloyd George announces in the House of Commons that the Cabinet has decided to approve the draft of an agreement carrying out the arrangement made last July for resuming commerce with the Bolsheviki.

A Kovno dispatch reaching London says that the Soviet Government is preparing for a winter campaign and that a decree calls to the colors all citizens up to the age of thirty-six.

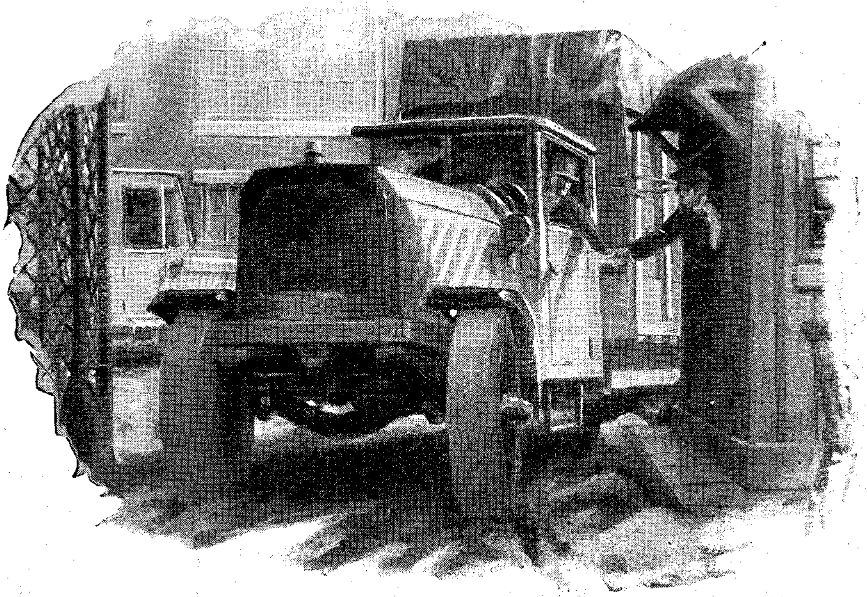
Ignace Paderewski, former Premier of Poland, signs the Convention between Poland and the free city of Danzig. The Convention provides for the establishment of a commission composed half of Poles and half of residents of Danzig.

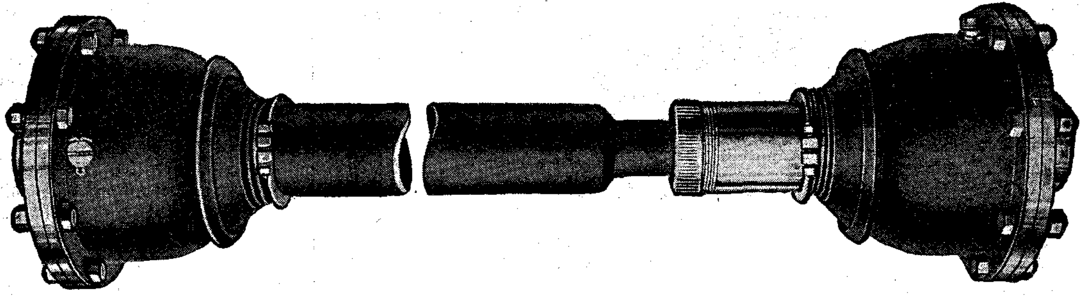
November 20.—Theodosia, East Crimea, is shelled by a French war-ship as the result of the firing by the Bolsheviki on French destroyers carrying refugees, says a Constantinople report. General Wrangel declares that he and his army and navy are ready to recommence fighting immediately, but that his future course has not yet been determined.

November 21.—Peace negotiations between Soviet Russia and Poland are interrupted when the head of the Bolshevik delegation tells the Poles that the work of arranging for a permanent peace will not proceed until Poland fulfils her promise to withdraw her troops from Russian territory.

It is reported from Tokyo that General Semenoff, leader of anti-Bolshevik forces in the territory east of Lake Baikal, faces a critical situation and his fall is imminent. It is said that the Japanese High Command has broken faith with General Semenoff, and is keeping that region of Siberia stirred up to prevent the formation of a buffer state between Soviet Russia and the Far-Eastern republic.

Fighting with renewed energy is reported in the north between General Zelgouski, commander of the insurgent Polish troops, and the Lithuanians. From Vilna it is reported that the Lithuanians have launched an offensive against central Lithuania, which has replied with a counter-attack, driving the





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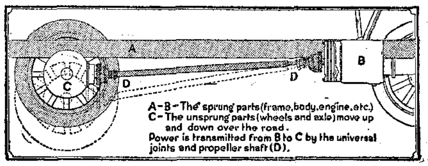

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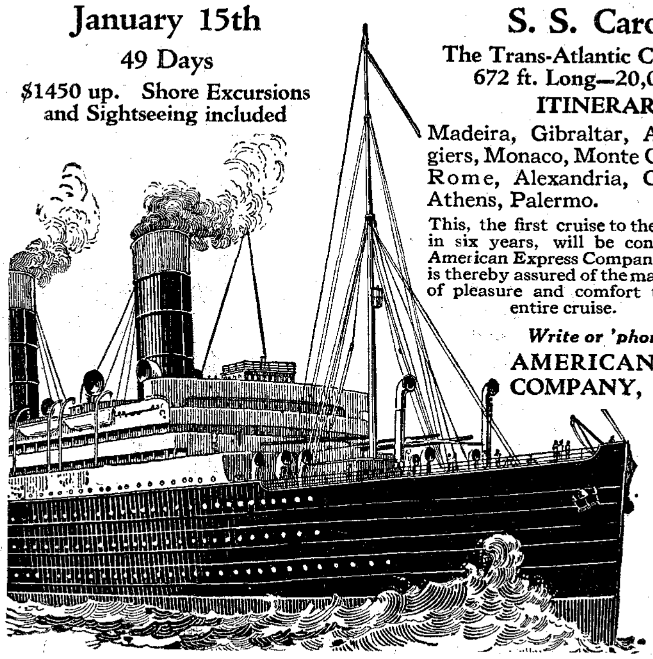

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Lithuanians northwest and takin prisoners.

A Constantinople report says that treaty has been concluded between th government of Bokhara, central Asia, vassal state of Russia, and the Mosco Soviet Government.

Four ships carrying Russian refugee from Sebastopol leave for Cattaro Jugo-Slavia, where the refugees will b cared for under an agreement with th Allied authorities.

November 22.—The Russo-Polish peac negotiations are resumed, says a message from Riga, the Bolsheviki havin received assurances from Moscow tha the Polish troops have been withdraw to the Polish state frontier.

November 23.—Units of General Semenoff's anti-Bolshevik army in Siberia ar reported to have killed their officer and surrendered to the Soviet forces which they are said to have joined.

FOREIGN

November 17.—Former King Constantin of Greece asserts in an interview tha he does not wish to return to Greec until the people demonstrate that the want him to do so. He favors plebiscite for this purpose, which h wishes arranged when the new Chamber controlled by the Constantine party meets.

Queen Mother Olga of Greece probabl will assume the Regency of that country at once, according to Athens advices. The Queen Mother is the widow of King George, who was assassinated at Saloniki in 1915.

It is reported from Constantinople that Turkish Nationalists have demanded that the Armenians establish a Soviet Government under Turkish protection. Bolshevism is said to be spreading rapidly throughout Armenia, and the situation in that country is considered most grave.

November 18.—A League of Nations army composed of British, French, Belgian, and Spanish troops, will go to Vilna when a plebiscite is held there to decide whether that city shall go to Lithuania or Poland, according to a decision reached at the Conference of the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. This is the first time that military intervention has been decided on by the League.

Armenia rejects the ultimatum recently presented by the Turkish Nationalists demanding that the Armenians establish a Soviet Government under Turkish protection, says a report from Constantinople. The Armenians declare that acceptance of the conditions would be equivalent to the loss of Armenia's sovereign rights.

Eleutherios Venizelos, defeated Premier, leaves Greece secretly for Nice.

It is reported from Edmonton, Alberta, that preparations are being made there for a rush by airplane to the petroleum-fields near Fort Norman on the Mackenzie River, said by Dominion surveyors to be richer than the oil-lands of California.

Two thousand university students meet in Tokyo to discuss the question, "Shall Japan fight America?" The debate lasts four hours and is marked by vehement oratory, but the audience remains in good humor.

A cablegram from Peking says a terrible

famine is gripping the five northern provinces of China. Fifty million people are involved, 20,000,000 of them starving.

November 19.—The German Government, in a long communication to the League of Nations, protests against the manner in which the question of mandates has been handled by the Allied Powers. The note asserts that the nations holding mandates over former German colonies have permitted these to become nothing less than the colonies of the states holding the mandates over them, which, the Germans maintain, is contrary to the Treaty of Versailles.

Three days' rioting at Prague culminates in an attempt by the crowds to storm the Parliament building. The intruders break into the building and demanded that German Deputy Baern be surrendered, for having spoken in a disparaging manner of the Czecho-Slovak legionaries.

The French Commissioner of Oils and Petrol proposes at a Cabinet meeting that a monopoly of petrol and oils be established in France for the benefit of the state, beginning next January.

When the terms of the Jugo-Slav-Italian treaty arranged at Rapallo become known in Belgrade, enormous crowds of angry demonstrators demolish the Cabinet Council building.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 240 to 10, grants women suffrage, says a Rome report reaching London.

American citizens in Constantinople pass a resolution to ask the United States Government for funds to aid the refugees from the Crimea, which are said to number upward of 100,000. The cost of feeding the refugees amounts to nearly a million francs daily.

November 20.—Senator La Fontaine, the Belgian pacifist delegate to the League of Nations Assembly, declares against disarmament at the Geneva Conference. He expresses the belief that the League will be compelled to enforce its decisions by force of arms, and advocates the appointment by the League of a General Staff to study the problems of attack and defense.

November 21.—It is reported from Geneva that the nations that were neutral during the war and are now members of the League of Nations protest against the requirement that they enforce certain terms of the Treaty of Versailles in which they did not have a part. The neutrals state there are certain phases of reconstruction work called for in the Treaty which they can not join in putting into effect.

Twenty-seven persons are killed and nearly 70 wounded in an outbreak in Dublin. Twelve British officers and Secret Service men are shot dead by the Sinn-Feiners, and later in the day the Royal Irish Constabulary open fire on the crowds at a football game, killing 10 and wounding more than 50.

The Society of the Spanish Women's Crusade begins an intensive campaign throughout Spain in favor of the equalization of the laws for men and women, which at the present time they declare are unjust to women.

Orders for a general attack against the Turkish Nationalists northeast of Smyrna are issued by the new Greek Government. It is reported further that the Greek garrison in Smyrna is showing agitation and demanding demobilization. Lack of discipline and affrays between partizans of Venizelos and former King Constantine are reported.

November 22.—Patrol parties are comb-

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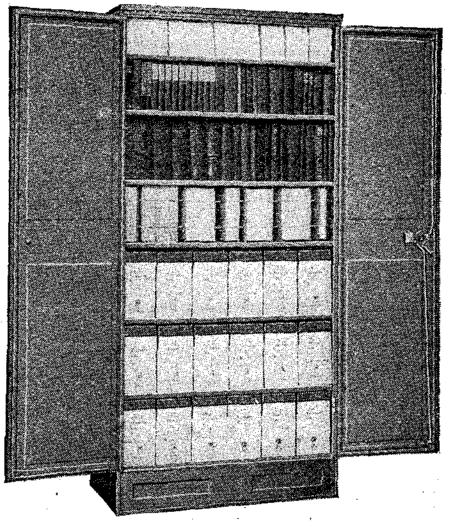

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

ing every hiding-place in Dublin searching for the band of men who perpetrated the Sunday murders in which fourteen British officers and Secret Service men were slain. Dublin is surrounded by rings of steel, the military with machine guns and armored cars guarding every possible exit.

A fist fight takes place in the British House of Commons when an Irish Nationalist member seeks to make a speech and tell of the indiscriminate shooting by the military into a crowd at a football game in Dublin.

It is reported from Constantinople that the defeat of Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has resulted in the Turkish Government's formulating demands equivalent to a request for the abolition of Allied control in Turkish internal affairs.

French troops repulse the Turks who attack them in considerable force northeast of Tarsus.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, insurgent commander at Fiume, declares that he is unalterably opposed to accepting the treaty of Rapallo, and that he will continue fighting until the just claims of Italy are met.

Prince Regent Alexander of Jugo-Slavia ratifies the treaty of Rapallo, settling the Adriatic question between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, says a report from Belgrade.

November 23.—The League Assembly commission on general organization decides to rule out for the present all consideration of amendments to the Covenant. If this is accepted by the Assembly no amendment will be voted on until the United States has had an opportunity to suggest conditions upon which it will enter the League.

Eight persons are killed and more than 100 wounded in a pistol and bomb affray at Bologna, Italy, growing out of *bourgeois* dislike of the way the new Bolshevik city government was being inaugurated.

In Dublin the military and police continue wholesale raids to apprehend Sinn-Feiners responsible for the recent assassinations in that city. Many arrests have been made, and it is understood efforts will be made to round up everybody concerned in the recent outrages.

DOMESTIC

November 17.—The Farmers' National Union, with representatives from twenty-seven States, go on record in favor of withholding farm products from the market until "prices are restored to a profit-making level." The organization adopted a resolution asserting that the farmers had been "robbed" of $1,000,000,000 in the reduction of values of products now on hand.

Direct steps to eliminate radicalism from any control in organized labor and to meet the menace of increasing unemployment are being taken by the American Federation of Labor through its Executive Council in session in Washington.

The total number of American soldiers gassed during the war, exclusive of marines and sailors, was 70,552, according to a statement made public by the Chemical Warfare Service. Of those gassed, 1,221 died and 2,853 were discharged as having suffered some disability from gassing.

November 18.—The Interstate Commerce Commission orders the railroads of New York State to establish passenger and baggage rates on intra-State traffic conforming to advanced interstate schedules. This is the Commission's first decision on the right of the Federal Government under the Transportation Act to require railroad rates within a State to correspond to the higher levels of interstate tariffs.

Figures made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue disclose that the total income tax collected throughout the United States in 1918 was $1,127,721,835, of which New York State paid 31.4 per cent., or $354,263,417.

More than 6,000 mill- and factory-workers in the New England States are made idle through shutdowns and part-time schedules.

November 20.—During October and November the cost of living throughout the country declined nearly 2 per cent., according to the report of the National Industrial Conference Board. This decrease added to that which already had occurred makes the total decrease in the cost of living 5.2 per cent. from the figures of last July.

Representatives of the Western Pacific Railroad buy the properties of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad at a foreclosure sale in Denver for $5,000,000 cash. The purchasers also agreed to assume $141,175,000 obligations of the Rio Grande.

November 21.—Nearly 1,000 persons are placed under arrest in Chicago as the result of the biggest round-up of criminals in that city for many years.

About a thousand delegates said to represent more than seventy-five of the leading unions of Greater New York pass a resolution demanding the immediate lifting of the Russian blockade.

The annual report of Adjutant-General Harris reveals that in the year ending November 15, 1919, a total of 3,422,233 officers and men were returned to civilian life. General Harris's report also shows that on June 30 last the strength of the Army was 15,451 officers and 184,848 enlisted men.

The Panama Canal closes the best year financially in its six years of operation with an excess of $2,387,599 in revenue over the expense of operation and maintenance.

November 22.—The forty-five-foot auxiliary ketch *Typhoon* lands at Staten Island after completing a voyage of 8,000 miles from Badeck, Nova Scotia, to Cowes, England, and return.

November 23.—Announcement is made of the establishment in New York of the European Relief Council, comprising eight relief organizations under the chairmanship of Herbert Hoover. The purpose of the organization is to raise funds to feed children of eastern and central Europe. Mr. Hoover said that $23,000,000 will be required to keep the undernourished children alive this winter.

President-elect Harding reaches Panama on his vacation trip. He will inspect the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific on board a government boat.

Mixed Politics.—An old lady in Halls township, Sampson County, N. C., when twitted about casting her first vote for the Republicans, retorted that she had never seen the word " Democrat " in the Bible, but that she had seen " Republicans and sinners " and that she was sure the sinners were Democrats.—*Mount Olive (N. C.) Tribune.*